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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 239--80th Congress

Chapter 327--1st Session

S. J. Res. 123

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DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 239

TERMINATION OF WAR AND EMERGENCY POWERS. Provides that the war or emergency has ended insofar as certain war and emergency powers are concerned, including authorities regarding meat inspection in intrastate establishments, expenditures for forest-fire control without matching, price-support announcements under the Steagall amendment, provision that certain farms are to be regarded as having produced certain quota crops, accumulation of annual leave to 90 days, restriction of civil-service custodial examinations to veterans, deferred valuation of civil-service retirement and disability fund, employment of 51-a-year men, payments to missing persons, suspension of certain requirements regarding Code of Federal Regulations, availability of funds for emergency supplies for Territories and possessions, suspension of requirements for quarterly reports on free mail, suspension of tariff on coconut oil and coconut meat, Government guarantee for GI loans, utilization of services of prisoners of war and certain other foreigners, effectuation of certain lend-lease contracts, accrual of servicemen's claims against the Government, and waiver of certain labor standards regarding public works. (In some cases the act terminates the provision, and in others the act begins the running of the post-war period during which the provision is to remain effective).

INDEX AND SUMMARY OF HISTORY ON S. J. RES. 123

January 8, 1947	Senate Document No. 5. Termination of War Controls.
April 9, 1947	Senate Document No. 42. Termination of War Controls.
June 5, 1947	S. J. Res. 123 was introduced by Senator Wiley and was referred to the Senate Committee on the Judiciary. Print of the Resolution as introduced.
June 23, 1947	Senate Committee reported S. J. Res. 123 with amendments. Senate Report 339. Print of the Resolution as reported.
June 24, 1947	S. J. Res. 123 was discussed in the Senate and passed as reported.
June 25, 1947	S. J. Res. 123 was referred to the House Committee on the Judiciary. Print of the Resolution as referred.
July 1, 1947	Senate Committee submitted Senate Rept. 339, Pt. 2.
July 3, 1947	House Committee ordered S. J. Res. 123 reported.
July 7, 1947	House Committee reported S. J. Res. 123, with amendments. House Report 799. Print of the Resolution as reported.
July 14, 1947	House Rules Committee reported H. Res. 288 for the consideration of S. J. Res. 123. House Report 902.
July 17, 1947	S. J. Res. 123 was discussed in the House and passed as reported.
July 18, 1947	Senate agreed to the House amendments.
July 25, 1947	Approved. Public Law 239.



TERMINATION OF WAR CONTROLS

PROVISIONS

OF

FEDERAL STATUTES AFFECTED BY THE
TERMINATION OF HOSTILITIES,
THE WAR, OR EMERGENCY

PREPARED BY THE

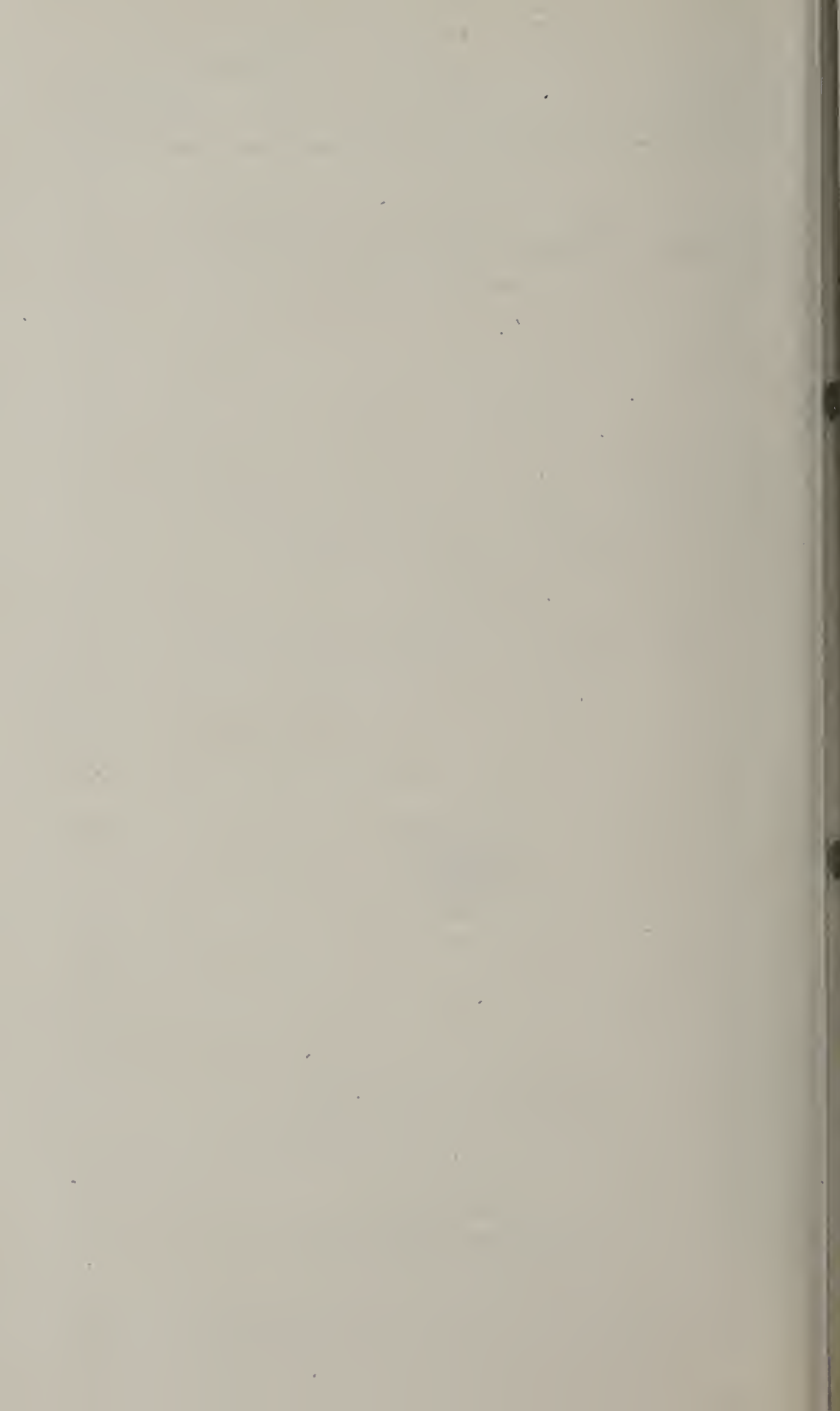
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PRESENTED BY MR. WILEY

JANUARY 8, 1947.—Ordered to be printed

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PROVISIONS OF FEDERAL STATUTES AFFECTED BY THE TERMINATION OF HOSTILITIES, THE WAR, OR EMERGENCY

(Prepared at request of Senator Alexander Wiley, of Wisconsin, by the
Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress)

In the following compilation an attempt has been made to follow the subject-matter assignments of the standing committees of the Senate established by the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946.

Permanent provisions which automatically revive upon a war or emergency, are indicated by an asterisk; "limited emergency" means the emergency proclaimed by the President on September 8, 1939, by Proclamation No. 2352, and "unlimited emergency" the one proclaimed on May 27, 1941, by Proclamation No. 2487.

Provisions of law affected by the termination of hostilities, as proclaimed by the President on December 31, 1946 (Proclamation No. 2714), are indicated by a dagger (†).

Acts for the second session of the Seventy-ninth Congress are cited by public-law number only.

A. AGRICULTURE

1. AGRICULTURE IN GENERAL

Time limit for disposal of certain lands in resettlement and rural-rehabilitation projects suitable for economic farm units, to veterans of World War II or present project occupants, *July 30, 1949*.

July 30, 1946 (Public Law 563).

In provision for administration of powers of Secretary of Agriculture, under section 41 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (50 Stat. 529) through State and local officers, there is a proviso requiring liquidation of regional offices by *June 30, 1947*.

August 14, 1946 (Public Law 731, sec. 3, "sec. 41 (b)").

Time limit for disposal of real and personal property of resettlement projects, etc., not determined by the Secretary of Agriculture to be suitable for family-size farms, *February 14, 1948*.

August 14, 1946 (Public Law 731, sec. 3) (amending sec. 43 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, 50 Stat. 530).

2. MEAT INSPECTION

Authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to inspect meat-packing establishments engaged only in intrastate commerce, *until 6 months after the present war*.

June 10, 1942 (56 Stat. 351, ch. 403).

3. FORESTS

Expenditures up to \$1,000,000 a year authorized for forest-fire control, without matching of funds, *during the existing emergency*.
September 21, 1944 (58 Stat. 736, ch. 412, sec. 207).

4. AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICES

Authority for the farm labor supply program is extended to *July 1, 1947*.

April 29, 1943 (57 Stat. 70-72, ch. 82), extended February 14, 1944 (58 Stat. 12, ch. 16, sec. 1), extended July 23, 1946 (Public Law 521) and August 9, 1946 (Public Law 707).

Provision for liquidation of labor-supply centers, etc., *when no longer needed under farm labor supply program or 6 months after cessation of hostilities, whichever is earlier*.

†August 14, 1946 (Public Law 731, sec. 2 (d)).

Exemption of farm laborers from North, South, and Central America entering the United States *during hostilities in the present war* from certain immigration requirements including payment of head tax.

†April 29, 1943 (57 Stat. 73, ch. 82, sec. 5 (g)) and February 14, 1944 (58 Stat. 15, ch. 16, sec. 5 (g)).

5. FARM CREDIT AND FARM SECURITY

Time limit for making of loans under section 32 of the Emergency Farm Mortgage Act of May 12, 1933 (48 Stat. 48, ch. 25), extended to *July 1, 1947*.

January 31, 1934 (48 Stat. 347, ch. 7, sec. 9), extended July 12, 1946 (Public Law 505, sec. 1).

Existence of the Commodity Credit Corporation, extended to *July 1, 1947*.

January 31, 1935 (49 Stat. 4, ch. 2, sec. 7), amended April 12, 1945 (59 Stat. 51, ch. 54, sec. 5).

Authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to encourage expansion of production of nonbasic agricultural commodities through loans, etc., *during the present emergency*.

July 1, 1941 (55 Stat. 498, ch. 270, sec. 4).

Authority for loans on certain agricultural commodities by Commodity Credit Corporation, *until 2 years after January 1 after cessation of hostilities*.

†October 2, 1942 (56 Stat. 767-768, ch. 578, sec. 8), amended June 30, 1944 (58 Stat. 643, ch. 325, sec. 204).

Funds validly obligated and committed on June 30, 1947 under certain farm-loan provisions are to be available for use by the Secretary of Agriculture in fulfilling such obligations and commitments.

August 14, 1946 (Public Law 731, sec. 2 (c)).

6. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND MARKETING AND STABILIZATION OF PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

Authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to make payments to producers in order to carry out the purposes of section 7 (a) of the Soil

Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, extended to *January 1, 1949*.

February 29, 1936 (49 Stat. 1150, ch. 104, "sec. 8 (a)"), extended July 25, 1946 (Public Law 546).

"Whenever the President finds and proclaims that a national economic or other emergency exists with respect to sugar," he may suspend titles II (quota provisions) and III (conditional-payment provisions) of the Sugar Act of 1937.

*September 1, 1937 (50 Stat. 916, sec. 509).

Powers vested in the Secretary of Agriculture under the Sugar Act, with certain exceptions, are extended to *January 1, 1948*.

September 1, 1937 (50 Stat. 916, ch. 898, sec. 513), extended July 27, 1946 (Public Law 558, sec. 1).

Whenever the Secretary of Agriculture has reason to believe that, because of "*a national emergency*," etc., the marketing quotas for corn, wheat, cotton, rice, tobacco, or peanuts should be increased or terminated, he must cause an immediate investigation to determine whether such increase or termination is needed.

*February 16, 1938 (52 Stat. 64, sec. 371 (b)), amended April 3, 1941 (55 Stat. 92; sec. 5).

Suspension of provisions of section 381 (c) of AAA of 1938, restricting sale of cotton by CCC, and restrictions on sales of farm commodities below parity, by CCC, are to continue *until 2 years after January 1 after cessation of hostilities*.

†February 16, 1938 (52 Stat. 67, sec. 381 (c)), amended April 12, 1945 (59 Stat. 50, ch. 54, sec. 2).

The Commodity Credit Corporation, in selling surplus agricultural commodities to foreign governments, must require the condition that these commodities are to be held in reserve for at least 5 years "*unless a war or war emergency results in a serious interruption of normal supplies of such commodities*."

*August 11, 1939 (53 Stat. 1418, ch. 701).

Authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to use certain funds for operations to maintain a price for producers of certain agricultural commodities, at not less than 90 percent of parity, *until 2 years after January 1 after cessation of hostilities*.

†July 1, 1941 (55 Stat. 498, sec. 4 (a)), amended October 2, 1942 (56 Stat. 768, ch. 578, sec. 9).

National market quotas for burley and flue-cured tobacco are to be proclaimed, etc. *for marketing year 1947-48*, notwithstanding sec. 312 (a), etc., of the AAA of 1938.

July 7, 1943 (57 Stat. 387, ch. 195), extended February 19, 1946 (Public Law 302).

Amendment to AAA of 1938 and section 7-17 of Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act to provide that *during the present emergency* certain farms are to be regarded as farms on which cotton, wheat, or peanuts are grown.

February 28, 1945 (59 Stat. 9, ch. 15).

Cotton-marketing quotas are not to be proclaimed for marketing year beginning *August 1, 1947*.

July 24, 1946 (Public Law 544).

Farm-acreage allotments for 1947 crops of cotton and peanuts are not to be established and marketing quotas for crop of peanuts are not to be proclaimed (notwithstanding sec. 341-350 of AAA of 1938).

July 24, 1946 (Public Law 544 and Public Law 545).

B. APPROPRIATIONS

An appropriation of \$100,000,000 was made to enable the President to provide for "*emergencies affecting the national security and defense*" (Curtailed by \$45,000,000 on February 18, 1946, Public Law 301).

April 5, 1941 (55 Stat. 94).

Appropriations for the Naval Establishment, fiscal year 1945, shall be available for employment of such specialists as may be contracted for by the Secretary of the Navy for "the duration of the war," and for payment of claims up to \$1,000, resulting from the administration or operation of the naval service "*during the existing national emergency*," and not cognizable under other law.

June 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 302; 320, sec. 108; 321, sec. 114).

Four hundred and sixty thousand dollars is appropriated for expenses necessary for the enforcement of acts relating to the *national security and war effort* and in connection with the registration and control of alien enemies. (Curtailed by \$85,000 on July 31, 1945, Public Law 127.)

June 28, 1944 (58 Stat. 397, 401, 409).

Availability of appropriation to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the provisions of the Sugar Act, *until July 1, 1948*.

June 22, 1946 (Public Law 422).

Availability of \$100,000 appropriation for cooperation with the American Republics, *until July 1, 1948*.

July 5, 1946 (Public Law 490).

C. ARMED SERVICES

1. NATIONAL DEFENSE IN GENERAL

(a) *Acquisition of property, etc.*

Requisitioning of material of war, purchased by States from Army stores, by the United States for use in the military service "*in time of actual or threatened war*."

*June 3, 1916 (39 Stat. 204, sec. 86).

Authority to take immediate possession of land needed for military purposes at the commencement of condemnation proceedings "*in time of war or the imminence thereof*."

*July 2, 1917 (40 Stat. 241, ch. 35), extended April 11, 1918 (40 Stat. 518, ch. 51), to nitrate plants, etc.; and July 9, 1918 (40 Stat. 888), to timber, etc.

Right to take possession of any project licensed for the manufacture of nitrates, etc., when in the opinion of the President "*the safety of the United States demands it*."

*June 10, 1920 (41 Stat. 1072, sec. 16).

Provision for use of the railroad of the Hoboken Manufacturers' Railroad Co. by the United States "*in the event of war or other national emergency.*"

*February 26, 1925 (43 Stat. 984, ch. 340).

Authority of the Government to assume absolute control of the municipal aviation field established on certain land leased to the city of Tucson, Ariz., "*in case of emergency, or in event it shall be deemed advisable.*"

*April 12, 1926 (44 Stat. 241, ch. 116).

Authority of the War Department to assume control of the aviation field established near Yuma, Ariz., "*in case of emergency, or in the event that it shall be deemed advisable by the Secretary of War.*"

*May 29, 1926 (44 Stat. 677, ch. 424).

Right, "*in case of war or national emergency declared by Congress,*" to take possession of property described in the Tennessee Valley Authority Act, for the purpose of manufacturing explosives or for other war purposes.

*May 18, 1933 (48 Stat. 68, sec. 20).

Authority of the Secretary of War to request the municipality of Little Rock, Ark., to turn over complete control of the Little Rock Municipal Airport to the United States "*in time of national emergency*" for such length of time as, in the discretion of the Secretary, the emergency requires.

*May 15, 1936 (49 Stat. 1292 (2)).

Authority of the President to order for use by the War Department certain land, etc., conveyed to the city of Charleston, S. C., "*in the event of a national emergency.*"

*May 27, 1936 (49 Stat. 1387, ch. 465).

Right to take over the Hoboken Pier Terminal property conveyed to the city of Hoboken, N. J., "*in event of a national emergency,*" for use of the War Department during the period of such emergency.

*June 21, 1938 (52 Stat. 834, sec. 3).

Authority of the Secretaries of War and of the Navy, etc., to acquire property necessary for military, naval, or war purposes and to dispose of same, *until March 31, 1947.*

March 27, 1942 (56 Stat. 177, ch. 199, title II, sec. 201), amended June 29, 1946 (Public Law 475).

(b) *Contracts*

Provisions to facilitate procurement of aircraft for national defense, and authorization of multiple awards, *until 6 months after present war.*

March 5, 1940 (54 Stat. 45-46) extended June 5, 1942 (56 Stat. 316, ch. 340, sec. 9).

Authority of the Secretary of the Navy, when it is impossible to make contracts, etc., for items for *prosecution of the war*, to provide facilities and provide for their operation, etc.

December 17, 1942 (56 Stat. 1053-1054, ch. 739).

Prohibition against destruction of certain records concerning war contracts, *until 5 years after cessation of hostilities.*

†July 1, 1944 (58 Stat. 667, ch. 358, sec. 19 (a)).

Authority of the Secretary of the Navy *until March 31, 1947*, to contract for naval vessels, aircraft, tools, etc.; provisions for priorities in deliveries of materials for Army and Navy contracts, etc., including deliveries under lease-lend contracts.

March 27, 1942 (56 Stat. 177-180, ch. 199, title III, sec. 301), extended June 29, 1946 (Public Law 475).

(c) *Munitions, explosives, etc.*

Products of the Tennessee Valley Authority may be sold, for use outside the United States, to allies of the United States, "*in case of war.*"

*May 18, 1933 (48 Stat. 62 (m)).

A statutory limit on the educational orders (for the manufacture of special munitions, etc.) which may be awarded to any one factory is not applicable "*during any war in which the United States is engaged.*"

*June 16, 1938 (52 Stat. 708, ch. 458, sec. 3).

"*Upon a declaration of war or of the existence of a state of war by the Congress, or upon the issuance by the President of a proclamation declaring that there exists a state of war or a national emergency,*" the manufacture, distribution, etc., of explosives in the United States is restricted.

*December 26, 1941 (55 Stat. 863-868).

Reports to Congress required to be made by the National Munitions Control Board under the Neutrality Act of 1939, may be dispensed with in the discretion of the Secretary of State, the chairman and executive officer of the Board, "*during the existence of a state of war.*"

*January 26, 1942 (56 Stat. 19).

The President may requisition munitions, etc., whenever he deems it necessary for the "*prosecution of war.*"

*July 2, 1942 (56 Stat. 467, ch. 471), probably expired June 30, 1946, by act of June 30, 1945 (59 Stat. 270-271).

(d) *Miscellaneous*

Authority of the President to call out such number of the militia of the States, Territories, or District of Columbia as may be necessary "*whenever the United States is invaded or in danger of invasion from any foreign nation, or of rebellion against the authority of the Government of the United States, or the President is unable with the regular forces at his command to execute the laws of the Union.*"

*May 27, 1908 (35 Stat. 400, sec. 3).

Authority of the President "*in time of war or when war is imminent,*" to place orders through the heads of departments for arms or other required material with any factory, etc.

*June 3, 1916 (39 Stat. 213, sec. 120).

Authority of the President whenever "*in his judgment a sufficient national emergency exists,*" to transfer vessels, equipment, stations, and personnel of the Lighthouse Service (now Coast Guard under Reorganization Plan No. II) to the jurisdiction of the Navy or War Departments.

*August 29, 1916 (39 Stat. 602).

Authority of the President to transfer vessels, equipment, stations and personnel of the Coast and Geodetic Survey to the jurisdiction

of the War or Navy Departments whenever in his judgment "*a sufficient national emergency exists.*"

*May 22, 1917 (40 Stat. 87, sec. 16).

Authority of the President "*in time of war or in case of national emergency*" to designate places used for Army or Navy storage as places concerning which information is not to be published in the interest of national defense; he may approve regulations concerning vessels in Territorial waters, upon declaring that a national emergency exists "*by reason of actual or threatened war, insurrection, or invasion, or disturbance or threatened disturbance of the international relations of the United States.*"

*June 15, 1917 (40 Stat. 219, sec. 6; 220, sec. 1).

Penalties for injuring or destroying war material, or making war material in a defective manner, "*when the United States is at war.*"

*April 20, 1918 (40 Stat. 533, ch. 59), as amended November 30, 1940 (54 Stat. 1220, ch. 926), and December 24, 1942 (56 Stat. 1087, ch. 824).

Availability of proceeds from operation of public utilities in connection with engineer operations in the field overseas for such utilities "*in case of actual or threatened hostilities.*"

†*July 9, 1918 (40 Stat. 893).

During the limited emergency, various provisions of "Act to expedite national defense" concerning Navy, Coast Guard, and aircraft contracts, Navy Department and Coast Guard employees (hours of labor, vacation pay, etc.), limit on cost of vessels, Navy Department facilities for production of defense items, etc. (sec. 12 provides for termination on June 30, 1942, unless Congress shall otherwise provide).

June 28, 1940 (54 Stat. 676-681, ch. 440, except sec. 2 (a)).

Authority of governmental officer or agency, designated by the President or the Chairman of the War Production Board, to inspect and audit books of war contractors *during the present war* (amending sec. 10 (1) of act of July 2, 1926 (44 Stat. 787)).

March 27, 1942 (56 Stat. 185-186, ch. 199; secs. 1301-1304).

Authority of the Secretary of War, or Navy, and Chairman of Maritime Commission to provide transportation to persons employed in plants engaged in manufacture of war material, etc.

December 1, 1942 (56 Stat. 1024-1025, ch. 651), amended April 9, 1946 (Public Law 338, sec. 1).

Authority, "*at any time during the existence of a state of war between the United States and any other nation, or when hostile action by a foreign power appears imminent,*" for the head of any agency of the United States Government to permit the destruction of records in his legal custody situated in any military or naval establishment, ship, or other depository outside the territorial limits of continental United States.

*July 7, 1943 (57 Stat. 382, sec. 11).

The needs of the armed forces are declared to be paramount, *until peace is concluded.*

October 3, 1944 (58 Stat. 768, ch. 479, sec. 6).

2. MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT

(a) *Appointments, etc.*

Continuance of appointments in the Officers' Reserve Corps and in the National Guard of the United States *in force at the outbreak of war are to continue in force until 6 months after its termination.*

*June 15, 1933 (48 Stat. 154, sec. 3; 155, sec. 4).

Authority of the Secretary of War "*in time of war or during the period of any national emergency declared by Congress or proclaimed by the President,*" to make temporary appointments in the grades of chief warrant officer and warrant officer; such appointments are not to continue beyond *6 months after the termination of the war or period of national emergency.*

*August 21, 1941 (55 Stat. 652, sec. 3).

Temporary appointments of Army officers authorized *during present emergency*, under this act are to continue *until 6 months after present emergency.*

September 22, 1941 (55 Stat. 728, ch. 414).

Provision for temporary appointment of members of Women's Army Corps as officers in the Army of the United States *during the present emergency.* Such temporary appointments are to continue *until 6 months after the present emergency.*

July 1, 1943 (57 Stat. 371, ch. 187, sec. 3).

Provision for temporary appointment of certain members of the Army Nurse Corps, etc., as officers in the Army of the United States, *during the present emergency.* Such temporary appointments are to continue *until 6 months after the present emergency.*

June 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 324-326, ch. 272).

Authority of the President to appoint Chief of Chaplains to temporary rank of major general, and chaplains as temporary general officers *until 6 months after the present war.*

June 28, 1944 (58 Stat. 393, ch. 291).

Provision for appointment of osteopaths as Reserve Corps officers in the Public Health Service *until 6 months after the present war.*

July 1, 1944 (58 Stat. 714, ch. 373, sec. 609).

Authorization for grade of General of the Army *until 6 months after the present war.*

December 14, 1944 (58 Stat. 802-903).

Authority of the President, without the consent of Congress, to appoint certain members of the Army of the United States to higher temporary grades, *until 6 months after the present war.*

May 15, 1945 (59 Stat. 168, ch. 124).

(b) *Details*

Detail of personnel from the armed forces to the Veterans' Administration, *until 6 months after the present war.*

June 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 285, ch. 268, sec. 102).

(c) *Disbursing officers*

Time for examination of accounts of Army disbursing officers is extended to 90 days, *in time of war or emergency and until 18 months thereafter.*

*July 9, 1918 (40 Stat. 892 (XVIII)), November 21, 1941 (55 Stat. 781, ch. 499).

(d) *Enlistment periods, etc.*

Extension by the President of enlistment terms of the National Guard for 6 months "*in the event of an emergency declared by Congress.*"

*June 15, 1933 (48 Stat. 156, sec. 7).

Provision that all enlistments in the Regular Army or the Enlisted Reserve Corps, *in force at the outbreak of war, or entered into during its continuation*, are to continue in force until 6 months after its termination, unless sooner terminated by the President.

*March 15, 1940 (54 Stat. 53, ch. 61).

"*In time of war or other emergency declared by Congress,*" enlistments in the Army shall be without specification of any particular component, *for the duration of such war or emergency plus 6 months*. Persons enlisted at any time in the Army are to be available for assignment to any unit and for transfer from one unit to another, "*in time of war or other emergency declared by Congress.*"

*May 14, 1940 (54 Stat. 213, ch. 194).

Extension of the periods of service of all members of the Army of the United States "*during the existence of any war in which the United States is engaged,*" and for 6 months after its termination.

*December 13, 1941 (55 Stat. 799, ch. 571), superseding 54 Stat. 858, ch. 689, sec. 1, as amended by 55 Stat. 628, ch. 362, sec. 11.

Authority of the Secretary of War to accept original enlistments or reenlistments in the Regular Army under section 1 of act of June 1, 1945, *until July 1, 1947*.

June 1, 1945 (59 Stat. 230, ch. 168), amended October 6, 1945 (59 Stat. 538, ch. 393, sec. 3 (a)).

(e) *Instruction courses, etc.*

Maintenance of instruction camps for members of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps for periods not longer than 6 weeks in any one year, "*except in time of actual or threatened hostilities.*"

†*June 4, 1920 (41 Stat. 778 (sec. 47a)).

Provision for detail of personnel of all component parts of the Army of the United States as students at educational institutions, industrial plants, etc., *until 6 months after the present war*.

February 6, 1942 (56 Stat. 50, ch. 40), extended March 6, 1943 (57 Stat. 14, ch. 13).

Authority of the President *during the present war*, to reduce course of instruction at United States Military Academy to 3 years.

October 1, 1942 (56 Stat. 763, ch. 573).

(f) *Offenses by military personnel*

Subjecting camp retainers, "*in time of war,*" etc., whether within or without the territorial jurisdiction of the United States, to the Articles of War.

*June 4, 1920 (41 Stat. 787, Art. 2 (d)).

Penalties prescribed by the Articles of War for various enumerated *wartime* offenses, such as desertion, aiding the enemy, etc.

*June 4, 1920 (41 Stat. 800, Art. 58, 59; 803-4, Arts. 75-82; 811, Art. 119).

Commanding officers not required, *in time of war*, to deliver over to civil authorities persons accused of crimes or offenses.

*June 4, 1920 (41 Stat. 803, Art. 74).

Authority of certain commanding officers of the Army "*in time of war or grave public emergency*," to impose, as additional punishment upon officers under their command, forfeiture of not more than one-half of 1 month's pay.

*June 4, 1920 (41 Stat. 808, Art. 104).

Authority of the commanding general of the Army, or of a Territorial department or division, "*in time of war*," to confirm court-martial sentence of dismissal of an officer below the grade of brigadier general, or of death for persons convicted of murder, rape, or desertion, or as spies.

*June 4 1920 (41 Stat. 796, 797, Art. 48 (b), (d)).

Suspension *until 6 months after the present war* of sec. 3 of Army Aviation Cadet Act (55 Stat. 239) and provision for enlistments as aviation cadets and for appointments of enlisted men as aviation cadets and temporary appointments as flight officers from certain enlisted men.

July 8, 1942 (56 Stat. 649, ch. 493, secs. 2, 3).

Authorization for appointment in the Air Corps Reserve of any person who has completed training and served *in time of war* as a commissioned or flight officer.

*July 8, 1942 (56 Stat. 649, secs. 3, 4, 5).

(g) *Retired personnel, active duty of*

Provisions for active duty service *in time of emergency*, of Army Reserve officers,¹ members of the Army Enlisted Reserve Corps,² National Guard officers,³ and members of the Regular Army Reserve.⁴

¹ *, ² *, June 4, 1920 (41 Stat. 776 (sec. 37a); 780, sec. 35).

³ * June 19, 1935 (49 Stat. 391 ch. 277, sec. 1).

⁴ * April 25, 1938 (52 Stat. 222, ch. 171).

Employment, "*in time of war*," of retired Army officers on active duty in the discretion of the President, with full pay and allowances; permanent commissions are not vacated by the appointment of the officer to higher temporary rank.

*June 4, 1920 (41 Stat. 785).

Authority of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to employ retired commissioned officers or retired warrant officers, *until August 10, 1951*.

August 10, 1946 (Public Law 718).

Employment of retired nurses (Army and Navy) on active duty with the full active pay and allowances of their grades "*in time of war or national emergency*."

*May 13, 1926 (44 Stat. 532, ch. 289, sec. 4).

(h) *Miscellaneous*

Execution of orders by the Chief of Ordnance (or the senior officer of that corps for any district) of any general or field officer commanding any army, garrison, or detachment, for the supply of all ordnance and ordnance stores for garrison, field, or siege service.

*R. S. 1166.

Assignment of Army officers to duty according to their brevet rank only "*when actually engaged in hostilities.*"

†*March 3, 1883 (22 Stat. 457).

The Surgeon General of the Army, with the approval of the Secretary of War, may appoint as many contract surgeons as necessary "*in emergencies.*"

*February 2, 1901 (31 Stat. 752, sec. 18).

Inclusion of female physicians and surgeons in Army of the United States and the Naval Reserve, *until 6 months after the present war.*

April 16, 1943 (57 Stat. 65, ch. 63).

Inclusion of flight surgeons and commissioned officers or warrant officers while undergoing flying training, among flying officers, *until 6 months after the present war.*

July 16, 1946 (Public Law 515, p. 2). [A similar provision has been carried in each appropriation act for the Military Establishment since 1942.]

Authority of the Secretary of War to rent, etc., buildings in the District of Columbia necessary for military purposes "*in time of war, or when war is imminent.*"

*July 9, 1918 (40 Stat. 861).

Authority of the President to assign the command of forces in the field, "*in time of war or public danger,*" without regard to seniority of rank in the same grade.

*June 4, 1920 (41 Stat. 811, Art. 119).

"When Congress shall have declared a national emergency and shall have authorized the use of armed land forces of the United States for any purpose requiring the use of troops in excess of those of the Regular Army," the President may order units of the National Guard of the United States into active military service "*for the period of the war or emergency.*"

*June 15, 1933 (48 Stat. 160, sec. 18), amended June 19, 1935 (49 Stat. 392, sec. 7).

Authority of the Secretary of War to provide for installations for manufacture of military equipment, at military posts, plants, etc. (including privately owned plants), and for storage and shelter, to exchange surplus equipment, etc., without certain restrictions, and to operate or dispose of plants, etc., *until 6 months after the present war.*

July 2, 1940 (54 Stat. 712-713, ch. 508); secs. 1 (a) and 1 (b) extended June 5, 1942 (56 Stat. 317, ch. 340, sec. 13).

Suspension *during the unlimited emergency*, of section 24b of the National Defense Act of June 4, 1920, 41 Stat. 773 (which provides for annual classification of Army officers and retirement, etc., of officers in class B); for this period the Secretary of War is authorized to remove any officer from the active list of the Regular Army, under certain conditions.

July 29, 1941 (55 Stat. 606).

Authority of the Secretary of War *until 6 months after the present war*: to provide entertainment and instruction to enlisted men; to employ internes in Medical Department; suspension of limits to strength of any branch of the Army, the number of aviation cadets in Army Air

Corps, assistant superintendents in Army Nurse Corps, number and grade of Reserve officers ordered to extended active duty and number of officers of Army required to participate in aerial flights; certain powers of the Secretary of War concerning civilian employees, removal of dependents and household effects of civilians and military personnel; lease of Maritime Commission and War Shipping Administration vessels for Army transportation; construction at military posts; maximum fee of 6 percent for fixed-fee contracts for construction at military posts; operation of one railroad and lease of land; suspension of limitations on number of airplanes, etc.

June 5, 1942 (56 Stat. 314-317, ch. 340).

Authority of the War Department *until 6 months after the unlimited emergency* to move merchandise from transportation and storage facilities at any port of entry or elsewhere to other facilities when needed for military purposes.

September 29, 1942 (56 Stat. 760-761, ch. 567).

Requests for review of discharge or dismissal of personnel of armed forces (except after court-martial sentence), and for review of decisions of retiring boards, *must be filed before June 22, 1959*.

June 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 287, ch. 268, secs. 301, 302).

Authorization for organization of State, etc., military forces other than a National Guard, and for Secretary of War to issue arms, etc., to same *until 6 months after the present war*. (Amendment to sec. 61 of National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, as amended by 55 Stat. 628, ch. 363).

June 26, 1944 (58 Stat. 359-360, ch. 279).

Establishment of a Reserve Corps in the Public Health Service for the purpose of securing a reserve for duty in the Service "*in time of national emergency*."

The President may establish special temporary positions in the Public Health Service when necessary for the accomplishment of important temporary work "*in time of war or of emergency proclaimed by him*."

"*In time of war, or of national emergency proclaimed by the President*," any commissioned officer of the Regular Corps of the Public Health Service may be appointed to a higher temporary grade with the pay and allowances thereof without examination and without vacating his permanent appointment, and, if his service was continuous, without renewing his oath of office.

"*In time of war, or of emergency proclaimed by the President*," he may use the Public Health Service to such extent as he deems necessary.

*July 1, 1944 (58 Stat. 683, sec. 203; 685, sec. 207; 687, sec. 210 (a); 690, sec. 216).

Commissioned officers of the Public Health Service shall be entitled to full military benefits with respect to active service outside the continental limits of the United States or in Alaska, "*in time of war*."

An allowance of \$250 for uniforms may be paid to each commissioned officer of the Public Health Service "*in time of war*," who is appointed to the Regular Corps or called to active duty in the Reserve Corps in certain grades.

"*In time of war*," the President by Executive Order may declare the commissioned corps of the Public Health Service to be a military

service during which time it shall constitute a branch of the land and naval forces of the United States and be subject to Articles of War and Articles for the Government of the Navy.

The Surgeon General of the Public Health Service may provide by regulations for the apprehension and examination, "*in time of war*," of individuals believed to be infected with a communicable disease and to be a source of infection to members of the armed forces or to persons engaged in war work.

*July 1, 1944 (58 Stat. 689, secs. 212, 213; 690, sec. 216; 704, sec. 363).

Extension, *to within one year after peace is established*, of time limit on claims by military and civilian personnel of the War Department where the accident or incident occurs "*in time of war*."

*May 29, 1945 (59 Stat. 225, sec. 1).

(i) *Tours of duty*

Inapplicability, "*in case of insurrection or of actual or threatened hostilities and * * * for temporary emergencies*," of the provision that Army officers or enlisted men are not to be required to serve more than 2 years on tours of duty on foreign stations.

†May 29, 1934 (48 Stat. 816, ch. 370).

Extension of tour of active duty of Air Corps Reserve officers up to a maximum of 7 years (thereafter, 5 years); provision for 10 percent minimum of annual appointments from certain group (amendments to act of August 30, 1935 and sec. 24 (e) of the National Defense Act). (Possibly no longer effective, due to war.)

April 3, 1939 (53 Stat. 557, sec. 5; 558 sec. 7, ch. 35).

3. NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT

(a) *Appointments, etc.*

The President is authorized to commission in the Regular Navy persons certified by examining boards as eligible for naval duties, etc., "*upon the outbreak of war or when, in his opinion, war is imminent*."

*February 16, 1914 (38 Stat. 289, sec. 21).

When mobilized with the Regular Navy, "*for war or a national emergency*," officers of the Naval Reserve are to take precedence next after officers of the Regular Navy of the same rank or grade whose length of service on the date of the declaration of such war or emergency is nearest one-half that of the Reserve officer.

*June 25, 1938 (52 Stat. 1183, sec. 311), amended August 27, 1940 (54 Stat. 865, sec. 8 (e)).

Continuance *until 6 months after June 30 of the fiscal year following the end of the present war*, of temporary status of Navy or Marine corps personnel appointed or advanced under authority of act of July 24, 1941.

July 24, 1941 (55 Stat. 605, ch. 320, sec. 10), amended June 30, 1942 (56 Stat. 465, sec. 7), February 21, 1946, (Public Law 305, sec. 8 (b)), and April 18, 1946 (Public Law 347 (sec. 5 (b), 1)).

Authority for appointments and enlistments in Women's Reserve as branch of Naval Reserve (WAVES), *until 6 months after the present war*.

July 30, 1942 (56 Stat. 730-731, ch. 538).

Provision authorizing eligibility of commissioned warrant officers and warrant officers to commissioned rank in Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard (extending provisions in act of June 27, 1942 (56 Stat. 423, sec. 2), *until June 30 of the fiscal year following the termination of the present war.*

May 25, 1943 (57 Stat. 84-85, ch. 101; Public Law 57).

Authorization for grades of Fleet Admiral of the Navy *until 6 months after the present war.*

December 14, 1944 (58 Stat. 802-803).

Temporary rank of rear admiral for officer designated as Chief of Chaplains in Chaplain Corps of the Navy, *during the present war.*

December 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 886, ch. 661).

Authority for grade and rank of general, on the active list of the Regular Marine Corps, *until 6 months after the present war.*

March 21, 1945 (59 Stat. 36-37, ch. 29).

Authority of the President to make appointments to permanent grades and ranks in the Regular Navy and Marine Corps from among certain officers, *until 6 months after June 30 of the fiscal year following that in which the present war shall terminate or April 18, 1948, whichever is later.*

Provisions concerning precedence of certain Navy and Marine Corps officers receiving appointments under this act for such period as designated by the Secretary of the Navy but not later than *6 months after June 30 of the fiscal year following that in which the present wars shall terminate.*

April 18, 1946 (Public Law 347, pp. 1-3).

(b) Details

Applicability of provision which authorizes the designation of nine Navy officers to perform special or unusual duty, with the rank of vice admiral while so serving, "*in time of war or national emergency,*" to officers on the active list in the grades of captain and above; at other times the provision applies only to rear admiral.

Amended to continue to apply to officers of the lower rank "*during such period thereafter as the President shall determine, but not later than June 30 of the fiscal year following that in which the war or national emergency shall terminate*"; and appointments made may continue "*until 6 months after June 30 of the fiscal year following that in which the present war shall end.*"

*July 17, 1941 (55 Stat. 598, ch. 304), amended June 30, 1942 (56 Stat. 465, sec. 7).

Suspension *until 1 year after the present war*, of restrictions on detail of Marine Corps officers to headquarters (under second proviso of act of May 24, 1934 (48 Stat. 812), as amended by sec. 1 of act of May 1, 1936 (49 Stat. 1249)).

October 16, 1942 (56 Stat. 795, ch. 613).

(c) Disbursing officers

Extension of time for examination of monthly accounts covering expenditures by Marine Corps, Navy, and Coast Guard disbursing officers from 60 to 90 days, "*in time of war or national emergency and for*

a period of 18 months after such war or emergency shall have ceased to exist."

*December 26, 1941 (55 Stat. 862), amended December 23, 1944 (58 Stat. 923, ch. 720).

The time for departmental examination of quarterly accounts of Navy disbursing officers is extended, "*in time of war or during any emergency declared by Congress*" (and for 18 months after such war or emergency), from 60 to 90 days.

*February 20, 1942 (56 Stat. 94, ch. 95).

(d) *Enlistment periods, etc.*

Provision that Navy enlisted men on furlough without pay for the unexpired portion of their enlistment are subject to recall to complete the enlistment period "*in time of war or national emergency.*"

*August 29, 1916 (39 Stat. 581).

Enlistments in the Navy and Marine Corps, hereafter entered into, may be extended by the Secretary of the Navy for such time as may be necessary in the public interest "*in time of war, or national emergency declared by the President to exist.*"

*August 18, 1941 (55 Stat. 629, ch. 364).

Extension of enlistment periods in the Regular Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard, and in the reserve components thereof, for such additional time as he deems necessary in the interest of national defense.

Suspension of provision of law (R. S. 1422) which authorizes additional pay for persons detained beyond the terms of their enlistment, or who voluntarily reenter the service, until the vessel to which they belong returns to an Atlantic or Pacific port (according to the place of original enlistment), is suspended in time of war.

*December 13, 1941 (55 Stat. 799, ch. 570).

Transfer of enlisted men of the Naval Reserve and Marine Corps Reserve to the Regular Navy and Regular Marine Corps to serve the unexpired term of the enlistment, "*in time of war or national emergency.*"

*January 15, 1942 (56 Stat. 5).

Suspension, *until 6 months after the present war*, of provision for additional enlistment allowance payable to every honorably discharged enlisted man of the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard who reenlists within 24 hours after such discharge.

June 16, 1942 (56 Stat. 364, sec. 10).

Enlistments in the naval service of deserters from the naval or military service of the United States, "*in time of war.*"

*January 20, 1944 (58 Stat. 4, sec. 2).

(e) *Instruction courses, etc.*

Suspension of restriction on maintenance of Marine Corps training camps for more than 6 weeks in each fiscal year, "*in time of actual or threatened war.*"

*August 29, 1916 (39 Stat. 614).

President's authority to reduce the course of instruction at the Naval Academy to 3 years, *until 6 months after the present war*.

June 3, 1941 (55 Stat. 238, ch. 162), extended June 26, 1943 (57 Stat. 219, ch. 149).

(f) *Offenses of naval personnel, etc.*

The death penalty for certain naval offenses, such as desertion, spying, etc., *in time of war*.

*R. S. 1624, art. 4, pars. 6, 7, 12-20, Art. 5.

Convening of general courts martial by the commandants of navy yards, etc., and by commanding officers of brigades, etc., of Navy or Marine Corps on shore, *in time of war*.

*August 29, 1916 (39 Stat. 586).

Extension, with certain Territorial exceptions, of the jurisdiction of naval courts martial to all persons accompanying or serving with the United States Navy, the Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, to persons engaged in naval projects, and to persons within areas under the control of the Secretary of the Navy, "*in time of war or national emergency*."

*March 22, 1943 (57 Stat. 41, ch. 18).

(g) *Retired personnel, active duty of*

Restriction on employment of retired Navy officers "*on active duty except in time of war*"; and in such time the President, with the consent of the Senate, may detail certain officers to such commands as he believes to be required for the good of the service.

*R. S. 1462-1464.

Authority of the Secretary of the Navy to call retired enlisted men into active service "*in time of war or when a national emergency exists*."

*August 29, 1916 (39 Stat. 591).

Provision that "*during the existence of war or of a national emergency declared by the President to exist*," commissioned or warrant officers of the Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard on the retired list may be ordered to active duty in the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy, and retired officers performing such duty may be temporarily advanced in rank on the retired list, as the President may determine.

*July 1, 1918 (40 Stat. 717).

The restriction on paying active-duty pay, etc., to retired Navy officers inapplicable "*during war or national emergency declared by the President to exist*."

*June 11, 1940 (54 Stat. 275).

The restriction on paying active-duty pay, etc., to retired Marine Corps officers inapplicable "*during war or national emergency declared by the President to exist*."

*February 7, 1942 (56 Stat. 63, 69).

Provision that current appropriation for Navy pay, etc., be available for pay, etc., of members of the Naval Reserve when called to active duty "*in time of war or during the existence of a national emergency declared by the President*."

*May 6, 1941 (55 Stat. 160).

Authority to order members of the Naval Reserve, including those on the retired list, to active duty by the Secretary of the Navy "*in time of war or when in the opinion of the President a national emergency exists*."

*August 4, 1942 (56 Stat. 739, sec. 15 (e)).

Retired Navy and Coast Guard officers of the permanent grade of rear admiral recalled to active duty "in time of war or other national emergency" shall be entitled when on active duty, to the pay and allowances of a rear admiral of the upper half, and when on inactive duty to retired pay equal to 75 percent of the pay of a rear admiral of the upper half.

April 8, 1946 (Public Law 337).

Credit for active-duty service in a Reserve component of the Navy "after September 8, 1939, and before the *termination of the present war as proclaimed by the President or established by act or resolution of the Congress*," in computing years of service necessary for appointment to commissioned grades in the Regular Navy.

August 10, 1946 (Public Law 720, p. 3 (c)).

(h) *Miscellaneous*

Suspension, *in time of war*, of exemption from sea duty of Navy staff officers who have served as chiefs of bureaus.

*R. S. 1436.

Appointment of acting assistant surgeons for temporary service, by the Secretary of the Navy, "*in case of war*."

*February 15, 1879 (20 Stat. 295, ch. 86, sec. 2).

Appointment of acting assistant surgeons by the Secretary of the Navy "*in time of war or declared national emergency*."

*August 8, 1946, Public Law 677.

Selection of officers for the command of fleets from the grades of rear admiral or captain on the active list of the Navy, "*in time of war*."

*May 22, 1917 (40 Stat. 89, sec. 18).

Service on naval courts martial and deck courts by commissioned officers of the Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey, and Public Health Service "*in time of war or during the existence of an emergency*."

*October 6, 1917 (40 Stat. 393, ch. 93, art. 65), amended July 1 1918 (40 Stat. 708), and February 28, 1925 (43 Stat. 1081, sec. 3)

Sea-service requirements for officers designated by the Secretary of the Navy to perform highly important shore duties are not applicable "*while the United States is at war, or during a national emergency declared by the President*," or for 2½ years thereafter.

*June 23, 1938 (52 Stat. 948, sec. 11 (c)).

Provision that officers and men of the Naval Reserve, who are members of the Naval Militia of any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, to be relieved from service or duty in such Naval Militia "*when on active duty in time of war or national emergency*."

*June 25, 1938 (52 Stat. 1185, sec. 401).

Provisions of the act of April 25, 1939 (53 Stat. 591), authorizing contracts upon a cost-plus-a-fixed fee basis in certain cases, are to be applicable to naval public works and utilities projects in the Fourteenth Naval District (at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii) "*during the period of any national emergency declared by the President to exist*."

*June 14, 1940 (54 Stat. 395, sec. 10).

Suspension of provisions of act of March 2, 1933 (47 Stat. 1423), prescribing Navy ration in kind, *until 6 months after the present war*.

October 10, 1942 (56 Stat. 780-781, ch. 588).

Authorization for transportation of dependents and household effects of Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, and Coast and Geodetic Survey personnel under secret orders, etc., or money payments in lieu thereof, *until 6 months after the present war.*

October 14, 1942 (56 Stat. 786, ch. 603), amended February 12, 1946 (Public Law 298, sec. 2).

Designation by the Secretary of the Navy of officers of the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard to act as notaries public "*during the existence of a war in which the United States is engaged or of a national emergency declared by the President, and for 6 months after the termination of such war or national emergency.*"

*April 9, 1943 (57 Stat. 58, ch. 36).

Provision for transportation of dependents and household effects of personnel of the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard, *until 6 months after the present war.*

November 28, 1943 (57 Stat. 593-594, ch. 330).

Provision that members of Navy Nurse Corps be designated by certain ranks, *until 6 months after the present war.*

February 26, 1944 (58 Stat. 105, ch. 66).

Authority of the Secretary of the Navy to use up to \$5,000,000 of unobligated balances of the naval emergency fund for any naval purpose which he deems "*essential to the war effort.*"

June 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 302).

Employment of naval procurement fund authorized *during the present war.*

June 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 310, ch. 269).

Provisions for availability of appropriations for management and operation of naval plantations, etc., outside continental United States, *until 6 months after the present war.*

June 28, 1944 (58 Stat. 624, ch. 306).

Suspension of restriction on employment of naval officers on shore duty under act of March 3, 1883 (22 Stat. 481, ch. 97, sec. 2), *until 6 months after the present war.*

May 29, 1945 (59 Stat. 226, ch. 137).

Omission of certain facts in reports required to be made by the Secretary of the Navy in the settlement of certain claims, "*during any war.*"

*December 5, 1945 (59 Stat. 596, ch. 555, sec. 2).

Provision for transportation and subsistence on naval vessels at Government expense of such persons as the Secretary of the Navy designates "*during the existence of war or national emergency as declared by the President.*"

*August 2, 1946 (Public Law 604, sec. 18).

(i) *Vessels, acquisition, repair, etc.*

Authority of the President or the Secretary of the Navy to acquire, through construction or conversion, ships, landing craft, etc., "*for the prosecution of the war.*"

*March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1192-1193).

*May 13, 1942 (56 Stat. 277, ch. 304).

*July 9, 1942 (56 Stat. 656, secs. 3, 4).

*June 17, 1943 (57 Stat. 156, ch. 128).

*June 26, 1943 (57 Stat. 209).

*May 31, 1944 (58 Stat. 265, ch. 218).

Authority of the Secretary of the Navy to revoke the lease of the floating drydock and water-front accessories at the New Orleans naval station "*in case of national emergency declared by the President.*"

*May 14, 1930 (46 Stat. 332, sec. 10).

Authority of the Secretary of the Navy to revoke the lease of the United States naval destroyer and submarine base at Squantum, Mass., "*in case of a national emergency declared by the President.*"

*May 29, 1930 (46 Stat. 479, ch. 350).

Authority of the Secretary of the Navy to exceed the statutory limit, under the Bureau of Engineering and Bureau of Construction and Repair (consolidated into Bureau of Ships by act of June 20, 1940, 54 Stat. 492-493), on repairs and alterations to vessels commissioned or converted "*to meet the existing emergency.*"

June 11, 1940 (54 Stat. 293, 297).

Authority of the Secretary of the Navy to "*during war or national emergency,*" (1) provide necessary salvage facilities for public and private vessels, (2) acquire for operation by private salvage companies vessels and equipment, and (3) advance funds to private salvage companies necessary to provide for the immediate financing of salvage operations.

*October 24, 1941 (55 Stat. 745).

Authority for lease of ships, boats, barges, or floating drydocks of the Navy in accordance with Lease-Lend Act of March 11, 1941 (55 Stat. 31), *during the present war.*

February 19, 1943 (57 Stat. 4, ch. 1, sec. 4).

Penalty for violation of certain regulations or orders promulgated by the Secretary of the Navy for protection of vessels, water-front facilities, etc., *until 6 months after the cessation of hostilities.*

†July 9, 1943 (57 Stat. 391, ch. 212).

Use of naval vessels for atomic weapon tests until June 25, 1948.

June 25, 1946 (Public Law 442).

Return of naval vessel transferred to American Antarctic Association, Inc., to the Navy at port in continental United States *by July 1, 1948.*

July 24, 1946 (Public Law 531).

Authority of the Secretary of the Navy to exceed the statutory limit on repairs and alterations of vessels "*in time of war and until the end of the first fiscal year thereafter.*"

*August 2, 1946 (Public Law 604, 79th Cong., sec. 37); probably superseding (54 Stat. 33, sec. 203).

4. PAY, PROMOTION, RETIREMENT, AND OTHER BENEFITS, ETC.

(a) Pay, allowances, etc.

"*In time of war,*" Army officers, exercising command in higher grades with troops operating against the enemy, shall be entitled to receive pay and allowances of such higher grade.

*April 26, 1898 (30 Stat. 365, sec. 7).

Officers of the Regular Army may, "*in time of war or national emergency determined by the President*," be appointed to higher grades without vacating their permanent appointments; all such appointments below the grade of brigadier general are to be made by the President alone; general officers, with the consent of the Senate.

*June 15, 1933 (48 Stat. 161, sec. 20), as amended September 9, 1940 (54 Stat. 875, sec. 101).

The authority granted by this act (for temporary appointment or advancement of certain personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps) may be exercised "*only in time of war or national emergency determined by the President*."

*July 24, 1941 (55 Stat. 603-605), amended June 29, 1945 (59 Stat. 262, ch. 194).

Provisions for continuance of pay of persons officially reported missing, missing in action, interned in a neutral country or captured by the enemy, and for payment of allotments, insurance premiums, death gratuities, etc., *until 1 year after the present war*.

March 7, 1942 (56 Stat. 143-148, ch. 166), amended December 24, 1942 (56 Stat. 1093, ch. 828, sec. 1).

Family allowance granted, "*during the existence of any war declared by Congress and the 6 months immediately following the termination of any such war*," to dependents of enlisted men of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard consisting of a contribution made by the Government and a deduction from or charge to, the monthly pay of the enlisted man.

*June 23, 1942 (56 Stat. 381-387), amended October 6, 1945 (59 Stat. 541, sec. 9).

Provisions for increase in pay of members of Army and Navy Nurse Corps and appointment of female dietetic and physical therapy personnel in Army Medical Department, rank, pay, and allowances of certain Nurse Corps members and appointment of technical and professional female personnel in Army Medical Department by the President, etc., *until 6 months after the present war*.

December 22, 1942 (56 Stat. 1072-1074, ch. 805).

Provision for additional pay for certain enlisted men assigned to the Infantry, *until 6 months after the present war*.

June 30, 1944 (58 Stat. 648, ch. 335).

Increase in pay, allowances and retired pay of members of Navy Nurse Corps, *until 6 months after the present war*.

December 3, 1945 (59 Stat. 594-595, ch. 516).

Authority of the Secretaries of War and the Navy to conclusively determine dependency and distances for purposes of traveling allowances for personnel, *until September 1, 1948*.

April 27, 1946 (Public Law 368, secs. 5, 6).

(b) *Promotion, etc.*

The President may confer brevet commissions upon Army officers for distinguished conduct in the presence of the enemy.

*(R. S. 1209.)

In time of war certain Army officers below the grade of brigadier general are to receive higher pay than that to which they would be entitled in time of peace.

*Act of June 10, 1922 (42 Stat. 626).

Advancement of Naval Reserve or Marine Corps Reserve officers of the active list, employed on active duty, in the same manner as officers of the Regular Navy or Marine Corps "*in time of war or national emergency.*"

*June 25, 1938 (52 Stat. 1183, sec. 312).

Authority of the Secretary of War to dispense with any part of examination for promotion in Regular Army of officers of Medical, Dental, and Veterinary Corps, except those relating to physical examination, *until 6 months after the present war.*

November 29, 1940 (54 Stat. 1219, ch. 923), extended May 15, 1945 (59 Stat. 168, ch. 127).

Authorization for temporary promotions of officers assigned to duty with the Air Corps and of officers commissioned in the Air Corps, *during the present war*, such appointments to continue *until 6 months after the war.*

February 16, 1942 (56 Stat. 94, ch. 77).

"*In time of war or national emergency*" the President may appoint officers of the Medical Administrative Corps, commissioned in the Army of the United States, to higher temporary grades, not above that of colonel.

*July 20, 1942 (56 Stat. 663, ch. 509).

(c) *Retirement*

Prohibition on involuntary retirement of Navy or Marine Corps officers adjudged fitted for service, *until 6 months after the present emergency.*

February 7, 1942 (56 Stat. 63, ch. 46; Public Law 441).

Postponement *until 6 months after the present war*, of retirement at age of 64, in case of Regular Army officers who have served as Chief of Staff in present war.

December 2, 1944 (58 Stat. 793, ch. 505).

Authority of the Secretary of the Navy to convene boards of Regular Navy and Marine Corps officers to recommend retirement of officers in certain grades, *until June 30 of the fiscal year following the termination of the present war.*

February 21, 1946 (Public Law 305, secs. 3, 12).

Consideration of active duty performed by certain enlisted men of the Fleet Reserve for purposes of computing retainer or retired pay, "*during any period of national emergency declared by the President.*"

*August 10, 1946 (Public Law 720, sec. 3).

(d) *Uniform allowances, etc.*

Payment of \$150 to officers of the Naval Reserve in addition to the regular gratuity, for the purchase of required uniforms upon first reporting for active duty "*in time of war or national emergency.*"

Issuance to enlisted men of the Naval Reserve, upon first reporting for active duty "*in time of war or national emergency*," of additional articles necessary to give them the same outfit as that of enlisted personnel of the Regular Navy; and to midshipmen, merchant marine cadets, and nurses such additional articles as the Secretary of the Navy may prescribe.

*June 25, 1938 (52 Stat. 1180, sec. 302; 1181, sec. 303).

Authority of the Secretary of the Navy, *in time of war*, to fix the money value of additional outdoor uniforms which may be issued to members of the Navy Nurse Corps, or make payment in cash in lieu thereof for the purchase of uniforms.

*July 3, 1942 (56 Stat. 647, ch. 485, sec. 4).

Provisions for uniform allowance of \$250 for certain officers and warrant officers serving on active duty in the Army, *until 6 months after the present war*.

December 4, 1942 (56 Stat. 1039-1040, ch. 674).

Payment of a \$250 allowance for uniforms (minus any such allowance received during the preceding 4 years) to commissioned and warrant officers on the honorary retired list of the Naval Reserve without pay, "*in time of war or national emergency*."

*October 25, 1943 (57 Stat. 575, ch. 277).

(e) *Decorations, medals, etc.*

Authorization for officers and enlisted men of armed forces of United States to accept decorations, etc., from governments of cobelligerent nations or other American Republics, *until 1 year after the present war*.

July 20, 1942 (56 Stat. 662, ch. 508, sec. 1).

Authority of the President *until 6 months after the present war* to confer military decorations and medals upon units of persons serving in military forces of countries engaged with the United States in present war.

December 17, 1942 (56 Stat. 1056, ch. 763).

Provision for service medal to persons who served on active duty in the armed forces of the United States or of the Government of the Philippines between December 7, 1941, and the termination of the present war.

July 6, 1945 (59 Stat. 461, ch. 275).

Additional compensation for enlisted men of Army who are entitled to wear Medical Badge, *until 6 months after the present war*.

July 6, 1945 (59 Stat. 462, ch. 279).

Recommendation for issuance of certain medals of honor for service during World War II, *between December 7, 1941, and the termination of hostilities*, to be initiated, *within 6 months after the cessation of hostilities*.

†June 26, 1946 (Public Law 444).

(f) *Miscellaneous*

Provision for use of certificates by officers of the armed forces in connection with pay and allowance accounts, *until 6 months after the present war*.

October 26, 1942 (56 Stat. 987, ch. 624).

Postponement of prohibition against payment of deposits, and interest thereon of enlisted men, until final discharge (under R. S. 1305 and 1306), *until 1 year after the present war.*

December 18, 1942 (56 Stat. 1057-1058, ch. 765).

Applications for payment for accrued leave, by members of armed forces, with certain exception, filed *before September 1, 1947.*

August 9, 1946 (Public Law 704, sec. 5).

Service of certain persons under 21 who have enlisted under act of June 1, 1945, without parents' or guardian's consent, *until 6 months after the present war.*

October 6, 1945 (59 Stat. 538, ch. 393, sec. 3 (a) "sec. 1").

Authorized credit for service in Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey, or Public Health Service prior to attainment of age of 18 years, *until 6 months after the present war.*

March 6, 1946 (Public Law 309).

Provision permitting voting by mail of persons serving in the land or naval forces of the United States who are eligible or qualified to vote under their State election laws, *"in time of war."*

*September 16, 1942 (56 Stat. 753-757), amended April 1, 1944 (58 Stat. 136-147).

Recommendation for State legislation to provide for absentee voting by persons otherwise eligible serving in the armed forces of the United States or in the merchant marine, or serving in the American Red Cross, the Society of Friends, the Women's Auxiliary Service Pilots, or the United States Service Organizations, *"in time of war."*

*April 1, 1944 (58 Stat. 136-139), amended April 19, 1946 (Public Law 348).

5. SELECTIVE SERVICE

Service of inductees assigned to Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard (extended by Executive Order 9513) *until 6 months after the present war.* (Probably made obsolete by act of June 29, 1946, Public Law 473, sec. 3).

December 20, 1941 (55 Stat. 846, ch. 602).

Authority of the President to extend the 18-month period prescribed for training and service under the Selective Training and Service Act, *whenever the Congress has declared that the national interest is imperiled.*

June 29, 1946 (Public Law 473, sec. 3). (It is doubtful whether this is a permanent provision or one which expires with other provisions of the Selective Training and Service Act.)

Provisions of the Selective Training and Service Act, except for the third sentence of section 3 (a), which is extended to July 1, 1947, and section 3 (b), 3 (c), 3 (d), 8, and 16 (b), and the fourth and fifth provisions of the second sentence of section 3 (a), in force *until March 31, 1947.*

June 29, 1946 (Public Law 473, sec. 7).

6. SIZE AND COMPOSITION OF THE ARMY AND NAVY

Organizations of the Army below the maximum enlisted strength authorized by law may be raised to that strength "*when in the judgment of the President an emergency arises which makes it necessary.*"

*March 17, 1916 (39 Stat. 36 ch. 46). . (This provision is probably temporary or superseded by later provisions.)

The number of enlisted men of the Regular Army is limited to 280,000, "*except in time of war or similar emergency where the public safety demands it.*"

June 4, 1920 (41 Stat. 759, secs. 2, 3—but see item next below).

Reduction of Army's strength to 1,070,000 and of men in active training and service in Navy to 558,000 and Marine Corps to 180,000, by July 1, 1947.

September 16, 1940 (54 Stat. 886, ch. 720, sec. 3 (a)), amended December 20, 1941 (55 Stat. 846, ch. 602, sec. 8), and June 29, 1946 (Public Law 473, sec. 2 (b)).

Provision for temporary appointments as officers of the Army of the United States authorized without appointing such persons as officers in any particular component of the Army, *during the present emergency.*

September 22, 1941 (55 Stat. 728).

Authority of the President, within the limit of the total authorized strength of the Regular Army, to permit additional enlistments in the Medical Department, "*in event of actual or threatened hostilities involving the United States,*" to such number as he deems necessary.

†*May 14, 1940 (54 Stat. 214, ch. 195).

Existence of Women's Army Corps, as component part of the Army of the United States, *until 6 months after the present war.*

July 1, 1943 (57 Stat. 371-372, ch. 187).

Of the total number of officers authorized for the Air Corps *during war*, 10 percent may be immediately commissioned as nonflying officers.

"A flying officer may include any officer who has received an aeronautical rating as a pilot of service types of aircraft and also, *in time of war*, may include any officer who has received an aeronautical rating as observer."

*July 2, 1926 (44 Stat. 780-781).

Certain specified number of Navy officers in various grades must not be exceeded, "*except in time of war.*"

*July 22, 1935 (49 Stat. 488, sec. 2).

The number of rear admirals on the active list of the line of the Navy is limited to 70, "*except in time of war.*"

*June 23, 1938 (52 Stat. 944, ch. 598, sec. 3).

Total personnel of the Navy Reserve Officers' Training Corps is limited to 24,000 (amending sec. 22 (a) of act of March 4, 1925, 43 Stat. 1276), *until 1 year after cessation of hostilities.*

†February 13, 1945 (59 Stat. 3-4, ch. 1).

Suspension of certain provisions of law relating to officer personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps; increase in number of rear admirals;

modification of age limit for staff corps officers *until June 30 of the fiscal year following the termination of the present war.*

June 30, 1942 (56 Stat. 463-465, ch. 462, secs. 1-3, 5, 8-9).

Provision limiting the number of general officers on active list of the Marine Corps to 14, *"except in time of war."*

*June 23, 1938 (52 Stat. 952 (b)).

7. FORTS, MILITARY RESERVATIONS, ETC.

Erection of temporary forts *"in case of emergency when, in the opinion of the President, the immediate erection of any temporary fort or fortification is deemed important and urgent."*

*April 11, 1898 (30 Stat. 737, No. 21).

Authority to close Fort McHenry Military Reservation in Maryland, *"in case of a national emergency,"* and use it for military purposes during the period of such emergency and as long thereafter as necessary.

*March 3, 1925 (43 Stat. 1110, ch. 425).

Right to take exclusive possession of the Presidio of San Francisco Military Reservation, including that portion transferred to the city and county of San Francisco, *"in the event of war or any other great national emergency."*

*March 3, 1925 (43 Stat. 1129, ch. 450).

Authority, *"in the event of war or of any national emergency declared by Congress to exist,"* take over Port Newark Army base property, sold to the city of Newark, N. J.

*June 20, 1936 (49 Stat. 1557, ch. 636).

Resumption of possession of Fort Schuyler Military Reservation, N. Y., for use, etc., for public defense, whenever in his judgment *"an emergency exists that requires the use and appropriation of the same for the public defense."*

*August 19, 1937 (50 Stat. 696, ch. 697).

Prohibition against photographing, etc., of military or naval reservations, naval vessels, etc., without authority, *during the present war.*

June 25, 1942 (56 Stat. 390-391, ch. 447).

8. PANAMA CANAL

Designation by the President of an officer of the Army to assume exclusive authority and jurisdiction over the operation of the Panama Canal *"in time of war * * * or when, in the opinion of the President, war is imminent."*

*August 24, 1912 (37 Stat. 569, sec. 13).

Suspension of provision that the natural features of the Barro Colorado Island in Gatun Lake, C. Z., be left in their natural state for scientific observation and investigation *"in event of declared national emergency."*

July 2, 1940 (54 Stat. 724, ch. 516, sec. 1).

9. STRATEGIC AND CRITICAL MATERIALS

Use of strategic and critical materials, acquired to supply industrial, military, and naval needs of the country and to prevent the dependence of the United States upon foreign nations for such supplies, "*only upon the order of the President in time of war, or when he shall find that a national emergency exists with respect to national defense as a consequence of the threat of war.*"

June 7, 1939 (53 Stat. 811, sec. 4), amended July 23, 1946 (Public Law 520, sec. 5).

D. BANKING AND CURRENCY

1. BANKING AND CURRENCY GENERALLY

"*During time of war or during any other period of national emergency declared by the President,*" he may regulate transactions in foreign exchange and the export, hoarding, melting, etc., of gold or silver coin, bullion, or currency, by any person subject to the jurisdiction of the United States; and "*during such emergency period as the President of the United States by proclamation may prescribe,*" member banks of the Federal Reserve System are not to transact any banking business, except in accordance with regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury approved by the President, amended by the First War Powers Act, which extends the provision for regulation, etc., by the President to payments to banking institutions, and to transfers, withdrawals, or exports of or dealings in, evidences of indebtedness or ownership of property in which any foreign state, etc., has any interest; and vests flexible powers in the President to deal with the problems that surround alien property or its ownership or control.

*March 9, 1933 (48 Stat. 1, sec. 2, ch. 2, sec. 4), amended December 18, 1941 (55 Stat. 839, sec. 301).

The Federal Home Loan Bank Board may require Federal Home Loan Banks to rediscount notes in certain cases "*whenever in the judgment of at least four of its members an emergency exists.*"

*June 27, 1934 (48 Stat. 1262 (f)).

2. FINANCIAL AID TO COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Period of succession and certain functions of Reconstruction Finance Corporation are extended to *July 1, 1947*.

January 22, 1932 (47 Stat. 6, 10, ch. 8, sec. 4, 14), January 26, 1937 (50 Stat. 5, ch. 6), February 11, 1937 (50 Stat. 19, ch. 10), April 13, 1938 (52 Stat. 212-213, ch. 140), June 10, 1941 (55 Stat. 250, ch. 190, sec. 4 (b)), extended August 7, 1946 (Public Law 656, sec. 1).

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authorized to make loans to authorized borrowers, to mature not later than *January 31, 1955*.

January 31, 1935 (49 Stat. 2, ch. 2, sec. 3), extended June 25, 1940 (54 Stat. 573, ch. 427, sec. 3 (b)), and September 18, 1940 (54 Stat. 956, ch. 722, sec. 331 (c)).

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authorized to supply funds to the War Damage Corporation for the purpose of providing

insurance, etc., against loss or damage to property resulting from *enemy attack*.

March 27, 1942 (56 Stat. 174-176).

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation may purchase or make loans upon the security of commodities which are rationed "*in connection with the war effort*," in order to relieve dealers in such commodities.

May 11, 1942 (56 Stat. 275-276).

Authority of the Chairman of the War Production Board to mobilize the productive facilities of small business so as to permit their most effective use "*to augment war production*." A Smaller War Plants Corporation is created to finance expansion, etc., of such small plants.

June 11, 1942 (56 Stat. 351-357).

3. DEPOSIT INSURANCE

Provision that subscriptions to certain United States securities be excluded from bank deposits for certain purposes *until 6 months after cessation of hostilities* (adding proviso to Federal Reserve Act 12B (h), par. 1, second sentence and last sentence of sec. 19).

†April 13, 1943 (57 Stat. 65, ch. 62).

4. PUBLIC AND PRIVATE HOUSING

Authority of the Federal Housing Administration to insure banks, trust companies, etc., against losses on certain loans for financing alterations, etc., to real property under section 2 (a) of the National Housing Act, extended to *July 1, 1947*.

June 3, 1939 (53 Stat. 804, ch. 175, "sec. 2 (a)"), extended October 15, 1943 (57 Stat. 571, ch. 259, sec. 3).

Authority of Federal Works Administrator and National Housing Administrator under sections 1, 202, 401, and 402 of the Lanham Act (defense housing) is to terminate *when the President shall have declared that the "limited emergency" has ceased to exist*, except with respect to contracts previously made, etc.

October 14, 1940 (54 Stat. 1127, sec. 4), amended June 28, 1941 (55 Stat. 363, sec. 4 (a), "sec. 301"), April 10, 1942 (56 Stat. 212, ch. 239, sec. 1), and June 23, 1945 (59 Stat. 260, ch. 192).

Authority of the Federal Housing Administrator to insure veterans housing mortgages, extended to *June 30, 1947*.

March 28, 1941 (55 Stat. 56, ch. 31, "sec. 603 (a)"), extended May 22, 1946 (Public Law 388, sec. 10 (a)).

Authority of the National Housing Administrator under the Lanham Act Sec. 304 *during the emergency* to adjust rents to the income of the person housed (amending act of October 14, 1940 (54 Stat. 1127, sec. 4)), as amended by act of June 28, 1941 (55 Stat. 363, sec. 4 (b)).

January 21, 1942 (56 Stat. 12, ch. 14, sec. 6).

The Lanham Act of October 14, 1940, which provides for defense housing in the States is extended so as to apply to the District of Columbia. (The authority of the Federal Works Administrator and

the National Housing Administrator under this act are *to expire when the President shall have declared the "limited emergency" to have ceased to exist.* See act of October 14, 1940, above.)

April 10, 1942 (56 Stat. 212-213, secs. 401-404).

The time limit for disposal of temporary housing by the National Housing Administrator, with certain exceptions, is *2 years after the President declares the limited emergency has ceased to exist.*

July 7, 1943 (57 Stat. 388, ch. 196, sec. 4).

Time limit for removal of temporary housing erected on lands owned by the United States or the District of Columbia in District of Columbia is *2 years after the limited emergency.*

May 18, 1946 (Public Law 385, sec. 2).

Provisions for expediting availability of housing for veterans of World War II are to expire on *January 1, 1948.*

May 22, 1946 (Public Law 388, sec. 1 (b)).

Authority of the Federal Works Administrator to make contributions for operation, etc., of certain school facilities under section 205 of the Lanham Act is to expire on *July 1, 1947.*

June 26, 1946 (Public Law 452).

Authority of the Federal Works Administrator to provide certain educational facilities for educational institutions when required for veterans' education under section 504 of the Lanham Act is to terminate *9 years after the present war.*

August 8, 1946 (Public Law 697, sec. 2).

5. FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

(See also No. 1, above.)

Authority of the Federal Reserve banks, under title IV of the Second War Powers Act, to purchase Government obligations up to an aggregate amount of \$5,000,000,000 at any one time is extended to *March 31, 1947.*

March 27, 1942 (56 Stat. 180, ch. 199, title IV, sec. 401), amended June 29, 1946 (Public Law 475).

6. GOLD AND SILVER, INCLUDING THE COINAGE THEREOF

(See No. 1, above.)

7. CONTROL OF PRICES OF COMMODITIES, RENTS, OR SERVICES

Emergency Price Control Act and regulations thereunder are extended to *July 1, 1947.*

January 30, 1942 (56 Stat. 24, ch. 26, sec. 1 (b)), extended July 25, 1946 (Public Law 548, sec. 1).

The authority of the President, under title III of the Second War Powers Act, to allocate materials in short supply (rationing), etc., are extended to *March 31, 1947*, except that authority for allocations of building materials is extended to *June 30, 1947.*

March 27, 1942 (56 Stat. 178, ch. 199, title III, sec. 301), amending and superseding section 2 (a) of act of June 28, 1940 (54 Stat. 676-677, ch. 440), as amended May 31, 1941 (55 Stat. 236, ch. 157), and extended June 29, 1946 (Public Law 475).

Provisions of all except section 8 and section 9 of the Stabilization Act and regulations thereunder, are extended to *July 1, 1947*.

October 2, 1942 (56 Stat. 767, ch. 578, sec. 6), extended July 25, 1946 (Public Law 548, sec. 2).

Restriction on subsidy payments made inapplicable to certain subsidies of Reconstruction Finance Corporation and Commodity Credit Corporation until *July 1, 1947*.

June 30, 1944 (58 Stat. 635, ch. 325, sec. 102), adding paragraph to section 2 (e) of Emergency Price Control Act of January 30, 1942 (56 Stat. 27, ch. 26), extended June 23, 1945 (59 Stat. 260, ch. 193), and July 25, 1946 (Public Law 548, sec. 6).

Price control, etc., is to terminate and OPA is to be abolished by *July 1, 1947*.

July 25, 1946 (Public Law 548, Sec. 3) (adding sec. 1A (b) to Emergency Price Control Act).

Termination date for subsidy payments with respect to sugar, flour, petroleum, etc., and time limit for purchase of wheat by Commodity Credit Corporation in the event producers are required to sell by order issued pursuant to Second War Powers Act of 1942, as amended, is *April 1, 1947*.

July 25, 1946 (Public Law 548, sec. 6 (a), 6 (e), and 16 (a)).

E. CIVIL SERVICE

1. THE FEDERAL CIVIL SERVICE GENERALLY

The Secretary of the Treasury may appoint five assistants, at not over \$10,000 a year, and may delegate to them any of his authority; whenever "*the President declares by Executive order that the emergency requiring the appointments * * * has ceased to exist, the persons appointed shall cease to hold office * * * and the power of the Secretary*" hereunder is to terminate.

May 10, 1934 (48 Stat. 759, sec. 513).

The regular working hours of laborers and mechanics employed by the War Department in the manufacture or production of military equipment, etc., are to be 8 hours a day or 40 hours a week "*during the period of any national emergency declared by the President*"; over-time is to be paid for as time and a half.

*July 2, 1940 (54 Stat. 714, secs. 4, 5).

Authority of the President to appoint, with the Senate's consent, an Under Secretary of the Navy¹ to serve *during any national emergency including the present limited emergency*; an Under Secretary of War² to serve *until 6 months after the present war*; an additional Assistant Secretary of the Interior³ to serve *until 6 months after cessation of hostilities*; two additional Assistant Secretaries of State⁴ to serve *until 2 years after cessation of hostilities*; an Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs⁵ to serve *until August 1, 1948*.

¹ June 20, 1940 (54 Stat. 494, ch. 400, sec. 3).

² December 16, 1940 (54 Stat. 1224, ch. 931), extended December 15, 1944 (58 Stat. 807, ch. 591).

³ †February 29, 1944 (58 Stat. 107, ch. 72).

⁴ †December 8, 1944 (58 Stat. 798, ch. 547).

⁵ August 1, 1946 (Public Law 590).

Authority of the President under the First War Powers Act to coordinate executive bureaus and agencies and to authorize the making or alteration of contracts in certain cases, *until 6 months after the present war*.

December 18, 1941 (55 Stat. 838-841, pts. I, II, and IV, secs. 1-5, 201, 401).

Availability of appropriations for expenses of travel of civilian officers and employees of the War and Navy Departments and the Coast Guard for expenses on transfer of station also, *until 6 months after the present war*.

February 21, 1942 (56 Stat. 97, ch. 107).

Compensation is provided for injuries resulting from *war-risk hazards* to persons (1) employed by Government contractors, (2) engaged by the United States for services outside the United States, or (3) employed as civilian employees of a post exchange or ship-service store outside the United States.

*December 2, 1942 (56 Stat. 1028-1036).

Limitation on accumulation of unused leave by employees of departments, independent establishments, and agencies until it totals 90 days and provision that when unused leave equals 60 days, not more than 15 days a year may be accumulated (amending sec. 1 of act of March 14, 1936 (49 Stat. 1161)), *during the "limited emergency."*

December 17, 1942 (56 Stat. 1052, ch. 737).

"*In time of war and not exceeding 6 months thereafter,*" such stores as may be designated by the Secretary of the Navy may be procured and sold to civilian officers and employees when the Secretary finds that it is impracticable for such persons to procure such stores from private agencies without impairing the efficient operation of the stations.

*April 9, 1943 (57 Stat. 60, ch. 39).

Provision for payment of transportation costs for naval civilian employees to place of duty outside continental United States, etc., *until 6 months after the present war*.

April 9, 1943 (57 Stat. 61, ch. 40).

Authority of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to utilize Veterans' Administration automotive equipment to transport employees between field stations and public transportation, *until 6 months after the termination of the present war*.

October 25, 1943 (57 Stat. 575, ch. 276), amended April 9, 1946 (Public Law 338, sec. 2).

Employment of certain additional clerks for Senators authorized *during the period of the emergency*. (Possibly no longer in effect, because omitted in corresponding provision in Legislative Appropriation Act of 1946).

June 26, 1944 (58 Stat. 337, ch. 277), and June 13, 1945 (59 Stat. 241, ch. 189).

Federal examinations for positions of guards, elevator operators, messengers, and custodians are restricted to veterans *until 5 years after the war*, under the Veterans' Preference Act.

June 27, 1944 (58 Stat. 388, ch. 287, sec. 3).

Authority of disbursing officers to cash checks, etc., *until 6 months after the present war*.

December 23, 1944 (58 Stat. 921-922, ch. 716).

Civil Service Commission's authority to omit or defer required 5-year valuation of the civil-service retirement and disability fund (adding provision to sec. 16 of Retirement Act of May 29, 1930 (46 Stat. 478)), *until 1 year after the present war*.

December 23, 1944 (58 Stat. 926, ch. 726).

Assignment of former ambassadors, ministers, or employees in the Foreign Service to serve in certain other capacities *until 6 months after the present war*. (Time limit is omitted in corresponding State Department Appropriation Act of July 5, 1946; Public Law 490.)

May 21, 1945 (59 Stat. 171, 175, ch. 129).

Requirement that President declare holiday not a workday in Federal service, as a prerequisite to receipt of double pay for holiday duty by Federal employees, *until the cessation of hostilities*.

†June 30, 1945 (59 Stat. 298, ch. 212, sec. 302), amended May 24, 1946 (Public Law 390, sec. 11).

Interior Department appropriation for Division of Geography to be available *until 30 days after the termination of the "unlimited emergency."*

July 3, 1945 (59 Stat. 319, ch. 262).

Continuance of wholly owned Government corporations not incorporated by act of Congress *limited to July 1, 1948*.

December 6, 1945 (59 Stat. 602, ch. 557, sec. 304 (b)).

Time limit for reduction of Government employees to 447,363, *July 1, 1947*.

May 24, 1946 (Public Law 390, sec. 14 (a), adding sec. 607 (g, 1) to Federal Employees' Pay Act of 1945).

Time limit for appointments of Foreign Service officers by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate, under this act, *July 3, 1948*.

July 3, 1946 (Public Law 488, sec. 4).

Authority of the Secretary of State in his absolute discretion to terminate employment of State Department or Foreign Service officers and employees, *until July 1, 1947*.

July 5, 1946 (Public Law 490).

Authority of the President to suspend United States citizenship requirement for War and Navy Department employees in Canal Zone *in time of war or national emergency*.

May 2, 1946 (Public Law 374, sec. 2), July 8, 1946 (Public Law 492, sec. 107), July 16, 1946 (Public Law 515, sec. 6).

Authority for per diem allowances in lieu of subsistence allowances for civilian officers and employees traveling on official business outside continental United States, away from post of duty, *until July 1, 1948.*

August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600, sec. 4).

Authorization for continuance of health programs conducted for Federal employees, *until July 1, 1947.*

August 8, 1946 (Public Law 658).

2. STATUS OF OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES, INCLUDING COMPENSATION, CLASSIFICATION, AND RETIREMENT

The President may recall to active service any retired Foreign Service officer "*in the event of public emergency.*"

*February 23, 1931 (46 Stat. 1213, sec. 27).

Authority for employment of \$1-a-year men, with the approval of the President, *until the President shall declare the present emergency at an end.*

June 26, 1940 (54 Stat. 599, ch. 430).

Provisions for continuance of pay of persons officially reported missing, missing in action, interned in a neutral country, or captured by the enemy *until 1 year after the termination of the war.*

March 7, 1942 (56 Stat. 143-148, ch. 166), amended December 24, 1942 (56 Stat. 1093, ch. 828, sec. 1).

Appointment of skilled and unskilled laborers, mechanics, etc., without regard to Classification Act, by Secretary of Interior, etc., authorized, *until 6 months after the war.*

July 2, 1942 (56 Stat. 548, ch. 473), amended October 26, 1942 (56 Stat. 1003, ch. 629).

Authorization for reemployment of persons retired under Alaska Railroad Retirement Act, *until 6 months after the war.*

December 22, 1942 (56 Stat. 1070-1071, ch. 801).

Time limit for receipt of aggregate compensation in excess of \$10,000 a year (due to additional compensation in lieu of overtime), if public officer or employee continues to occupy position occupied on June 30, 1945, is *June 30, 1947.*

June 30, 1945 (59 Stat. 303, ch. 212, sec. 603).

3. POSTAL SERVICE

Authority of the Postmaster General to permit payment of overtime for Saturdays in lieu of compensatory time for certain employees, *until 6 months after the present war.*

March 27, 1942 (56 Stat. 188, ch. 201).

Provision for detail of postal employees to camps, etc., by Postmaster General and \$4 a day allowance while so detailed, *until 6 months after the present war.*

July 9, 1943 (57 Stat. 391-392, ch. 213), amended December 7, 1945 (59 Stat. 603, ch. 558).

Suspension of restrictions on establishing post-office branches and stations (under act of June 9, 1896 (29 Stat. 313)), *until 6 months after the present war.*

June 28, 1944 (58 Stat. 463, ch. 297).

Authority of the committee, composed of the Postmaster General and the Director of Censorship, to dispose of certain condemned mail matter, *until 6 months after cessation of hostilities*.

†December 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 913, ch. 673).

Compensatory time, etc., for Saturday service, for certain postmasters, postal service employees, etc., authorized *until 30 days after cessation of hostilities with Japan*.

†July 6, 1945 (59 Stat. 459, ch. 274, sec. 20).

"*While the United States is at war*" the time limit on the presentation of claims for losses by postmasters and Army, Navy, and Coast Guard mail clerks, and postmasters outside the continental United States is fixed at 2 years (instead of the usual 6-month limit).

*December 7, 1945 (59 Stat. 604, sec. 1).

4. COLLECTION OF STATISTICS

Authority of the Secretary of Commerce, at the direction of the President, to make special investigations, etc., under the Second War Powers Act *until March 31, 1947*.

March 27, 1942 (56 Stat. 186-187, ch. 199, title XIV, secs. 1401-1403), amended June 29, 1946 (Public Law 475).

5. NATIONAL ARCHIVES

Suspension of certain requirements concerning the Code of Federal Regulations *until after termination of the present war, the time to be determined by the Administrative Committee of the Federal Register*. (Amending sec. 11 (a) of the Federal Register Act, as amended, 50 Stat. 304.)

December 10, 1942 (56 Stat. 1045, ch. 717).

F. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

1. MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS IN GENERAL

Time limit for occupation of alley dwellings in the District of Columbia, *July 1, 1955*.

June 12, 1934 (48 Stat. 932-933, ch. 465, sec. 4 (b), sec. 6), extended August 2, 1946 (Public Law 592, sec. 18).

District of Columbia Emergency Rent Act and regulations, etc., thereunder, to remain in force *until January 1, 1948*.

December 2, 1941 (55 Stat. 788-795, ch. 553), extended June 29, 1946 (Public Law 472).

"*Whenever a state of war exists between the United States and any foreign country or nation*," the Commissioners of the District of Columbia may order black-outs in the District of Columbia whenever they deem it desirable, subject to the approval of the Secretary of War. During such time the Commissioners are also authorized (1) to appoint as many special police as are necessary, (2) to accept volunteer service for the government of the District, and (3) to make preparations for the evacuation of persons from the District.

*December 26, 1941 (55 Stat. 858-860), amended August 6, 1942 (56 Stat. 740-742), and July 13, 1943 (57 Stat. 560, ch. 234).

"During the existence of a state of war between the United States and any foreign country or nation," the Commissioners of the District of Columbia may expend \$25,000 annually for personal services, supplies, and other expenses in connection with the coordination of nonprotective volunteer civilian services.

*July 13, 1943 (57 Stat. 560, ch. 234).

Authorized use of District of Columbia motor vehicle operator's permit which may have expired, by members of the armed forces, etc., *until 6 months after cessation of hostilities* (adding sec. 7 (a) to act of March 3, 1925 (43 Stat. 1121)).

†December 15, 1944 (58 Stat. 806-807, ch. 589).

The sum of \$4,800 is authorized to be appropriated annually to aid in the education of children of persons dying as a result of service during the period of the present war, *between December 7, 1941, and the termination of hostilities*.

†December 16, 1944 (58 Stat. 811, ch. 598).

Payment of fees as a condition to retaining or renewing business or professional licenses and permits may be waived by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia in the case of any person in the military service of the United States.

*December 20, 1944 (58 Stat. 819, ch. 611).

Authority of the District of Columbia Commissioners to expend moneys available under this act to provide services for veterans and war workers, *until January 1, 1948*. (Adding sec. 15 to District of Columbia black-out laws of December 26, 1941, above.

May 9, 1946 (Public Law 376).

Authority of Board of Public Welfare of the District of Columbia to establish and maintain nurseries and nursery schools in public school buildings *until July 1, 1947*.

July 16, 1946 (Public Law 514).

Balance of special trust fund established under this "District of Columbia Redevelopment Act of 1945" to be transferred to and credited to miscellaneous receipts of the United States on *June 30, 1957*.

August 2, 1946 (Public Law 592, sec. 16 (e)).

Time limit for exercise of certain functions by National Capital Housing Authority under District of Columbia Alley Dwelling Act, *August 2, 1947*.

August 2, 1946 (Public Law 592, sec. 17).

2. PUBLIC HEALTH

Authorization for appropriations for District of Columbia hospital center *during a period ending June 30, 1952*.

August 7, 1946 (Public Law 648).

Appointment of certain retired officers as superintendent of Gallinger Municipal Hospital and detail of commissioned officer of Public Health Service to act as superintendent of same authorized *until 6 months after the present war*.

July 5, 1945 (59 Stat. 412, ch. 270).

3. TAXES

Increase in tax on motor-vehicle fuels in the District of Columbia, *until July 1, 1951.*

December 26, 1941 (55 Stat. 871, ch. 635).

G. EXPENDITURES IN EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS

Funds for emergency supplies for Territories and possessions are to remain available *until 6 months after termination of the "unlimited emergency."*

December 23, 1941 (55 Stat. 856, ch. 621).

Purchases may be made by the Tennessee Valley Authority without regard to requirements as to bids and auditing when the Board of Directors deem it necessary to expedite the completion of projects determined by the President to be *essential for defense purposes.*

June 27, 1944 (58 Stat. 380).

Provision for crediting of certain receipts received from States, etc., to appropriation for "Maintenance and operation of air-navigation facilities," *until 6 months after the present war.* (But time limit is omitted in corresponding provision in Department of Commerce Appropriation Act of July 5, 1946 (Public Law 490).)

June 28, 1944 (58 Stat. 606, ch. 304), and May 21, 1945 (59 Stat. 189, ch. 129).

Time limit for provisions of Surplus War Property Disposal Act is *3 years after termination of hostilities.*

†October 3, 1944 (58 Stat. 784, ch. 479, sec. 38).

Provisions of War Mobilization and Reconversion Act are to expire on *July 1, 1947.* (But see act of May 22, 1946 (Public Law 388, sec. 3 (d, 2), transferring certain functions to the Housing Expediter and making them effective until December 31, 1947).)

October 3, 1944 (58 Stat. 792, ch. 480, sec. 603).

Authority of the National Park Service to acquire property by transfer; without exchange of funds, from the War and Navy Departments and the War Assets Administration, *until July 1, 1949.*

July 1, 1946 (Public Law 478).

Moneys in the National Housing Agency common fund account are to be deposited as miscellaneous receipts not later than *2 years after the President has declared the "limited emergency" to have ceased to exist.*

February 18, 1946 (Public Law 301).

H. FINANCE

I. REVENUE MEASURES GENERALLY

(a) *Income tax provisions*

Time limit for discharge of indebtedness of corporation which may be basis for exclusion of corporate income from gross income, *January 1, 1948.*

June 29, 1939 (53 Stat. 875, ch. 247, sec. 215), adding section 22 (b, 9) to Internal Revenue Code and October 21, 1942 (56 Stat. 812, ch. 619, sec. 114 (b)), adding section 22 (b, 10) to Internal Revenue Code, extended July 31, 1946 (Public Law 578).

Postponement of income-tax return or payment for a person in military or naval forces, or civilian officer or employee in certain cases, *until fifteenth day of third month after present war.*

March 7, 1942 (56 Stat. 146-147, ch. 166, sec. 13).

Adjustments are allowed on the net income of taxpayers working on last-in-first-out inventory method *during the "present war."* Losses due to property destroyed or seized in the course of military or naval operations or under enemy control in the "*present war*" shall be allowed for in computing income taxes.

October 21, 1942 (56 Stat. 814-815, sec. 119; 852-856, sec. 156).

Amendment to Internal Revenue Code 23 (q, 2) providing that deductions of charitable, etc., contributions by corporations, from gross income are to include contributions to be used outside the United States and its possessions only *until taxable year beginning after cessation of hostilities in the present war.*

†October 21, 1942 (56 Stat. 822, ch. 619, sec. 125).

Provisions for \$1,500 additional allowance for military or naval personnel under income tax and abatement of tax for members of armed forces upon death (amending Internal Revenue Code 22 (b, 13), 56 Stat. 814, sec. 117, and adding Internal Revenue Code, sec. 421), *during the present war.*

Current Tax Payment Act of June 9, 1943 (57 Stat. 149-150, ch. 120, secs. 7, 8), amended November 8, 1945 (59 Stat. 571, ch. 453, sec. 141).

Termination of percentage depletion for certain minerals (amending sec. 114 (b, 4) and sec. 114 (b, 2) of Internal Revenue Code, 56 Stat. 840-841) on *cessation of hostilities.*

†February 25, 1944 (58 Stat. 44-46, ch. 63, sec. 124; 93, sec. 802).

Time limit for servicemen's application for payment of income tax in 12 quarterly installments, *June 15, 1947.*

November 8, 1945 (59 Stat. 573, ch. 453, sec. 142 "Internal Revenue Code 3808").

(b) *Postal rates, free mail matter, etc.*

Authority for temporary increase in first-class postage rate under section 1001 (a) of the Revenue Act of 1932, extended to *July 1, 1947.*

June 6, 1932 (47 Stat. 285, ch. 209, sec. 1001), amended June 24, 1940 (54 Stat. 505, ch. 414), and extended June 30, 1945 (59 Stat. 295, ch. 211, sec. 1).

Authority of the President to modify certain postage rates, extended to *July 1, 1947.*

June 16, 1933 (48 Stat. 254, ch. 96, sec. 2), extended June 30, 1945 (59 Stat. 295, ch. 211, sec. 1).

Suspension of requirements that heads of executive departments and independent establishments submit to the Postmaster General quarterly reports relating to free mail matter transmitted *during the "limited emergency"* (amending sec. 6 of act of May 6, 1939, 53 Stat. 683, as amended by sec. 2 of act of June 30, 1939, 53 Stat. 989).

September 9, 1940 (54 Stat. 884, ch. 717, sec. 301), amended

October 26, 1942 (56 Stat. 1006, sec. 201, "sec. 301").

Suspension of Selective Service System quarterly reports to the Postmaster General relating to mail matter which has been transmitted free of postage *during the "unlimited emergency"* (amending sec. 6 of act of May 6, 1939 (53 Stat. 683), as amended by sec. 2 of act of June 30, 1939 (53 Stat. 989)).

February 21, 1942 (56 Stat. 101, ch. 108).

Suspended newspapers or periodicals may resume publication without payment of second-class application fees *until 6 months after termination of the "unlimited emergency."*

July 9, 1943 (57 Stat. 390, ch. 209).

Exemption of War and Navy Departments from certain requirements concerning use of penalty mail envelopes, etc., *until 6 months after the present war.*

June 28, 1944 (58 Stat. 395, ch. 293, sec. 5).

Provision for increased rates for registered mail receipts (amending sec. 407 of Revenue Act of February 25, 1944, 58 Stat. 70) *until the first day of the first month after 6 months after cessation of hostilities.*

†September 17, 1944 (58 Stat. 733, ch. 411, sec. 5).

Free transmission of mail for persons in active military or naval service authorized *until January 1, 1948.*

October 6, 1945 (59 Stat. 542, ch. 393, sec. 10).

(c) *Social-security taxes*

Postponement of date for automatic increase in rates of social-security taxes under Federal Insurance Contributions Act (Internal Revenue Code, sec. 1400 and 1410) *until January 1, 1948.*

August 10, 1939 (53 Stat. 1381, sec. 601; 1383, sec. 604, ch. 666).

Amendment to section 1426 (i) of the Internal Revenue Code to the effect that the Administrator of the War Shipping Administration and the United States Maritime Commission are to make payments of tax imposed under section 1410 (the employer's tax), without regard to the \$3,000 limitation in section 1426 (a, 1), etc., with respect to employment prior to *termination of title I of the First War Powers Act (6 months after the war).*

March 24, 1945 (59 Stat. 38, ch. 36).

(d) *Miscellaneous provisions*

Tax on the manufacture, etc., of sugar extended to *July 1, 1948.*

February 10, 1939 (53 Stat. 429, sec. 3508), extended July 27, 1946 (Public Law 558, sec. 2).

Tax-free transfer of spirits from registered distilleries for industrial uses authorized (adding sec. 2883 (c) to Internal Revenue Code), during *"unlimited emergency."*

January 24, 1942 (56 Stat. 17-18, ch. 17).

Postwar excess-profits tax refund bonds are to mature *during the second or third calendar year after cessation of hostilities* (but are payable January 1, 1946, at option of owner).

†October 21, 1942 (56 Stat. 937, ch. 619, sec. 250, Internal Revenue Code 780 (e)), amended July 31, 1945 (59 Stat. 518, ch. 340, sec. 3 (c)).

Internal Revenue Code, section 2883 (d-c) relating to transfer of spirits at registered distilleries to remain in force *during the "unlimited emergency."*

March 27, 1942 (56 Stat. 187-188, ch. 200).

Time limit in connection with release of powers of appointment extended to *July 1, 1947*.

October 21, 1942 (56 Stat. 944, ch. 619, sec. 403 (d, 3), 952 sec. 452 (c)), extended May 29, 1946 (Public Law 393).

Wartime postponement of certain internal revenue tax provisions (adding sec. 3804 to Internal Revenue Code), applicable to persons outside the United States, etc., *until 3 months and 15 days after the present war*.

October 21, 1942 (56 Stat. 962, "sec. 3804 (c)").

Wartime postponement of China Trade Corporation taxes (adding sec. 3805 to the Internal Revenue Code), *until 6 months and 15 days after the present war*.

October 21, 1942 (56 Stat. 963-964, "sec. 3805").

Shipments of manufactured tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, etc., to a territory of the United States for use of our military or naval forces without payment of certain tax (amending Internal Revenue Code 2135 (a, 1); 53 Stat. 234), authorized *until termination of hostilities*.

†March 23, 1943 (57 Stat. 42, ch. 20; Public Law 14).

Time limit for war taxes and war tax rates; suspension of manufacturers' excise tax on luggage; tax exemption of certain War Shipping Administration transportation; draw-back on distilled spirits used in manufacture of certain nonbeverage products; increase in postal rates, fees and charges and postponement of removal of tax exemptions on sales for use of the United States (Internal Revenue Code 2700 (b, 1), 3407, 3442 (3)), on payments for telegraph and telephone messages, etc. (Internal Revenue Code 3465 (a, 1)), *until the 1st day of the first month after 6 months after termination of hostilities*. (Sec. 307 (c) repealed and sec. 402 (b) obsolete).

†February 25, 1944 (58 Stat. 61-63, ch. 63, sec. 302; 64, sec. 304; 66, sec. 307 (b); 68, sec. 309 (b); 69-70, sec. 402 (a), 403, 405, 409-410).

Increase in tax on billiard and pool tables and bowling alleys. (Internal Revenue Code, 3268) *until June 30 next following the first day of the first month after 6 months after termination of hostilities*.

†February 25, 1944 (58 Stat. 63, ch. 63, sec. 302 (b, 2)).

Tax exemption of playing cards exported for use of armed forces (amending Internal Revenue Code, sec. 1830), *until termination of hostilities*.

February 25, 1944 (58 Stat. 73-74, sec. 508).

Authorization for production of sugar and sirups from potatoes, etc., in industrial alcohol plants extended to *February 1, 1947* (Internal Revenue Code, 3126 (a)).

November 5, 1945 (59 Stat. 555, ch. 446), extended June 24, 1946 (Public Law 437).

2. DEPOSIT OF PUBLIC MONEYS

Authorization for acceptance by the Treasury of the United States of deposits of public moneys from the Philippine Islands, *until July 1, 1951*.

August 7, 1946 (Public Law 654).

3. CUSTOMS

Free importation of personal and household effects of persons in service of United States, or his family, and persons evacuated under Government orders, *until proclamation of peace*.

June 27, 1942 (56 Stat. 461, ch. 453).

Free importation privilege for members of armed forces of United Nations, etc., *until 6 months after termination of the "unlimited emergency."*

June 27, 1942 (56 Stat. 461-462, ch. 455).

Provision for free entry of bona fide gifts from members of armed forces of the United States on duty abroad, *until 6 months after cessation of hostilities*.

†December 5, 1942 (56 Stat. 1041, ch. 680).

Time limit for free entry of Philippine articles in United States and United States articles in Philippines, *July 3, 1954*.

April 30, 1946 (Public Law 371, sec. 201, 311).

4. RECIPROCAL TRADE AGREEMENTS

Authority of the President, under sec. 350 of the Tariff Act of 1930, to enter into foreign trade agreements, *until June 12, 1948* (3 years from June 12, 1945).

June 12, 1934 (48 Stat. 943-944, ch. 474, sec. 2 (c)), extended July 5, 1945 (59 Stat. 410, ch. 269, sec. 1).

5. REVENUE MEASURES RELATING TO INSULAR POSSESSIONS

Authorization for payment for use of certain wharves of Territory of Hawaii by United States, *until 6 months after the present war*.

December 22, 1942 (56 Stat. 1071, ch. 803).

Appropriations authorized for Virgin Islands projects, *until January 1, 1950*.

December 20, 1944 (58 Stat. 830, ch. 615, sec. 11).

In Hawaii Emergency Relief Act, moneys received during a period of 5 years as repayment of any loan or interest are to constitute a revolving fund for loans, etc., but all such moneys received after that are to be covered into the United States Treasury as miscellaneous receipts by *August 8, 1951*.

August 8, 1946 (Public Law 694).

6. TARIFFS

"Whenever the President shall by proclamation declare an emergency to exist, by reason of a state of war or otherwise," he may authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to extend the time prescribed in the Tariff

Act of 1930 for the performance of any act thereunder, and to permit the free importation of food, clothing, and medical supplies for use in emergency relief work.

*June 17, 1930 (46 Stat. 696, sec. 318).

Suspension of duties on scrap iron, scrap steel, etc. under Tariff Act of June 17, 1930, as amended and section 425 of Internal Revenue Code (46 Stat. 590; 53 Stat. 415), *during the "unlimited emergency."*

March 13, 1942 (56 Stat. 171, ch. 180).

Suspension of duty on coconuts or coconut meat under paragraph 758 of Tariff Act of 1930 (46 Stat. 636), *during the "unlimited emergency."*

December 20, 1944 (58 Stat. 817, ch. 609).

7. NATIONAL SOCIAL SECURITY

Exclusion of income from agricultural labor, and nursing, in considering State payments of old-age assistance, *until the seventh month after the termination of hostilities.*

†April 29, 1943 (57 Stat. 72, ch. 82), February 14, 1944 (58 Stat. 15, ch. 16, sec. 5 (f), amended April 25, 1945 (59 Stat. 80, ch. 95)).

Until January 1, 1948, provisions for State coverage of maritime workers under State unemployment compensation laws are not to operate to invalidate provisions in State law in force on August 10, 1946.

August 10, 1946 (Public Law 719, sec. 301), adding section 1606 (f) to Internal Revenue Code.

Reconversion unemployment benefits for seamen authorized *until July 1, 1949*, adding section 1301-1306 to social-security law.

August 10, 1946 (Public Law 719, sec. 306).

Time limit for application for lump-sum payments under section 204 of the Social Security Act, as enacted in 1935 or section 902 (g) of the Social Security Act amendments of 1939, *February 10, 1947.*

August 10, 1946 (Public Law 719, sec. 415).

Increased social security grants to States for old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, and aid to the blind, *until January 1, 1948.*

August 10, 1946 (Public Law 719, sec. 501-504).

8. VETERANS MEASURES IN GENERAL

Authority of the Administrator of the Veterans' Affairs to issue flag used at funeral of persons who dies in military or naval service, to nearest relative, etc., *during the present war.*

November 22, 1943 (57 Stat. 590, ch. 301).

Loans to veterans which will be guaranteed by the Federal Government, *for 10 years after termination of the present war.*

June 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 291, ch. 268, sec. 500 (a)), amended December 28, 1945 (59 Stat. 626, 630, ch. 588, sec. 8, "sec. 500," "sec. 507").

Preferred right of veterans to apply for certain public lands on revocation of an order of withdrawal for 10 years (*until September 27, 1954*).

September 27, 1944 (58 Stat. 748, ch. 421, sec. 4).

Application for benefits under this act granting travel pay and allowances to certain soldiers of Spanish-American War and Philippine Insurrection who were discharged in the Philippines to be made *before December 5, 1948*.

December 5, 1945 (59 Stat. 596-597, ch. 556).

Evacuation and return of remains of certain persons who died during World War II and were buried outside continental United States, *within 5 years after cessation of hostilities with Japan*.

†May 16, 1946 (Public Law 383, sec. 6).

9. PENSIONS

Continuance of pensions, etc., without reduction *until March 1, 1947*, where veteran is being furnished hospital treatment, institutional care, etc., on August 8, 1946, and has no wife, child, or dependents.

August 8, 1946 (Public Law 662, sec. 1 (A, 1)).

10. LIFE INSURANCE ON ACCOUNT OF MILITARY SERVICE

Renewal of expiring veterans' 5-year level-premium term insurance under World War Veterans Act for another 5-years (*until 1947*).

June 24, 1932 (47 Stat. 334, ch. 276), extended May 14, 1942 (56 Stat. 283, ch. 314).

Renewal of expiring 5-year level-premium term policies for persons in active military or naval service outside continental United States, by beneficiary or agent or automatically *until 3 months after cessation of hostilities* (amendment to sec. 301 of World War Veterans Act, as amended, 47 Stat. 334).

†March 23, 1943 (57 Stat. 41-42, ch. 19).

Extension, for an additional period of 3 years, of the 5-year term period under all national service life insurance issued on or prior to December 31, 1945, and not exchanged or converted prior to that date.

July 2, 1945 (59 Stat. 315, ch. 225).

Application for life or disability insurance, or reinstatement under this act, under certain advantageous conditions, to be *made before January 1, 1950*.

August 1, 1946 (Public Law 589, sec. 2), amending section 602 (c) of the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940.

Until 4 years after the termination of the present war, in event of the death of a veteran of World War II within 3 years after separation from active military or naval service, he is to be deemed to have been fully insured and to have been paid certain wages.

August 10, 1946 (Public Law 719, sec. 201, "sec. 210").

11. COMPENSATION OF VETERANS

Mustering-out payments made for service *in the present war* at the rate of \$300 for service of 60 days or more and outside the continental limits of the United States, \$200 for 60 days or more within the United States, and \$100 for service for less than 60 days.

February 3, 1944 (58 Stat. 8-10).

Readjustment allowances for veterans *until 5 years after cessation of hostilities*.

†June 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 295, ch. 268, sec. 700 (a)).

I. FOREIGN RELATIONS

1. IN GENERAL

Provision that alien subjects of hostile countries be allowed full time, as stipulated in treaties, for removal of goods, etc., and for departure from the United States. In the absence of a treaty, the President may declare such reasonable time as is consistent with the public safety, etc.

*(R. S. 4068.)

Employment of prisoners of war, etc., *until 6 months after cessation of hostilities* (adding sec. 4 (d) to act of August 11, 1939 (53 Stat. 1418; 54 Stat. 1122)).

July 16, 1943 (57 Stat. 567-568, ch. 242, sec. 5).

Utilization of services or labor of prisoners of war, enemy aliens, and American-born Japanese who are in the control of the Federal Government in connection with the construction, operation, and maintenance of Federal reclamation projects, etc., subject to the approval of, and regulations by, the War Department or other Federal agency having control of such persons.

June 28, 1944 (58 Stat. 491).

Authority of the President to carry out lease-lend contracts and expenditure of funds received from sale of lease-lend goods, *until July 1, 1949*.

March 11, 1941 (55 Stat. 32-33, ch. 11, secs. 3 (c), 6 (b)), extended April 16, 1945 (59 Stat. 52, ch. 61, sec. 1).

Authority of the President *during the present emergency* to permit the Secretary of the Navy to lease ships appropriated for in whole or in part in the Naval Appropriation Act or to dispose of defense articles procured from funds appropriated by this act, to countries whose defense he deems vital to defense of the United States.

February 7, 1942 (56 Stat. 82, ch. 46, sec. 301).

Authority of the President to detail officers and enlisted men of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps "*during war or a declared national emergency*" to assist, in military and naval matters, the governments of such other countries as the President deems it in the interest of national defense to assist.

*October 1, 1942 (56 Stat. 763, ch. 571).

Provision for participation by United States in Emergency Advisory Committee for Political Defense and authorization of appropriation therefore (for the period of the *war emergency* or so long as the American Republics may deem the continuation of its activities to be essential to the welfare of the hemisphere).

June 19, 1943 (57 Stat. 159, ch. 132).

Claims of Philippine inhabitants arising out of accidents, etc., occurring in time of war, to be presented *one year after peace is established*.

July 31, 1945 (59 Stat. 511, ch. 338).

Existence of Philippine War Damage Commission *until April 30, 1951*.

April 30, 1946 (Public Law 370, sec. 101 (d)).

Provisions for restoration and improvement of public property and essential public services in the Philippines under title III of the Philippine Rehabilitation Act, *until July 1, 1950*.

April 30, 1946 (Public Law 370, sec. 311 (e)).

Provision for certain Philippine trade relations *until July 3, 1974*.

April 30, 1946 (Public Law 371, secs. 202, 211 (c), 212 (c), 213 (c), 214 (a, b), 312, 404, 405, 505, 508).

Authority for military assistance to the Republic of the Philippines, *until July 4, 1951*.

June 26, 1946 (Public Law 454, sec. 8).

Restrictions under the Trading With the Enemy Act not to apply any time "after the cessation of hostilities with any country with which the United States is at war" to donations of food, clothing, and medicine made by persons in the United States to persons in any such country intended to be used solely to relieve human suffering.

May 16, 1946 (Public Law 382).

Authority of the President to render naval assistance to China *until July 16, 1951*.

July 15, 1946 (Public Law 512).

2. TREATIES

Exemption of hospital ships, in accordance with the international convention of December 21, 1904 (35 Stat. 1854-62), from all dues and taxes imposed on vessels by the laws of the United States, and from all pilotage charges "*in time of war*."

*March 24, 1908 (35 Stat. 46, ch. 96).

Provisions of act implementing the Provisional Fur Seal Agreement of 1942, *until 1 year after cessation of hostilities*.

†February 26, 1944 (58 Stat. 104, ch. 65, sec. 19).

3. PROTECTION OF AMERICAN CITIZENS ABROAD AND EXPATRIATION

Authority of the President to make available certain funds for the protection of American citizens in any foreign country whenever he "*shall find that a state of emergency exists endangering the lives*" of such citizens.

June 28, 1941 (55 Stat. 271).

Provision for loss of nationality of any person who departs from or remains outside the jurisdiction of the United States "*in time of war or during a period of national emergency*," in order to evade or avoid service in the military or naval forces of the United States.

*September 27, 1944 (58 Stat. 746, ch. 418).

4. NEUTRALITY

Authority of the President to permit arming of merchant vessels (repealing sec. 6 of Neutrality Act of November 4, 1939 (54 Stat. 7)), *during the unlimited emergency*.

November 17, 1941 (55 Stat. 764, ch. 473, sec. 2).

Suspension of the provision of the Neutrality Act prohibiting financial transactions with governments proclaimed by the President to be in a state of war at a time when the United States is neutral "*when the United States is at war.*"

*February 21, 1942 (56 Stat. 95, ch. 104).

5. AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS

Authority of the President to accept the assistance of the American National Red Cross "*in time of war or when war is imminent*"; and during such time Red Cross personnel may travel as civilian employees without payment of passport fees when proceeding abroad.

*April 24, 1912 (37 Stat. 90, ch. 90), amended June 29, 1943 (57 Stat. 247, ch. 176).

6. UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION

Joint resolution to enable the United States to participate in the work of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation organization *until July 1, 1947.*

March 28, 1944 (58 Stat. 128, ch. 135, sec. 9), extended December 18, 1945 (59 Stat. 612, ch. 580).

Limit on UNRRA shipments to Far East *until April 1, 1947.*

December 14, 1945 (59 Stat. 609, ch. 577).

7. FOREIGN LOANS

Authorization for RFC loans to Republic of the Philippines.

August 7, 1946 (Public Law 656, sec. 3).

J. INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

1. INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE GENERALLY

The President may demand, "*in time of war or threatened war*" that preference and precedence over all other traffic be given for the transportation of troops and war material.

*August 29, 1916 (39 Stat. 604).

The President "*in time of war*" is empowered to assume control of transportation systems for the transfer of troops, war material, etc.

*August 29, 1916 (39 Stat. 645).

The Interstate Commerce Commission is to direct that preference be given to transportation of such traffic as the President deems essential to national defense and security "*in time of war or threatened war.*"

*February 28, 1920 (41 Stat. 477 (15)).

Authority of the President, etc., to curtail exportation of munitions and other commodities, *until July 1, 1947.*

July 2, 1940 (54 Stat. 714, ch. 508, sec. 6), amended and superseded June 30, 1942 (56 Stat. 463, ch. 461), amended July 1, 1944 (58 Stat. 671, ch. 360), extended May 23, 1946 (Public Law 389).

Emergency powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission over motor and water carriers under the Second War Powers Act extended to *March 31, 1947.*

March 27, 1942 (56 Stat. 176-177, ch. 199, title I, sec. 101-103), amended June 29, 1946 (Public Law 475).

The authority of the President to certify to the Interstate Commerce Commission that certain traffic is to be given priority in transportation "*in time of war or threatened war*," is made equally applicable to freight forwarders.

*May 16, 1942 (56 Stat. 298, sec. 420).

Common carriers may grant reduced rates of fares to (1) personnel of the armed services (United States or foreign) traveling at their own expense while on official leave, furlough, or pass; and (2) persons discharged, etc., from the United States armed services within 30 days prior to the commencement of such transportation to their homes.

*September 27, 1944 (58 Stat. 751, ch. 423).

2. PIPE LINES

Operation or maintenance of petroleum pipe lines constructed under authority of section 4 of act of July 30, 1941, may continue until *1 year after termination of the "unlimited emergency."*

July 30, 1941 (55 Stat. 612, ch. 333).

Relief of certain pipe-line operators from duties or liabilities under the Interstate Commerce Act, etc., to such extent as the President may deem advisable for national defense purposes, until *June 30, 1951*.

June 30, 1943 (57 Stat. 270-271, ch. 180, sec. 1), extended June 8, 1945 (59 Stat. 233, ch. 177).

3. COMMUNICATIONS

The President may direct that "*during the continuance of any war in which the United States is engaged*" such communications as he deems essential to the national defense and security be given preference by any carrier subject to the Communications Act.

*June 19, 1934 (48 Stat. 1104, sec. 606).

"*Upon proclamation by the President that there exists war or a threat of war or a state of public peril or disaster or other national emergency, or in order to preserve the neutrality of the United States*," he may suspend regulations of the Federal Communications Commission as to radio stations, or close or assume control of stations.

*June 19, 1934 (48 Stat. 1104, sec. 606).

"*Upon proclamation by the President that there exists a state or threat of war involving the United States*," the President may, "*during a period ending not later than 6 months after the termination of such state or threat of war*," (1) suspend rules and regulations applicable to facilities or stations for wire or radio communication; (2) close and remove the apparatus and equipment of any such facility or station; and (3) authorize the use or control of a facility or its equipment by the Government, upon just compensation to the owners.

*January 26, 1942 (56 Stat. 18).

Authority of the Federal Communications Commission to suspend or modify requirement that cargo ships carry at least one qualified radio operator who shall have at least 6 months' previous service as operator on board ship, *during the "limited emergency"* (amending sec.

353 (b) of Communications Act added by act of May 20, 1937, 50 Stat. 193).

July 8, 1941 (55 Stat. 579, ch. 278), extended June 22, 1943 (57 Stat. 161, ch. 137).

Prohibition against employment of radio operators aboard any vessel *during the present war*, if the Secretary of the Navy has disapproved such employment.

December 17, 1941 (55 Stat. 808, ch. 588), extended June 13, 1945 (59 Stat. 259, ch. 190).

Modification of certain sections of the Communications Act of 1934 to insure protection of vessels in wartime, under regulations by the Secretary of the Navy and military and naval authorities (adding sec. 606 (h)), *until 6 months after the present war*.

December 29, 1942 (56 Stat. 1096, ch. 836).

4. CIVIL AERONAUTICS

Authorization of maximum flying hours of air pilots (100 hours a month) with certain exceptions *until 6 months after the present war* (amending paragraph (1) of sec. 401 (l) of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 (52 Stat. 990)).

April 29, 1942 (56 Stat. 265, ch. 266).

Appropriations for grants-in-aid for airport projects are authorized for 7 years, ending *June 30, 1953*.

May 13, 1946 (Public Law 377, sec. 5).

Availability of \$45,000,000 appropriation for Federal-aid airport program until *June 30, 1953*.

July 5, 1946 (Public Law 490).

5. MERCHANT MARINE GENERALLY

It is declared unlawful, "*when the United States is at war or during any national emergency, the existence of which is declared by proclamation of the President*," without first obtaining the approval of the Maritime Commission, to transfer any American ship to a foreign registry; to sell any American vessel to other than a citizen; to agree to construct vessels, etc., before the end of the war or emergency, for other than citizens; to vest in foreigners a controlling interest in shipyards, etc.; or to cause an undocumented American-built vessel to depart from a port of the United States.

*July 15, 1918 (40 Stat. 901, sec. 4), amended June 29, 1936 (49 Stat. 2016).

During a "*national emergency as proclaimed by the President*," he may suspend section 302 of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, relating to citizenship of officers and crews of vessels; and the United States Maritime Commission may terminate charters of public vessels during such time.

*June 29, 1936 (49 Stat. 1993, sec. 302 (h); 2010, sec. 712 (d)).

"*Whenever the President shall proclaim that the security of the national defense makes it advisable, or during any national emergency declared by proclamation of the President*," the United States Maritime Commission

may terminate charters of vessels, and may requisition, etc., vessels of citizens for any period during such emergency.

*August 7, 1939 (53 Stat. 1254, sec. 1 (d); 1255, sec. 3 (a)).

Suspension of restrictions on use of Maritime Commission's laid-up vessels, in section 510 (g) of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936 (53 Stat. 1185) *until 6 months after the present war*, and authority to sell or charter certain vessels during this same period.

May 14, 1940 (54 Stat. 216-217, ch. 201), extended June 16, 1942 (56 Stat. 370, ch. 416).

Provisions for determination of foreign construction costs under section 502 (b) of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936 (52 Stat. 956, ch. 600, sec. 10, amended by 53 Stat. 1183, ch. 417, sec. 6), *until 6 months after the present war*.

June 11, 1940 (54 Stat. 306, ch. 327), extended June 16, 1942 (56 Stat. 370, ch. 416).

Provisions for marine insurance and reinsurance under Subtitle — Insurance of title II of Merchant Marine Act, 1936 (added by act of 1940), *until 6 months after the present war*.

June 29, 1940 (54 Stat. 689-691, ch. 447 "secs. 221-228"), extended April 11, 1942 (56 Stat. 214-217, ch. 240).

Suspension of 8-hour day on United States Maritime Commission contracts and authority to modify existing contracts for construction, etc., of vessels, *until 6 months after the present war*.

October 10, 1940 (54 Stat. 1092, ch. 838), extended June 16, 1942 (56 Stat. 371, ch. 416).

Emergency provisions for construction and chartering of vessels by Maritime Commission extended *until 6 months after the present war* (sec. 4 was repealed by act of May 7, 1943, 57 Stat. 77, ch. 93, sec. 5).

May 2, 1941 (55 Stat. 148-150, ch. 84, secs. 1-3, 5), extended June 16, 1942 (56 Stat. 371, ch. 416).

Authority of the President to purchase, requisition, etc., foreign merchant vessels lying idle in waters under jurisdiction of the United States and of the United States Maritime Commission to charter foreign vessels and to recharter, insure, purchase, etc., same, extended *until 6 months after the present war*.

June 6, 1941 (55 Stat. 242-245, ch. 174), extended June 16, 1942 (56 Stat. 371, ch. 416).

Authority of the President to authorize the issuance of warrants for priorities in transportation by merchant vessels, extended *until 6 months after the present war*.

July 14, 1941 (55 Stat. 591-592, ch. 297), extended June 16, 1942 (56 Stat. 371, ch. 416).

Provisions for lease of certain merchant vessels under the Lease-Lend Act, *until 6 months after the present war*.

March 18, 1943 (57 Stat. 25, ch. 17).

Whenever in the opinion of the War Shipping Administrator insurance is required in the *prosecution of the war effort* which cannot be obtained at reasonable rates or upon reasonable conditions from companies authorized to do insurance business in any State, he may

provide insurance protection against legal liabilities of companies performing services or providing facilities for public or private vessels.

*March 24, 1943 (57 Stat. 51, sec. 3 (i)).

Grant of extensions of time within which deposits in ship construction reserve funds shall be expended *until 6 months after the present war* (amending sec. 511 (h) of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, 54 Stat. 1107).

June 17, 1943 (57 Stat. 158, ch. 130 (d)).

Authorized suspension of operation of statute of limitation under insurance agreements *until 2 years after the present war* (adding provision to sec. 226 (a) of Merchant Marine Act of 1936 (54 Stat. 691), as amended by 56 Stat. 216).

April 24, 1944 (58 Stat. 216, ch. 178).

Operation of vessels in commercial service by United States, with certain exceptions, authorized only *until the termination of hostilities*.

†March 8, 1946 (Public Law 321, sec. 7 (b)).

Agreement by purchaser of vessel of Maritime Commission that if vessel is used by United States *prior to termination of "unlimited emergency"* the compensation for use shall be limited to 15 percent per annum of statutory sale price, a prerequisite to adjustment for prior sales to citizens.

March 8, 1946 (Public Law 321, sec. 9 (c, 3)).

Liability of United States for loss of merchant vessels used by United States is limited to period ending *September 3, 1947*.

March 8, 1946 (Public Law 321, sec. 10).

Time limit for sale or charter of war-built vessels by United States Maritime Commission under the Merchant Ship Sales Act, *January 1, 1948*.

March 8, 1946 (Public Law 321, sec. 14).

Receipts from operation of functions of War Shipping Administration transferred to the United States Maritime Commission are to be available *until March 1, 1947*, for carrying out transferred functions.

July 23, 1946 (Public Law 521).

6. MERCHANT MARINE OFFICERS AND MEN

No master, mate, pilot, or engineer of steam vessels licensed under title 52 of the Revised Statutes is to be liable to draft "*in time of war*" except for the performance of such duties as are required under his license.

*October 22, 1914 (38 Stat. 765, ch. 334).

The Maritime Commission is to award medals to merchant marine personnel who *on or after September 3, 1939, or during the war* distinguish themselves by outstanding service in line of duty.

April 11, 1942 (56 Stat. 217, ch. 241).

Provisions relating to officers and crews of vessels under control of War Shipping Administration (during continuance of the First War Powers Act, title I), *until 6 months after the present war*.

March 24, 1943 (57 Stat. 45-51, ch. 26, secs. 1, 5).

Authority for awarding of insignia, medal, or device to merchant sailors in recognition of their services is to expire *2 years after the present war*.

May 10, 1943 (57 Stat. 82, ch. 96, sec. 4).

Provision in Public Health Service Act that seamen employed on foreign-flag vessels owned or operated by citizens of United States, etc., be entitled to certain benefits for seamen on vessels of the United States, *until 6 months after the present war*.

July 1, 1944 (58 Stat. 714, ch. 373, sec. 610 (c)).

Any person who, after May 1, 1940, and *before the termination of the "unlimited emergency"* (a) completes a period of substantially continuous service in the merchant marine, or (b) serves in the merchant marine within 30 days, either before or after active military or naval service in the land or naval forces of the United States, shall be entitled to reemployment benefits as provided in the act of June 23, 1943.

August 8, 1946 (Public Law 660).

7. WATER CARRIERS, INSPECTION OF MERCHANT VESSELS, ETC.

Concealing, removing, etc., marks placed on American vessels is not penalized if done to prevent *capture by an enemy*.

*March 2, 1929 (45 Stat. 1495 (e)), amended May 26, 1939 (53 Stat. 783, sec. 2).

Under contracts for the carriage of goods by sea, neither the carrier nor the ship is to be liable for loss or damage arising or resulting from an "*act of war*" or "*act of public enemies*."

*April 16, 1936 (49 Stat. 1210, sec. 4 (2) (e) (f)).

Exemption of Navy and Coast Guard vessels from certain requirements as to lights, *until July 1, 1948*.

December 3, 1945 (59 Stat. 590-591, ch. 511).

Permission for vessels of Canadian registry to transport iron ore between United States ports on Great Lakes *until 6 months after the present war*.

January 27, 1942 (56 Stat. 19-20, ch. 21), extended August 1, 1942 (56 Stat. 735-736, ch. 544).

Waiver of navigation and vessel inspection laws, upon request of the Secretary of the Navy or the Secretary of War, authorized under the Second War Powers Act, *until March 31, 1947*.

March 27, 1942 (56 Stat. 180, ch. 199, title V, sec. 501), amended June 29, 1946 (Public Law 475).

8. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

The Secretaries of War, Navy, and Commerce are jointly to prescribe regulations governing the Coast and Geodetic Survey "*in time of war*."

*May 22, 1917 (40 Stat. 88, sec. 16).

9. COAST GUARD

Operation of the Coast Guard as part of the Navy, subject to orders of the Secretary of the Navy, "*in time of war or when the President shall so direct.*"

*January 28, 1915 (38 Stat. 800-801, sec. 1).

Provision subjecting personnel of the Coast Guard, when operating as part of the Navy, to the laws governing the Navy.

*August 29, 1916 (39 Stat. 600).

"*Whenever the President by proclamation or Executive order declares a national emergency to exist by reason of actual or threatened war,*" the Secretary of the Treasury (or the Secretary of the Navy whenever the Coast Guard operates as part of the Navy) may assume control, etc., over vessels, foreign or domestic, in United States ports, under the Espionage Act.

*June 15, 1917 (40 Stat. 220).

Authority of the Secretary of the Navy "*in time of war,*" to man any Coast Guard station or maintain any house of refuge as a Coast Guard station.

*August 29, 1916 (39 Stat. 601).

Authority of the Commandant to order any member of the Coast Guard Reserve to active duty "*in time of war or during any period of national emergency declared by the President to exist*" and require active duty "*throughout the war or until the President declares that such national emergency no longer exists*"; but the Commandant may release any member from active duty "*in time of war.*"

Chief warrant and warrant officers and enlisted men of the Regular Coast Guard may receive appointments in the Reserve, under which they may be required to serve "*only in time of war or during any period of national emergency declared by the President to exist.*"

*February 19, 1941 (55 Stat. 11, secs. 201, 202, 205; 13, sec. 214).

Authority of the Secretary of the Treasury to contract for Coast Guard vessels and aircraft *during the "limited emergency."*

July 11, 1941 (55 Stat. 585, ch. 290, sec. 3).

Provision that upon first reporting for active duty "*in time of war or national emergency,*" officers of the Coast Guard Reserve shall be paid an additional sum of \$150 for uniforms, and enlisted men of the Reserve may be issued such additional articles as are required to give them the same outfit as that for the enlisted personnel of the Regular Coast Guard.

*July 11, 1941 (55 Stat. 588, ch. 290, sec. 10 (5)).

"*During any period of national emergency proclaimed by the President,*" the Secretary of the Treasury may purchase or accept as a gift, for use of the Coast Guard, any motorboat, yacht, or other small craft owned by citizens of the United States and suitable for such use; if the Coast Guard operates as part of the Navy "*during any period of national emergency,*" this authority may be exercised by the Secretary of the Navy.

*December 16, 1941 (55 Stat. 807).

Authority for appointments and enlistments in the Women's Reserve as branch of Coast Guard Reserve, *until 6 months after the present war.*

November 23, 1942 (56 Stat. 1020-1021, ch. 639).

Authority for grade and rank of Admiral on the active list of the Regular Coast Guard, *until 6 months after the present war.*

March 21, 1945 (59 Stat. 37, ch. 30).

10. WEATHER BUREAU

Provision for scholarships for meteorological students in weather forecasting, under Secretary of Commerce, *during the present war*; contracts for instruction are limited to *1 year after the war.*

October 29, 1942 (56 Stat. 1012, ch. 632).

K. JUDICIARY

1. JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS, CIVIL AND CRIMINAL, GENERALLY

Special punishments are prescribed "*in time of war*" for certain offenses, such as communicating plans of defense to foreign governments, making false statements to interfere with operation of national forces, etc., under Espionage Act.

*June 15, 1917 (40 Stat. 218-219) as amended March 28, 1940 (54 Stat. 79, sec. 2).

Penalties are imposed under the *Trading with the Enemy Act* for unlicensed (1) trading in the United States with an enemy or ally of an enemy, (2) transportation of an enemy to or from the United States; also for sending out of, or receiving into, the United States any communication except in the regular course of the mail. Corporations are required to transmit to the Alien Property Custodian lists of stockholders believed to be enemies; the President may require property of enemies, etc., to be conveyed to the Alien Property Custodian (amended and broadened by act of November 4, 1918; 40 Stat. 1020); persons holding property, etc., for enemies are required to make report to the Alien Property Custodian; regulations are prescribed concerning applications for patents, etc., by enemies.

*October 6, 1917 (40 Stat. 411-426) amended March 8, 1946 (Public Law 322).

"*Whenever there is a declared war between the United States and any foreign nation or government,*" persons 14 years of age or over, citizens, etc., of a hostile nation, are liable to removal as alien enemies; and the President is authorized to establish regulations concerning the conduct to be observed toward such aliens.

*April 16, 1918 (40 Stat. 531, ch. 55).

"*When the United States is at war,*" the following acts are declared unlawful unless in accordance with rules prescribed by the President: Departure from or entry into the United States by an alien; transportation into or from the United States of prohibited persons; making false statements in applications for permits to depart or enter, etc.

*May 22, 1918 (40 Stat. 559).

Persons subject to military law are not liable to prosecution for crimes committed 2 years before arraignment, except for "*desertion committed in time of war*," etc. (Article of War, 39).

*June 4, 1920 (41 Stat. 794).

Restrictions in act of May 22, 1918 on entry or departure from the United States during war made applicable *during the "unlimited emergency"*. (amending sec. 1 of act of May 22, 1918, 40 Stat. 559 above).

June 21, 1941 (55 Stat. 252, ch. 210).

Authority of the President under the First War Powers Act to have communications between United States and foreign countries censored, *during the present war*.

December 18, 1941 (55 Stat. 840, sec. 303).

Suspension of the running of statutes of limitation applicable to certain offenses, *until 3 years after the termination of hostilities*.

†August 24, 1942 (56 Stat. 747-748, ch. 555) extended July 1, 1944 (58 Stat. 667, ch. 358, sec. 19 (c)) and October 3, 1944 (58 Stat. 781, ch. 479, sec. 28).

Extension of statute of limitations for prosecutions in connection with the Pearl Harbor catastrophe *until 6 months after cessation of hostilities in present war with Japan*.

†December 20, 1943 (57 Stat. 605, ch. 371) extended June 7, 1945 (59 Stat. 233, ch. 176).

2. FEDERAL COURTS

District courts are to have original jurisdiction of prizes captured by the United States "*during war*" and said courts may appoint special prize commissioners to exercise duties abroad; the War Shipping Administration may appropriate prize property for use of the United States; reciprocal privileges are to accorded cobelligerents of the United States.

*August 18, 1942 (56 Stat. 746-747) amended July 1, 1944 (58 Stat. 678) and November 14, 1945 (59 Stat. 581, ch. 472).

3. PROTECTION OF TRADE AND COMMERCE AGAINST UNLAWFUL RESTRAINTS AND MONOPOLIES

Suspension of prosecutions under antitrust laws or Federal Trade Commission Act, on request of Chairman of War Production Board, *until 6 months after the present war*.

June 11, 1942 (56 Stat. 357, ch. 404, sec. 12).

Until *January 1, 1948*, the Sherman Act, and certain other acts are not to apply to the business of insurance.

March 9, 1945 (59 Stat. 34, ch. 20, sec. 3 (a)).

4. BANKRUPTCY

Time within which farmers may file petitions under chapter VIII, section 75 (c) of the Bankruptcy Act of July 1, 1898, extended to *April 1, 1947*.

March 3, 1933 (47 Stat. 1471, ch. 204, sec. 1 "sec. 75 (c)") superseded June 3, 1946 (Public Law 395).

5. PATENTS, COPYRIGHTS, AND TRADE-MARKS

(Secrecy of inventions and use by United States, see 6, Patent Office)

Whenever the "*disruption or suspension of facilities*" makes it temporarily impossible for authors or copyright owners (who are citizens of the United States or nationals of countries which accord equal treatment to United States citizens) to comply with the conditions prescribed by the copyright laws of the United States in the case of works first published abroad, the President may extend the time for such compliance.

September 25, 1941 (55 Stat. 732, ch. 421).

Time limit for filing of applications for renewal of certain foreign trade-marks, *July 17, 1949*.

July 17, 1946 (Public Law 517).

Extension of time for filing applications for patents; if rights had not expired on September 8, 1939, etc., and for payment of certain fees, when time limit has lapsed due to war conditions, to *August 8, 1947*.

August 8, 1946 (Public Law 690, secs. 1, 3).

6. PATENT OFFICE

If it is found that the publication of an invention by the granting of a patent might be detrimental to the *safety or defense of the United States*, such grant may be withheld until the termination of the war.

*October 6, 1917 (40 Stat. 394, ch. 95; 40 Stat. 422, sec. 10 (i)) amended July 1, 1940 (54 Stat. 710, ch. 501).

Authority of the Commissioner of Patents to order that certain inventions be kept secret, etc., *during the present war*.

July 1, 1940 (54 Stat. 710-711, ch. 501) amended August 21, 1941 (55 Stat. 657, ch. 393) and extended June 16, 1942 (56 Stat. 370, ch. 415).

"*During the time when the United States is at war*," restriction is placed on the publication of data as to inventions, when such publication is deemed detrimental to the public safety or defense.

*June 16, 1942 (56 Stat. 370, ch. 415).

Provision for adjustment of royalties for use of inventions for the benefit of the United States, in aid of prosecution of the war, *until 6 months after the present war*.

October 31, 1942 (56 Stat. 1013-1015, ch. 634).

Authority of the Commissioner of Patents to designate examiners to serve temporarily as examiners in chief, *until August 7, 1949*.

August 7, 1946 (Public Law 620).

7. IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Any person who deserts the military or naval forces of the United States, or who leaves the jurisdiction of the United States *in order to avoid being drafted into the military or naval service*, becomes ineligible for citizenship, and such deserters are barred from holding any office of trust or profit or of exercising the rights of citizens.

A person who is a national of the United States, whether by birth or naturalization, loses that nationality upon conviction of deserting the military or naval service of the United States *in time of war*, but restoration to active duty with such military or naval forces or reenlistment or induction "*in time of war*" shall restore such nationality or citizenship and all civil and political rights connected therewith.

Children of a citizen who has served in the armed forces of the United States *between December 7, 1941 and the termination of hostilities* in World War II, are included among "nationals and citizens of the United States at birth."

† *Nationality Act of October 14, 1940 (54 Stat. 1139, sec. 201; 1141, sec. 306; 1150, sec. 326; 1169, sec. 401 (g)) amended January 20, 1944 (58 Stat. 4, sec. 1) and July 31, 1946 (Public Law 571).

"If the United States is at war," and the deportation of a deportable alien is impracticable or inconvenient because of enemy occupation of the country whence such alien came, he may be deported (1) to the foreign country wherein is located his recognized government in exile, or (2) to the country which is proximate to the country of which he is a citizen, or (3) with the consent of the country of which he is a citizen, to any other country.

*July 13, 1943 (57 Stat. 553, ch. 230).

"Whenever the United States shall be in a state of war," a national of the United States who renounces his nationality before an officer designated by the Attorney General shall lose his nationality if the Attorney General approves such renunciation as not being contrary to the interests of national defense.

*July 1, 1944 (58 Stat. 677, ch. 368).

Time limit for application for admission of alien spouses and minor children of citizen members of the armed forces or veterans who served in World War II *between December 7, 1941, and termination of hostilities*, as nonquota immigrants, etc., is *December 28, 1948*.

†December 28, 1945 (59 Stat. 659, ch. 591).

Time limit for reciprocal nonquota status of certain Philippine and United States citizens, *July 1, 1951*.

April 30, 1946 (Public Law 371, sec. 231, 331).

Time limit for admission of fiancées or fiancés of veterans or servicemen who served in World War II *between September 1, 1939 and treaty of peace or termination of hostilities*, as nonimmigrant temporary visitors, *July 1, 1947*.

†June 29, 1946 (Public Law 471)..

Time limit for naturalization of former citizens who have lost citizenship by voting in foreign political elections, by taking oath prescribed by section 335 of the Nationality Code, *August 7, 1947* (adding a paragraph to sec. 323 of the Nationality Code).

August 7, 1946 (Public Law 614).

8. CLAIMS AGAINST THE UNITED STATES

When a claim against the United States accrues *in time of war*, to a person in the military or naval service, or when war intervenes within 5 years after accrual of such claim, it may be presented within 5

years after the close of the war, even though this would exceed the ordinary limitation of 10 years.

*October 9, 1940 (54 Stat. 1061, ch. 788, sec. 1).

Time limit for presentation of written claims under section 18 of the Employees' Compensation Act of September 7, 1916, for injury or death of Public Health Service commissioned officer occurring between November 10, 1943, and termination of present war, is *1 year after the termination of the present war*.

July 1, 1944 (58 Stat. 713, ch. 373, sec. 605 (c)).

Legal proceedings against the United States under the provisions of the Public Vessels Act⁴ for damages caused by vessels of the Navy or in the naval service, or for compensation for towages or salvage services shall, "*in time of war*" be suspended until *6 months after the cessation of hostilities*, if the Secretary of the Navy certifies that the prosecution of such suit would tend to endanger the security of naval operations.

†*July 3, 1944 (58 Stat. 723-726).

Time limit for filing of claims for certain losses under Government war contracts, *February 7, 1947*.

August 7, 1946 (Public Law 657, sec. 3).

I. LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE

1. MEASURES RELATING TO EDUCATION, LABOR, AND PUBLIC WELFARE GENERALLY

Time limit for training of 100 Filipinos in United States schools, in public-health methods, under the Philippine Rehabilitation Act, *January 1, 1948*.

April 30, 1946 (Public Law 370, sec. 305 (b)).

Reciprocal benefits for World War II veterans of United States and governments allied with United States since December 7, 1941, and *prior to termination of World War II*.

July 11, 1946 (Public Law 499).

No State is to be required to make appropriations, as provided in section 5 (a) of act of June 6, 1933, as amended, for public employment offices, before *July 1, 1948*.

July 26, 1946 (Public Law 549).

2. MEDIATION AND ARBITRATION OF LABOR DISPUTES

Authority of the President to take possession of plants, mines, etc., *until termination of hostilities or the termination of the War Labor Disputes Act* and to operate same *until 6 months after termination of hostilities*. Provisions of the War Labor Disputes Act are to terminate *6 months after termination of hostilities*. (Amendment adding paragraph to sec. 9 of the Selective Service Act. *See also* Selective Service Extension Act of June 29, 1946, Public Law 473, sec. 7, which provides for termination on March 31, 1947).

†June 25, 1943 (57 Stat. 163-168, ch. 144).

3. WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR

The President is authorized to waive stipulations of the 8-hour law in public contracts "*during time of war or a time when war is imminent.*"

*June 19, 1912 (37 Stat. 138, sec. 2).

Employment of laborers and mechanics on public works for more than 8 hours a day is prohibited, "*except in case of extraordinary emergency.*"

*March 3, 1913 (37 Stat. 726).

The President may suspend provisions of the 8-hour law as to contracts with the United States "*in case of national emergency.*"

*March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1192).

The President may suspend certain provisions of law relating to wages of laborers, etc., under public building contracts, "*in the event of a national emergency.*"

*August 30, 1935 (49 Stat. 1013, ch. 825, sec. 6).

4. SCHOOL-LUNCH PROGRAM

Time limit within which any agency designated by the Governor may qualify as a "State educational agency" under the National School Lunch Program Act, *July 1, 1948.*

June 4, 1946 (Public Law 396, sec. 11 (d) (2)).

5. ST. ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

Interned persons and prisoners of war, under the jurisdiction of the Navy Department, are entitled to admission to St. Elizabeths Hospital for treatment.

*August 29, 1916 (39 Stat. 558).

Prisoners of war, under the jurisdiction of the War Department, are entitled to admission to St. Elizabeths Hospital for treatment.

*October 6, 1917 (40 Stat. 373).

Purchase of butter substitutes for St. Elizabeths Hospital is authorized *during the present national emergency.*

July 12, 1943 (57 Stat. 520, ch. 222).

6. PUBLIC HEALTH

The President may permit the removal of public offices from the seat of the Government "*in case of the prevalence of a contagious or epidemic disease.*"

*(R. S. 4798.)

"*In emergencies,*" hospitalization and dispensary service may be provided at naval hospitals and dispensaries outside the continental limits of the United States and in Alaska to such persons, other than those specified by law, as the Secretary of the Navy may prescribe.

*May 10, 1943 (57 Stat. 81, sec. 4).

Provisions for training nurses (grants to institutions for training, etc.) are to cease *upon the termination of hostilities*, except for nurses who were receiving training 90 days prior to such date.

†June 15, 1943 (57 Stat. 153-155, ch. 126).

Appropriations are authorized under the Public Health Service Act for certain emergency health and sanitation activities *during the present war and any period of demobilization after the war.*

July 1, 1944 (58 Stat. 712, ch. 373, sec. 604).

Appropriation of \$75,000,000 authorized for *fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for each of 4 succeeding years* for payments to the States, etc., for construction of hospitals; in order to benefit by these provisions the States must enact legislation providing for compliance with minimum standards for hospitals by *July 1, 1948*, adding sec. 621 to Public Health Service Act.

August 13, 1946 (Public Law 925, sec. 2).

7. VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION AND EDUCATION OF VETERANS

Any person who served in the armed forces *after December 7, 1941, and prior to the termination of hostilities in the present war* is entitled to vocational rehabilitation, subject to the provisions of Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a), as amended, part VII.

Persons serving in the armed forces after December 7, 1941, and *prior to the termination of the present war* are eligible for vocational rehabilitation which is limited to 9 years after the present war under Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a), part VII.

†March 24, 1943 (57 Stat. 43, ch. 22, secs. 1, 2), amended June 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 291, ch. 268, sec. 403), and December 28, 1945 (59 Stat. 626, ch. 588, sec. 7).

Provision for education or training of veterans at Government expense *until 9 years after the present war*.

Commencement by veterans of course of education or training at Government expenses *until 4 years after the present war*.

June 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 288, ch. 268, sec. 400 (b)), amended December 28, 1945 (59 Stat. 624, ch. 588, sec. 5).

Provision for reciprocal benefits for World War II veterans of United States and governments allied with United States since December 7, 1941, and *prior to termination of World War II*.

July 11, 1946 (Public Law 499).

8. SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' CIVIL RELIEF ACT

Suspension of enforcement of certain civil liabilities of persons in the Military or Naval Establishments and the Coast Guard, *until 6 months after treaty of peace*.

October 17, 1940 (54 Stat. 1178-1191, ch. 888), amended October 6, 1942 (56 Stat. 769-778).

M. PUBLIC LANDS

1. PUBLIC LANDS GENERALLY

Authority of Secretary of the Interior to lease or sell public lands for use in connection with manufacture of arms, etc., *until 6 months after termination of the unlimited emergency*.

June 5, 1942 (56 Stat. 323, sec. 4).

Whenever use of the public domain "*for war purposes*" prevents its use for grazing, persons holding grazing permits are to be compensated for any loss suffered.

*July 9, 1942 (56 Stat. 654, ch. 500).

Authority for the Secretary of the Interior to dispose of certain materials on public lands, *until the termination of hostilities*.

†September 27, 1944 (58 Stat. 745-746, ch. 416).

2. MEASURES RELATING TO HAWAII, ALASKA, AND THE INSULAR POSSESSIONS

Authority of the President to use for public defense certain lands transferred to the Territory of Hawaii, whenever in his judgment "*an emergency exists that requires*" such use.

*June 19, 1936 (49 Stat. 1535, ch. 604).

Department of the Interior emergency fund for Territories and island possessions (for relief and civilian defense in Alaska, Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico) is to remain available *during the "unlimited emergency."*

December 23, 1941 (55 Stat. 856, ch. 621).

Authority to employ nationals of the United States upon public works in Hawaii, *during the "unlimited emergency."*

January 2, 1942 (55 Stat. 881, ch. 646).

Deferment or waiver of payments under Alaska public land leases, *until 6 months after termination of hostilities*.

†May 29, 1943 (57 Stat. 92, ch. 107).

3. IRRIGATION AND RECLAMATION

Extension of time for payment of reclamation charges by certain water users *until December 31, 1950, or December 31 of fifth full year after termination of hostilities*.

†August 4, 1939 (53 Stat. 1198, ch. 418, sec. 17), extended April 24, 1945 (59 Stat. 75, ch. 94, sec. 3).

Use of certain funds for water conservation and utilization projects authorized *until 6 months after termination of hostilities* (adding sec. 4 (d) to act of August 11, 1939 (53 Stat. 1418; 54 Stat. 1122)).

†July 16, 1943 (57 Stat. 567-568, ch. 242).

4. MINING INTERESTS GENERALLY

Authority of the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Bureau of Mines to construct, etc., synthetic liquid fuel demonstration plants for 5 years, *until April 5, 1949*.

April 5, 1944 (58 Stat. 190, ch. 172).

5. MINERAL LAND LAWS AND CLAIMS

Suspension of requirement under Revised Statutes 2324 that \$100 worth of labor be performed, etc., on each mining claim, *until July 1 after termination of hostilities*.

†May 7, 1942 (56 Stat. 271, ch. 294), extended May 3, 1943 (57 Stat. 74, ch. 91).

Twelve and one-half percent royalty obligation of oil or gas lessee who drills well resulting in discovery of new deposit on public domain *during the "unlimited emergency."*

December 24, 1942 (56 Stat. 1080, ch. 812).

Suspension of certain requirements relating to work on tunnel sites under Revised Statutes 2323, *until 6 months after termination of hostilities.*

June 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 324, ch. 271).

N. PUBLIC WORKS

1. WATER POWER

The Federal Power Commission may require certain temporary connections of facilities, etc., to prevent shortage of electric energy "*during the continuance of any war in which the United States is engaged, or whenever the Commission determines that an emergency exists.*"

*August 26, 1935 (49 Stat. 849 (c)).

Regulation of charges and provision for payments to States of Arizona and Nevada from June 1, 1937, to *May 31, 1987*, under the Boulder Canyon Project Adjustment Act.

July 19, 1940 (54 Stat. 774-779, ch. 643).

2. PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

Lease of naval hospital property by the Secretary of the Navy for a 15-year period, authorized (*until 1957*).

April 8, 1942 (56 Stat. 211-212, ch. 228).

The provisions of the act of June 30, 1932, restricting the rental on buildings leased to the Government to 15 percent of the fair market value, are not to apply "*during war or a national emergency declared by Congress or by the President,*" to premises used for national defense or war purposes.

*April 28, 1942 (56 Stat. 247, ch. 249).

Authority for designation of employees of the Public Buildings Administration as special policemen, *during the "unlimited emergency."*

October 26, 1942 (56 Stat. 1000, ch. 629).

Permission for Washington Terminal Co. to park passenger motor vehicles in Capitol Grounds, *until 6 months after the present war.*

July 8, 1943 (57 Stat. 390, ch. 200).

Authority of the Veterans' Administration to enter into 5-year leases of property for administrative, clinical, etc., purposes (*until July 1, 1947*), adding paragraph to Servicemen's Readjustment Act, section 100 (59 Stat. 463, ch. 280).

June 22, 1946 (Public Law 424).

3. CAPITOL BUILDING

Appropriations for additional police protection for the Capitol Buildings and Grounds, etc., *during the present emergency.*

July 1, 1946 (Public Law 479).

4. ROADS

Possession of certain rights-of-way granted to Arlington County, Va., in order to connect Lee Boulevard with Arlington Memorial Bridge, may be resumed "*whenever in the judgment of the President an*

emergency exists that requires the use and appropriation of the same for the public defense."

*February 28, 1933 (47 Stat. 1368, sec. 4).

Appropriations authorized under the Defense Highway Act of 1941, as amended, for "strategic network of highways," including access roads to sources of raw materials, etc., are to remain available *during the "unlimited emergency."*

November 19, 1941 (55 Stat. 765-770), amended July 2, 1942 (56 Stat. 562, ch. 474, sec. 1 (d)), July 13, 1943 (57 Stat. 561, ch. 236, sec. 4), and April 4, 1944 (58 Stat. 189, ch. 164).

Authority is granted to enter into contracts in an amount of \$25,-400,000 for construction of access roads in accordance with section 6 of the Defense Highway Act of 1941, above, to continue *during the "unlimited emergency."*

April 28, 1942 (56 Stat. 236, ch. 247).

Funds apportioned to States prior to January 1, 1942, for roads, etc., for obligations by the States and certain funds apportioned to States for emergency relief when roads damaged by floods, etc., are to remain available until *1 year after termination of the unlimited emergency*, amending section 5 of Defense Highway Act of November 19, 1941 (55 Stat. 766, ch. 474).

July 13, 1943 (57 Stat. 560, 562, ch. 236, secs. 2, 7).

Authority for reimbursement of States for rehabilitation of roads damaged by the military forces, etc., *in connection with the war and national defense* (amending sec. 10 of Defense Highway Act, 1941 (55 Stat. 768)).

July 13, 1943 (57 Stat. 561, ch. 236, sec. 6).

Five hundred million dollars annual appropriation is authorized for construction of roads *for three postwar years, beginning with fiscal year ending June 30 following the date of the termination of the existing war emergency.*

December 20, 1944 (58 Stat. 839, ch. 626, sec. 2).

O. RULES AND ADMINISTRATION

CORRUPT PRACTICES

Exemption of part-time voluntary officers or employees serving in connection with the war effort, other than in relation to procurement or manufacture of war materials, from prohibition against political activities (Hatch Act) *until March 31, 1947*, under the Second War Powers Act.

March 27, 1942 (56 Stat. 181, ch. 199, title VII, sec. 701), amended June 29, 1946 (Public Law 475).

Sections 22 and 23 (and indirectly sec. 24) of the Hatch Act to prevent pernicious political activities are to be in force *until 6 months after the termination of hostilities.*

†August 21, 1944 (58 Stat. 728, ch. 404, sec. 2 ("sec. 25")).

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TERMINATION OF WAR CONTROLS

REPORT

PREPARED BY THE

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ON

PROVISIONS OF FEDERAL STATUTES
AFFECTED BY THE TERMINATION
OF HOSTILITIES, THE WAR,
OR EMERGENCY

[Based on the compilation entitled "TERMINATION OF WAR CONTROLS" (Senate Document No. 5, 80th Congress, 1st Session), which was prepared by the Legislative Reference Service, Library of Congress, at the request of Mr. Wiley.]



PRESENTED BY MR. WILEY

APRIL 9 (legislative day, MARCH 24), 1947.—Ordered to be printed

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

[Congressional Record, April 9, 1947]

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, on January 8, 1947, I presented to the Senate a report entitled "Termination of War Controls."

At that time, I received permission from the Senate to print, as a Senate document, a report setting forth the provisions of Federal statutes affected by the termination of hostilities, the war, or the emergency.

This latter information relating to the termination of war controls was subsequently printed as Senate Document No. 5.

Today, I received a report prepared by the Department of Justice on provisions of Federal statutes affected by the termination of hostilities, the war, or the emergency.

This study by the Department of Justice is based on Senate Document No. 5.

The information outlined in the report of the Department of Justice has a definite historical value and, aside from that, will undoubtedly serve as a very effective working tool for the Senate and for the House in connection with the consideration of wartime controls.

The data were also submitted to the House Committee on the Judiciary in response to an informal request by Representatives Michener and Springer.

The report, apparently, represents the views of the various interested agencies.

At a later date the Senate Judiciary Committee will, in all probability, prepare its own report which will deal with the same items, but which will present the conclusions of the committee rather than the conclusions of the various agencies involved.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there be printed, as a Senate document, this report prepared by the Department of Justice which I send to the desk at this time, and I request that my remarks be incorporated therein.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

FOREWORD

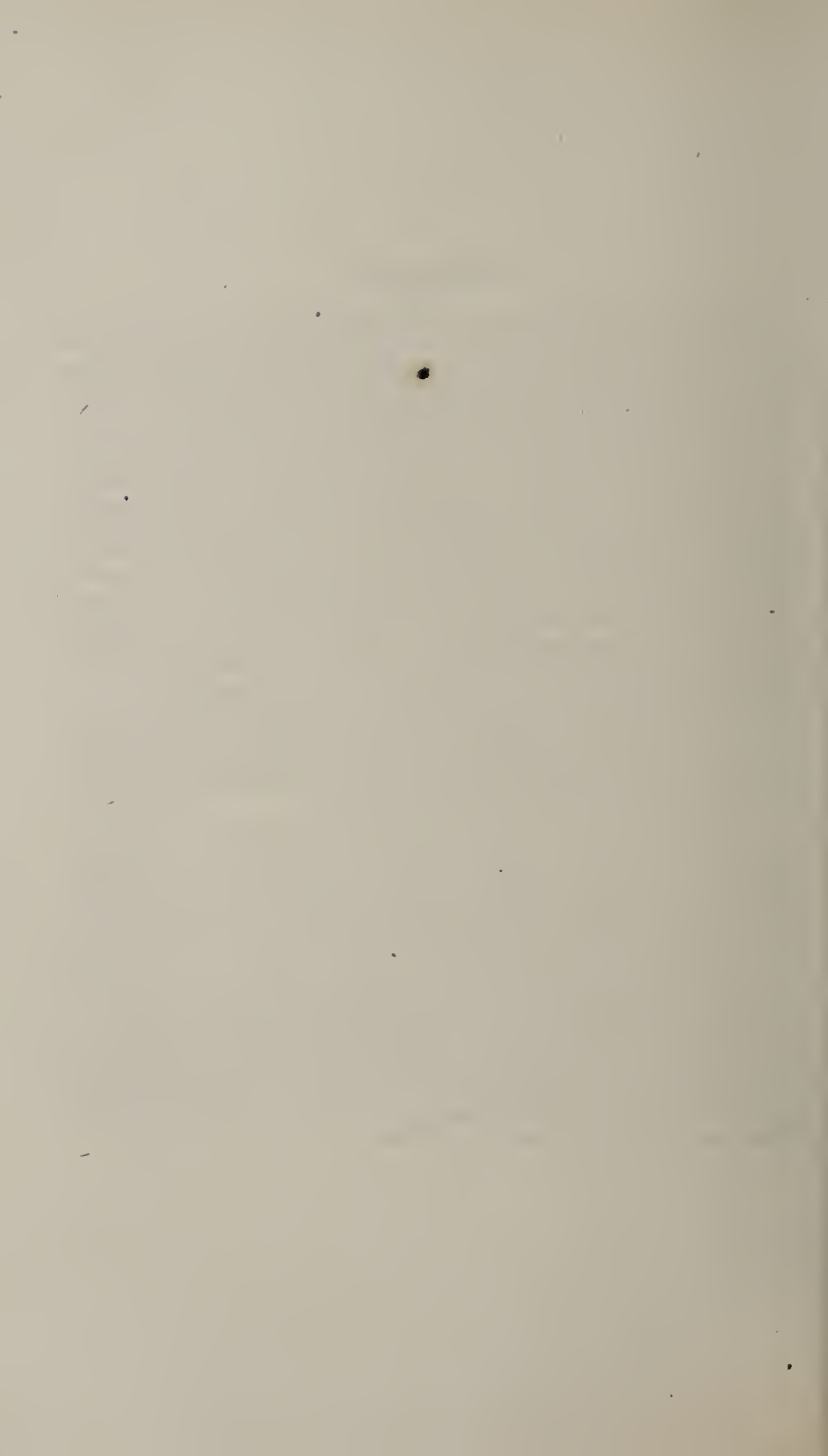
This compilation, prepared in the Department of Justice, is a report on the provisions of law mentioned in the publication entitled "Termination of War Controls" (S. Doc. No. 5, 80th Cong., 1st sess.). After each provision as it appeared in Senate Document No. 5 there has been added a statement containing the composite view of the agencies having a primary interest in the provision.

Definite recommendations have been made for the repeal, suspension, or other treatment of most of the provisions involved in the instant report. It has been recommended (1) that certain temporary and permanent provisions of law relating to war, hostilities, or an emergency be repealed immediately; (2) that certain others be abolished at the end of a specified period which will permit necessary notice or opportunity for conversion to peacetime procedures; and (3) that there be terminated immediately the operations or authority provided for or conferred by other statutes which are permanent legislation and which should be retained for possible future use upon the occurrence of the contingency provided for therein.

It has been recommended that other statutes, most of which concern the organization of the armed forces, be retained only pending action by the Congress on permanent legislation concerning their subject matter. In a few instances retention has been recommended for other reasons, which are indicated in the statement.

It was found that a number of the provisions cited in Senate Document No. 5 have already (1) become inoperative by express repeal, (2) been superseded by a later inconsistent provision, (3) been terminated by the issuance of the President's Proclamation No. 2714 of December 31, 1946, declaring the cessation of hostilities, or (4) otherwise lapsed. Many of the remaining provisions are post VJ-day enactments designed to meet a specified postwar problem or statutes which have no relation to war or emergency powers.

Several of the paragraphs in Senate Document No. 5 relate to more than one statute, and in a number of instances more than one recommendation has been made with respect to the provisions in a single paragraph. The provisions have been numbered in the order they appeared in the Senate document, and each recommendation follows the provision to which it pertains.



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PROVISIONS OF FEDERAL STATUTES AFFECTED BY THE TERMINATION OF HOSTILITIES, THE WAR, OR EMERGENCY

In the following compilation no attempt has been made to change or rearrange (except for the insertion of comment after each provision of law), any material which appeared in Senate Document No. 5. It is to be noted that in the compilation of the Senate Document an effort was made to follow the subject-matter assignments of the standing committees of the Senate established by the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946. The instant compilation also preserves the wording and arrangement of the provisions of law as they appeared in Senate Document No. 5, and the following note contained in that Document is pertinent:

Permanent provisions which automatically revive upon a war or emergency are indicated by an asterisk; "limited emergency" means the emergency proclaimed by the President on September 8, 1939, by Proclamation No. 2352, and "unlimited emergency" the one proclaimed on May 27, 1941, by Proclamation No. 2487.

Provisions of law affected by the termination of hostilities, as proclaimed by the President on December 31, 1946 (Proclamation No. 2714), are indicated by a dagger (†).

Acts for the second session of the Seventy-ninth Congress are cited by public-law number only.

A. AGRICULTURE

1. AGRICULTURE IN GENERAL

1. Time limit for disposal of certain lands in resettlement and rural-rehabilitation projects suitable for economic farm units, to veterans of World War II or present project occupants, *July 30, 1949*.

July 30, 1946 (Public Law 563).

This statute is not related to the war or emergency. The statute, among other provisions, confers preference purchase rights upon veterans and present occupants of certain resettlement projects for a 3-year period ending July 30, 1949. Whether the prescribed period should be disturbed in anywise is a matter involving legislative discretion, concerning which no recommendation is now made.

2. In provision for administration of powers of Secretary of Agriculture, under section 41 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (50 Stat. 529) through State and local officers, there is a proviso requiring liquidation of regional offices by *June 30, 1947*.

August 14, 1946 (Public Law 731, sec. 3, "sec. 41 (b)").

This statute likewise is not a war measure. The liquidation required by the statute is well under way, and it is anticipated that it will be accomplished by the date specified.

3. Time limit for disposal of real and personal property of resettlement projects, etc., not determined by the Secretary of Agriculture to be suitable for family-size farms, *February 14, 1948*.

August 14, 1946 (Public Law 731, sec. 3) (amending sec. 43 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, 50 Stat. 530).

This is not a war measure. Whether the time limitation specified—February 14, 1948—should be disturbed in anywise is a matter involving legislative discretion, concerning which no recommendation is made.

2. MEAT INSPECTION

4. Authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to inspect meat-packing establishments engaged only in intrastate commerce, *until 6 months after the present war*.

June 10, 1942 (56 Stat. 351, ch. 403).

This statute can be repealed immediately. Operations under its authority already have been terminated by administrative action. All grants of inspection are being issued under the authority of the Meat Inspection Act of March 4, 1907.

3. FORESTS

5. Expenditures up to \$1,000,000 a year authorized for forest-fire control, without matching of funds, *during the existing emergency*.
September 21, 1944 (58 Stat. 736, ch. 412, sec. 207).

This provision can be repealed immediately. No appropriation thereunder was requested for the fiscal years 1947 or 1948. The statute was listed in the President's message of February 19, 1947, in appendix A (Statutes Which Should Be Repealed).

4. AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICES

6. Authority for the farm labor supply program is extended to *July 1, 1947*.

April 29, 1943 (57 Stat. 70-72, ch. 82), extended February 14, 1944 (58 Stat. 12, ch. 16, sec. 1), extended July 23, 1946 (Public Law 521) and August 9, 1946 (Public Law 707).

Whether the terminal date specified, July 1, 1947, should be extended further is a matter of legislative discretion concerning which no recommendation is now made. The attention of the committee is called to the fact that there are presently before the Congress two bills (H. R. 2102, which has passed the House, and S. 274) either of which, if enacted, would extend the farm labor supply program and postpone the liquidation of the labor supply centers pertaining thereto until December 31, 1947.

7. Provision for liquidation of labor-supply centers, etc., *when no longer needed under farm labor supply program or 6 months after cessation of hostilities, whichever is earlier*.

† August 14, 1946 (Public Law 731, sec. 2 (d)).

This provision is related to that involved in item 6, above, and no recommendation is made with respect thereto. If not earlier terminated this law will expire 6 months after the cessation of hostilities proclaimed by the President in Proclamation No. 2714 of December 31, 1946.

8. Exemption of farm laborers from North, South, and Central America entering the United States *during hostilities in the present war* from certain immigration requirements including payment of head tax.

† April 29, 1943 (57 Stat. 73, ch. 82, sec. 5 (g)) and February 14, 1944 (58 Stat. 15, ch. 16, sec. 5 (g)).

This provision, likewise, is related to that involved in item 6, above. Public Law 269, Seventy-ninth Congress, first session, approved December 28, 1945, provides that "agricultural workers may be admitted into the United States to perform agricultural labor * * * during the continuance of this program, notwithstanding any official determination of the cessation of hostilities in the present war." Whether the farm laborers in question should be exempted from immigration requirements is a matter for legislative decision.

5. FARM CREDIT AND FARM SECURITY

9. Time limit for making of loans under section 32 of the Emergency Farm Mortgage Act of May 12, 1933 (48 Stat. 48, ch. 25), extended to *July 1, 1947*.

January 31, 1934 (48 Stat. 347, ch. 7, sec. 9), extended July 12, 1946 (Public Law 505, sec. 1).

This is not a war measure. Whether the time limit specified, July 1, 1947, should be extended is a matter involving legislative discretion.

10. Existence of the Commodity Credit Corporation, extended to *July 1, 1947*.

January 31, 1935 (49 Stat. 4, ch. 2, sec. 7), amended April 12, 1945 (59 Stat. 51, ch. 54, sec. 5).

This statute is not related to the war. Proposed legislation extending the Commodity Credit Corporation beyond the terminal date indicated above is now pending in the Congress.

11. Authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to encourage expansion of production of nonbasic agricultural commodities through loans, etc., *during the present emergency*.

July 1, 1941 (55 Stat. 498, ch. 270, sec. 4).

This is not a war measure in the usual sense. The cited provision is the so-called Steagall amendment which authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to encourage expansion of production "during the existing emergency." The provision, as amended, requires the Government to support agricultural prices under the parity formula for a 2-year period following the cessation of hostilities proclaimed by the President, or until December 31, 1948.

12. Authority for loans on certain agricultural commodities by Commodity Credit Corporation, *until 2 years after January 1 after cessation of hostilities*.

† October 2, 1942 (56 Stat. 767-768, ch. 578, sec. 8), amended June 30, 1944 (58 Stat. 643, ch. 325, sec. 204).

This authority directs the making of loans on crops of a basic commodity harvested prior to December 31, 1948, at 90 percent of parity (92½ percent in the case of cotton). The termination date

of this statute was fixed by the President's Proclamation No. 2714 of December 31, 1946, declaring the cessation of hostilities.

13. *Funds validly obligated and committed on June 30, 1947*, under certain farm-loan provisions are to be available for use by the Secretary of Agriculture in fulfilling such obligations and commitments.

August 14, 1946 (Public Law 731, sec. 2 (c)).

This provision is not a war measure. It has enabled the Department of Agriculture to meet the requirements of certain of its 1947 farm loan programs. As contemplated by the act, appropriations thereunder are provided for in the 1948 budget. It is recommended that the provision be left undisturbed.

6. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND MARKETING AND STABILIZATION OF PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

14. Authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to make payments to producers in order to carry out the purposes of section 7 (a) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, extended to *January 1, 1949*.

February 29, 1936 (49 Stat. 1150, ch. 104, "sec. 8 (a)"), extended July 25, 1946 (Public Law 546).

This is not a war measure. Whether the date specified, January 1, 1949, should be disturbed in anywise is a matter involving legislative discretion, concerning which no recommendation is now made.

15. "*Whenever the President finds and proclaims that a national economic or other emergency exists with respect to sugar*," he may suspend titles II (quota provisions) and III (conditional-payment provisions) of the Sugar Act of 1937.

*September 1, 1937 (50 Stat. 916, sec. 509).

This is not a war measure in the usual sense. The emergency contemplated by the provision may occur during peace as well as during war. Quotas under title II of this act are presently suspended, and it is expected that they will continue in suspension as long as sugar is in short supply. The attention of the committee is directed to S. 246 (80th Cong.) which proposes, among other objectives, to extend the Sugar Act of 1937 to December 31, 1950.

16. Powers vested in the Secretary of Agriculture under the Sugar Act, with certain exceptions, are extended to *January 1, 1948*.

September 1, 1937 (50 Stat. 916, ch. 898, sec. 513), extended July 27, 1946 (Public Law 558, sec. 1).

This provision likewise is not a war measure. Whether the date specified, January 1, 1948, should be disturbed in anywise is a matter involving legislative discretion, concerning which no recommendation is now made. (See, in connection with this provision, item 15 above.)

17. Whenever the Secretary of Agriculture has reason to believe that, because of "*a national emergency*," etc., the marketing quotas for corn, wheat, cotton, rice, tobacco, or peanuts should be increased or terminated, he must cause an immediate investigation to determine whether such increase or termination is needed.

*February 16, 1938 (52 Stat. 64, sec. 371 (b)), amended April 3, 1941 (55 Stat. 92, sec. 5).

This is not a war statute; the emergency contemplated by this provision may occur during peace as well as during war. The provision was listed in the President's message of February 19, 1947, in appendix B (Permanent Statutes Effective Only During an Emergency). With respect to the statutes in that category, the President stated that it is preferable that operations conducted under them should lapse rather than that the statutes should be repealed. As stated in that message, the President has requested the heads of the executive departments to discontinue not later than March 15, 1947, the exercise of the powers derived from these statutes by virtue of the existence of the emergencies proclaimed by the President on *September 8 1939, and May 27, 1941.*

18. Suspension of provisions of section 381 (c) of AAA of 1938, restricting sale of cotton by CCC, and restrictions on sales of farm commodities below parity, by CCC, are to continue *until 2 years after January 1 after cessation of hostilities.*

†February 16, 1938 (52 Stat. 67, sec. 381 (c)), amended April 12, 1945 (59 Stat. 50, ch. 54, sec. 2).

This, likewise, is not a war measure in the usual sense. By virtue of this statute the Commodity Credit Corporation has power to dispose of cotton free from the restrictions prescribed in section 381 (e) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, for a period which will end on December 31, 1948, but may not, with certain exceptions, sell farm commodities below their parity or comparable prices. This statute is intimately connected with others relating to the price support of agricultural commodities. The termination date of this provision was fixed by the President's Proclamation No. 2714 of December 31, 1946, declaring the cessation of hostilities.

19. The Commodity Credit Corporation, in selling surplus agricultural commodities to foreign governments, must require the condition that these commodities are to be held in reserve for at least 5 years *"unless a war or war emergency results in a serious interruption of normal supplies of such commodities."*

*August 11, 1939 (53 Stat. 1418, ch. 701).

This statute is not a war measure in the usual sense. It provides for the imposition of the mentioned condition in sales to foreign governments made in time of peace as well as in time of war. The provisions of the act have never been used as authority for any program of the Department of Agriculture. Whether, under these circumstances, the statute should be repealed, or retained in the body of our law, is a matter involving legislative discretion, concerning which no recommendation is now made.

20. Authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to use certain funds for operations to maintain a price for producers of certain agricultural commodities, at not less than 90 percent of parity, *until 2 years after January 1 after cessation of hostilities.*

†July 1, 1941 (55 Stat. 498, sec. 4 (a)), amended October 2, 1942 (56 Stat. 768, ch. 578, sec. 9).

The cited provision is the so-called Steagall amendment, authorizing price support for nonbasic agricultural commodities for the period ending December 31, 1948. It is related to numerous other statutes providing for the price support of agricultural commodities.

The termination date of this provision was fixed by the President's Proclamation No. 2714 of December 31, 1946, declaring the cessation of hostilities.

21. National market quotas for burley and flue-cured tobacco are to be proclaimed, etc., *for marketing year 1947-48*, notwithstanding sec. 312 (a), etc., of the AAA of 1938.

July 7, 1943 (57 Stat. 387, ch. 195), extended February 19, 1946 (Public Law 302).

This is not a war measure. The authority to establish quotas for the product specified does not extend beyond the 1947 crop. Whether quotas will be proclaimed for 1948 and subsequent crop years will depend upon the permanent provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 relating to the level of supply. No recommendation is now made with respect to this item.

22. Amendment to AAA of 1938 and section 7-17 of Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act to provide that *during the present emergency* certain farms are to be regarded as farms on which cotton, wheat, or peanuts are grown.

February 28, 1945 (59 Stat. 9, ch. 15).

The cited provision is listed in the President's message of February 19, 1947, in appendix E, as a statute which is needed to give continued authority for determining production history on certain farms where the planting of war crops or service by the owner or operator in the armed forces caused production during the emergency to be nonrepresentative. The act has no expiration provision and should remain in effect for the limited purpose specified therein.

23. Cotton-marketing quotas are not to be proclaimed for marketing year beginning *August 1, 1947*.

July 24, 1946 (Public Law 544).

This is not war legislation but a post VJ-day provision for the suspension of cotton marketing quotas, due to a shortage of other commodities for which cotton may be substituted. Whether quotas will be proclaimed and farm acreage allotments established on cotton in years subsequent to 1947 will depend upon the permanent provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 relating to the level of supply, and no recommendation is made with respect to this statute at this time.

24. Farm-acreage allotments for *1947 crops* of cotton and peanuts are not to be established and marketing quotas for crop of peanuts are not to be proclaimed (notwithstanding sec. 341-350 of AAA of 1938).

July 24, 1946 (Public Law 544 and Public Law 545).

This is not war legislation but a post VJ-day provision for the suspension of quotas and allotments in view of existing shortages of the commodities covered thereby. Whether quotas will be proclaimed and farm acreage allotments established on cotton and peanuts in years subsequent to 1947 will depend upon the permanent provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 relating to the level of supply, and no recommendation is made with respect to this statute at this time.

B. APPROPRIATIONS

25. An appropriation of \$100,000,000 was made to enable the President to provide for "*emergencies affecting the national security and defense*" (Curtailed by \$45,000,000 on February 18, 1946, Public Law 301).

April 5, 1941 (55 Stat. 94).

A \$5,000,000 balance of the above appropriation was continued available until June 30, 1947, in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1947. The Urgent Deficiencies Appropriation Act, 1947, rescinded \$2,500,000 of the foregoing balance. No provision has been made in the 1948 budget for continuation of this fund. Reports are made from time to time to the Congress concerning this appropriation.

26. Appropriations for the Naval Establishment, fiscal year 1945, shall be available for employment of such specialists as may be contracted for by the Secretary of the Navy for "*the duration of the war*," and for payment of claims up to \$1,000, resulting from the administration or operation of the naval service "*during the existing national emergency*," and not cognizable under other law.

June 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 302; 320, sec. 108; 321, sec. 114).

The foregoing provision relates solely to the availability of 1945 appropriations of the Naval Establishment for the purposes and periods indicated. The availability of these appropriations for expenditure expires on June 30, 1947. The appropriation act was mentioned by the President in appendix C to his message of February 19, 1947, as one which is dependent upon the emergencies of 1939 and 1941. The President stated that expenditures under this appropriation will be terminated as rapidly as possible. It is recommended that no action be taken by Congress with respect to this appropriation provision at this time.

27. Four hundred and sixty thousand dollars is appropriated for expenses necessary for the enforcement of acts relating to the *national security and war effort* and in connection with the registration and control of alien enemies. (Curtailed by \$85,000 on July 31, 1945, Public Law 127.)

June 28, 1944 (58 Stat. 397, 401, 409).

The foregoing relates to the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, War Division," made to the Department of Justice for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945. The availability of the appropriation for expenditure expires on June 30, 1947. It is recommended that the provision be allowed to lapse as of that date.

28. Availability of appropriation to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the provisions of the Sugar Act, *until July 1, 1948*.

June 22, 1946 (Public Law 422).

This is not a war measure. The provision merely continues the availability of the appropriation involved beyond its normal expiration date in order to enable the Department of Agriculture to fulfill certain programs under the Sugar Act. It is recommended that the provision be left undisturbed.

29. Availability of \$100,000 appropriation for cooperation with the American Republics, *until July 1, 1948*.

July 5, 1946 (Public Law 490).

This is not a war measure. The provision merely continues the availability of the appropriation involved beyond its normal expiration date in order to permit the completion of programs inaugurated during the fiscal year 1947. It is recommended that the provision be left undisturbed.

C. ARMED SERVICES

1. NATIONAL DEFENSE IN GENERAL

(a) *Acquisition of property, etc.*

30. Requisitioning of material of war, purchased by States from Army stores, by the United States for use in the military service "*in time of actual or threatened war*."

*June 3, 1916 (39 Stat. 204, sec. 86).

The cited provision is permanent legislation which becomes effective in time of actual or threatened war. The authority conferred thereunder may be permitted to lapse, but the provision should not be repealed.

31. Authority to take immediate possession of land needed for military purposes at the commencement of condemnation proceedings "*in time of war or the imminence thereof*."

*July 2, 1917 (40 Stat. 241, ch. 35), extended April 11, 1918 (40 Stat. 518, ch. 51), to nitrate plants, etc.; and July 9, 1918 (40 Stat. 888), to timber, etc.

The cited statute is permanent legislation which becomes effective in time of war or the imminence thereof. Operations thereunder may be permitted to lapse, but the statute should not be repealed.

32. Right to take possession of any project licensed for the manufacture of nitrates, etc., when in the opinion of the President "*the safety of the United States demands it*."

*June 10, 1920 (41 Stat. 1072, sec. 16).

The cited provision is permanent legislation. The authority conferred thereunder may be permitted to lapse, but the provision should not be repealed.

33. Provision for use of the railroad of the Hoboken Manufacturers' Railroad Co. by the United States "*in the event of war or other national emergency*."

*February 26, 1925 (43 Stat. 984, ch. 340).

The cited statute is permanent legislation which becomes effective in the event of war or other national emergency. The authority conferred thereunder may be permitted to lapse, but the legislation should not be repealed.

34. Authority of the Government to assume absolute control of the municipal aviation field established on certain land leased to the city of Tucson, Ariz., "*in case of emergency, or in event it shall be deemed advisable*."

*April 12, 1926 (44 Stat. 241, ch. 116).

The cited statute is permanent legislation which becomes effective during the time specified. It was listed in the President's message of February 19, 1947, in appendix B (Permanent Statutes Effective Only During An Emergency). With respect to the statutes in that category, the President stated that it is preferable that operations conducted under them should lapse rather than that the statutes should be repealed. As stated in that message, the President has requested the heads of the executive departments to discontinue not later than March 15, 1947, the exercise of the powers derived from these statutes by virtue of the existence of the emergencies of 1939 and 1941.

35. Authority of the War Department to assume control of the aviation field established near Yuma, Ariz., "*in case of emergency, or in the event that it shall be deemed advisable by the Secretary of War.*"

*May 29, 1926 (44 Stat. 677, ch. 424).

The recommendation made in respect to item 34, above, is applicable here.

36. Right, "*in case of war or national emergency declared by Congress,*" to take possession of property described in the Tennessee Valley Authority Act, for the purpose of manufacturing explosives or for other war purposes.

*May 18, 1933 (48 Stat. 68, sec. 20).

The cited provision is permanent legislation. The authority conferred thereunder may be permitted to lapse but the provision should not be repealed.

37. Authority of the Secretary of War to request the municipality of Little Rock, Ark., to turn over complete control of the Little Rock Municipal Airport to the United States "*in time of national emergency*" for such length of time as, in the discretion of the Secretary, the emergency requires.

*May 15, 1936 (49 Stat. 1292 (2)).

The recommendation made in respect to item 34, above, is applicable here.

38. Authority of the President to order for use by the War Department certain land, etc., conveyed to the city of Charleston, S. C., "*in the event of a national emergency.*"

*May 27, 1936 (49 Stat. 1387, ch. 465).

The recommendation made in respect to item 34, above, is applicable here.

39. Right to take over the Hoboken Pier Terminal property conveyed to the city of Hoboken, N. J., "*in event of a national emergency,*" for use of the War Department during the period of such emergency.

*June 21, 1938 (52 Stat. 834, sec. 3).

The recommendation made in respect to item 34, above, is applicable here.

40. Authority of the Secretaries of War and of the Navy, etc., to acquire property necessary for military, naval, or war purposes and to dispose of same, *until March 31, 1947.*

March 27, 1942 (56 Stat. 177, ch. 199, title II, sec. 201), amended June 29, 1946 (Public Law 475).

The authority under the above-mentioned statute expired on March 31, 1947.

(b) *Contracts*

41. Provisions to facilitate procurement of aircraft for national defense, and authorization of multiple awards, *until 6 months after present war*.

March 5, 1940 (54 Stat. 45-46) extended June 5, 1942 (56 Stat. 316, ch. 340, sec. 9).

The authority under the above-mentioned statute is no longer required, and the statute may be repealed immediately.

42. Authority of the Secretary of the Navy, when it is impossible to make contracts, etc., for items for *prosecution of the war*, to provide facilities and provide for their operation, etc.

December 17, 1942 (56 Stat. 1053-1054, ch. 739).

It is recommended that the above-mentioned statute be left undisturbed pending action by the Congress on the bill, S. 222, Eightieth Congress.

43. Prohibition against destruction of certain records concerning war contracts, *until 5 years after cessation of hostilities*.

†July 1, 1944 (58 Stat. 667, ch. 358, sec. 19 (a)).

The above-mentioned statute has for its purpose the preservation of records concerning war contracts for a period which has been determined as adequate and reasonable. It is recommended that no action be taken by the Congress with respect to this statute.

44. Authority of the Secretary of the Navy *until March 31, 1947*, to contract for naval vessels, aircraft, tools, etc.; provisions for priorities in deliveries of materials for Army and Navy contracts, etc., including deliveries under lend-lease contracts.

March 27, 1942 (56 Stat. 177-180, ch. 199, title III, sec. 301), extended June 29, 1946 (Public Law 475).

The above-mentioned section constituted title III of the Second War Powers Act. The President's message of January 31, 1947, recommended the extension of this title as to several items which are in short supply throughout the world. (See Public Laws Nos. 24, 29, and 30, 80th Cong.)

(c) *Munitions, explosives, etc.*

45. Products of the Tennessee Valley Authority may be sold, for use outside the United States, to allies of the United States, "*in case of war*."

*May 18, 1933 (48 Stat. 62 (m)).

This provision is permanent legislation which becomes effective in case of war. Operations under the provision may be permitted to lapse but it should not be repealed.

46. A statutory limit on the educational orders (for the manufacture of special munitions, etc.) which may be awarded to any one factory is not applicable "*during any war in which the United States is engaged*."

*June 16, 1938 (52 Stat. 708, ch. 458, sec. 3).

It is recommended that the above-mentioned statute be left undisturbed pending action by the Congress on proposed legislation with respect to this subject.

47. "*Upon a declaration of war or of the existence of a state of war by the Congress, or upon the issuance by the President of a proclamation declaring that there exists a state of war or a national emergency,*" the manufacture, distribution, etc., of explosives in the United States is restricted.

*December 26, 1941 (55 Stat. 863-868).

The above-mentioned provision is contained in the Federal Explosives Act of October 6, 1917, as amended (50 U. S. C. 121 et seq.). This act constitutes permanent legislation. Operations under the statute may be permitted to lapse, but the legislation should not be repealed.

48. Reports to Congress required to be made by the National Munitions Control Board under the Neutrality Act of 1939, may be dispensed with in the discretion of the Secretary of State, the chairman and executive officer of the Board, "*during the existence of a state of war.*"

*January 26, 1942 (56 Stat. 19).

The cited provision is permanent legislation which becomes effective during the existence of a state of war. Operations under the provision may be permitted to lapse, but it should not be repealed.

49. The President may requisition munitions, etc., whenever he deems it necessary for the "*prosecution of war.*"

*July 2, 1942 (56 Stat. 467, ch. 471), probably expired June 30, 1946, by act of June 30, 1945 (59 Stat. 270-271).

As is suggested in the item, this act expired on June 30, 1946, and no action need be taken by Congress with respect thereto.

(d) *Miscellaneous*

50. Authority of the President to call out such number of the militia of the States, Territories, or District of Columbia as may be necessary "*whenever the United States is invaded or in danger of invasion from any foreign nation, or of rebellion against the authority of the Government of the United States, or the President is unable with the regular forces at his command to execute the laws of the Union.*"

*May 27, 1908 (35 Stat. 400, sec. 3).

The above-mentioned statute is permanent legislation. Operations thereunder may be permitted to lapse, but the legislation should not be repealed.

51. Authority of the President "*in time of war or when war is imminent,*" to place orders through the heads of departments for arms or other required material with any factory, etc.

*June 3, 1916 (39 Stat. 213, sec. 120).

The cited provision is a permanent statute which becomes effective in time of war or when war is imminent. Operations thereunder may be permitted to lapse, but the provision should not be repealed.

52. Authority of the President whenever "*in his judgment a sufficient national emergency exists,*" to transfer vessels, equipment, stations, and personnel of the Lighthouse Service (now Coast Guard

under Reorganization Plan No. II) to the jurisdiction of the Navy or War Departments.

*August 29, 1916 (39 Stat. 602).

The cited statute is permanent legislation which becomes effective during the time specified. It was listed in the President's message of February 19, 1947, in appendix B (Permanent Statutes Effective Only During an Emergency). With respect to the statutes in that category, the President stated that it is preferable that operations conducted under them should lapse rather than that the statutes should be repealed. As stated in that message, the President has requested the heads of the executive departments to discontinue not later than March 15, 1947, the exercise of the powers derived from these statutes by virtue of the existence of the emergencies of 1939 and 1941.

53. Authority of the President to transfer vessels, equipment, stations and personnel of the Coast and Geodetic Survey to the jurisdiction of the War or Navy Departments whenever in his judgment "*a sufficient national emergency exists.*"

*May 22, 1917 (40 Stat. 87, sec. 16).

The cited statute is permanent legislation which becomes effective during the time specified. It was listed in the President's message of February 19, 1947, in appendix B (Permanent Statutes Effective Only During an Emergency). With respect to the statutes in that category, the President stated that it is preferable that operations conducted under them should lapse rather than that the statutes should be repealed. As stated in that message, the President has requested the heads of the executive departments to discontinue not later than March 15, 1947, the exercise of the powers derived from these statutes by virtue of the existence of the emergencies of 1939 and 1941.

54. Authority of the President "*in time of war or in case of national emergency*" to designate places used for Army or Navy storage as places concerning which information is not to be published in the interest of national defense; he may approve regulations concerning vessels in Territorial waters, upon declaring that a national emergency exists "*by reason of actual or threatened war, insurrection, or invasion, or disturbance or threatened disturbance of the international relations of the United States.*"

*June 15, 1917 (40 Stat. 219, sec. 6; 220, sec. 1).

The cited provisions are contained in the Espionage Act of 1917, which is a permanent statute. It is recommended that the authority conferred by section 6 of title I, which authorizes the President in time of war or in case of national emergency to designate certain prohibited places, be left undisturbed at this time. Section 1 of title II of this act, also mentioned above, was listed in the President's message of February 19, 1947, in appendix B (Permanent Statutes Effective Only During an Emergency). With respect to the statutes in that category, the President stated that it is preferable that operations conducted under them should lapse rather than that the statutes should be repealed. As stated in that message, the President has requested the heads of the executive departments to discontinue not later than March 15, 1947, the exercise of the powers derived from these statutes by virtue of the existence of the emergencies of 1939 and 1941.

55. Penalties for injuring or destroying war material, or making war material in a defective manner, "*when the United States is at war.*"

*April 20, 1918 (40 Stat. 533, ch. 59), as amended November 30, 1940 (54 Stat. 1220, ch. 926), and December 24, 1942 (56 Stat. 1087, ch. 824).

The cited statute prohibits and provides criminal penalties for sabotage. It is permanent legislation which is effective in time of peace as well as war. It is recommended that the statute be left undisturbed at this time.

56. Availability of proceeds from operation of public utilities in connection with engineer operations in the field overseas for such utilities "*in case of actual or threatened hostilities.*"

†*July 9, 1918 (40 Stat. 893).

The cited statute is permanent legislation. Authority under it was terminated upon the issuance of the President's Proclamation No. 2714, of December 31, 1946, declaring the cessation of hostilities. The statute should be retained in the body of permanent law.

57. *During the limited emergency*, various provisions of "Act to expedite national defense" concerning Navy, Coast Guard, and aircraft contracts, Navy Department and Coast Guard employees (hours of labor, vacation pay, etc.), limit on cost of vessels, Navy Department facilities for production of defense items, etc. (sec. 12 provides for termination on June 30, 1942, unless Congress shall otherwise provide).

June 28, 1940 (54 Stat. 676-681, ch. 440, except sec. 2 (a)).

The above-mentioned statute has expired, and no action need be taken by Congress with respect thereto.

58. Authority of governmental officer or agency, designated by the President or the Chairman of the War Production Board, to inspect and audit books of war contractors *during the present war* (amending sec. 10 (1) of act of July 2, 1926 (44 Stat. 787)).

March 27, 1942 (56 Stat. 185-186, ch. 199; secs. 1301-1304).

The cited provision, while contained in title XIII of the Second War Powers Act, is permanent legislation which authorizes the inspection of plants and the auditing of books and records of a contractor with whom a defense contract is entered into during a period ending with the termination of "the present war." The mentioned period may now be terminated, but the authority to audit books and inspect plants and the other allied provisions of this title continue to be required and should not be disturbed.

59. Authority of the Secretary of War, or Navy, and Chairman of Maritime Commission to provide transportation to persons employed in plants engaged in manufacture of war material, etc.

December 1, 1942 (56 Stat. 1024-1025, ch. 651), amended April 9, 1946 (Public Law 338, sec. 1).

It is recommended that the mentioned statute be retained in its present form, pending action by the Congress on proposed legislation with respect to this subject.

60. Authority, "*at any time during the existence of a state of war between the United States and any other nation, or when hostile action*

by a foreign power appears imminent," for the head of any agency of the United States Government to permit the destruction of records in his legal custody situated in any military or naval establishment, ship, or other depository outside the territorial limits of continental United States.

*July 7, 1943 (57 Stat. 382, sec. 11).

It is recommended that the authority conferred by the provision be left undisturbed at this time.

61. The needs of the armed forces are declared to be paramount, *until peace is concluded*.

October 3, 1944 (58 Stat. 768, ch. 479, sec. 6).

The cited provision is contained in the Surplus Property Act of 1944. It is recommended that the provision be left undisturbed at this time.

2. MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT

(a) *Appointments, etc.*

62. Continuance of appointments in the Officers' Reserve Corps and in the National Guard of the United States *in force at the outbreak of war are to continue in force until 6 months after its termination*.

*June 15, 1933 (48 Stat. 154, sec. 3; 155, sec. 4).

It is recommended that this provision be left undisturbed at this time, pending peacetime organization of the Army.

63. Authority of the Secretary of War "*in time of war or during the period of any national emergency declared by Congress or proclaimed by the President,*" to make temporary appointments in the grades of chief warrant officer and warrant officer; such appointments are not to continue beyond *6 months after the termination of the war or period of national emergency*.

*August 21, 1941 (55 Stat. 652, sec. 3).

It is recommended that the cited statute be retained in its present form, pending action by Congress on proposed legislation with respect to this subject.

64. Temporary appointments of Army officers authorized *during present emergency*, under this act are to continue *until 6 months after present emergency*.

September 22, 1941 (55 Stat. 728, ch. 414).

The mentioned statute was listed by the President in appendix D of his message to Congress of February 19, 1947. He recommended its extension until June 30, 1948, pending the enactment by Congress of legislation concerning peacetime Army organization.

65. Provision for temporary appointment of members of Women's Army Corps as officers in the Army of the United States *during the present emergency*. Such temporary appointments are to continue *until 6 months after the present emergency*.

July 1, 1943 (57 Stat. 371, ch. 187, sec. 3).

The comment made in respect to item 64, above, is applicable here.

66. Provision for temporary appointment of certain members of the Army Nurse Corps, etc., as officers in the Army of the United States,

during the present emergency. Such temporary appointments are to continue *until 6 months after the present emergency.*

June 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 324-326, ch. 272).

The described statute has been superseded by the Act of April 16, 1947 (Pub. Law 36, 80th Cong.).

67. Authority of the President to appoint Chief of Chaplains to temporary rank of major general, and chaplains as temporary general officers *until 6 months after the present war.*

June 28, 1944 (58 Stat. 393, ch. 291).

It is recommended that the mentioned statute be retained in its present form pending the enactment by the Congress of permanent legislation establishing the organization of the Army.

68. Provision for appointment of osteopaths as Reserve Corps officers in the Public Health Service *until 6 months after the present war.*

July 1, 1944 (58 Stat. 714, ch. 373, sec. 609).

It is recommended that this provision be left undisturbed at this time.

69. Authorization for grade of General of the Army *until 6 months after the present war.*

December 14, 1944 (58 Stat. 802-803).

It is recommended that no action be taken by Congress at the present time which would affect the mentioned statute. Legislation providing for the permanent organization of the Army which is pending before the Congress makes provision for this matter.

70. Authority of the President, without the consent of Congress, to appoint certain members of the Army of the United States to higher temporary grades, *until 6 months after the present war.*

May 15, 1945 (59 Stat. 168, ch. 124).

It is recommended that the mentioned statute be retained in its present form pending the enactment by Congress of permanent legislation establishing the organization of the Army.

(b) *Details*

71. Detail of personnel from the armed forces to the Veterans' Administration, *until 6 months after the present war.*

June 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 285, ch. 268, sec. 102).

Present and prospective personnel conditions in the Veterans' Administration indicate that there will be a critical need for the continuance of this authority for approximately two more years. It is recommended that no action be taken by Congress with respect to this statute at this time.

(c) *Disbursing officers*

72. Time for examination of accounts of Army disbursing officers is extended to 90 days, *in time of war or emergency and until 18 months thereafter.*

*July 9, 1918 (40 Stat. 892 (XVIII)), November 21, 1941 (55 Stat. 781, ch. 499).

This is a permanent statute. Operations thereunder may be permitted to lapse, but it is recommended that the statute should be retained as part of our permanent legislation for possible future use.

(d) *Enlistment periods, etc.*

73. Extension by the President of enlistment terms of the National Guard for 6 months "*in the event of an emergency declared by Congress.*"

*June 15, 1933 (48 Stat. 156, sec. 7).

The cited statute is permanent legislation which becomes effective during the time specified. It was listed in the President's message of February 19, 1947, in appendix B (Permanent Statutes Effective Only During An Emergency). With respect to the statutes in that category, the President stated that it is preferable that operations conducted under them should lapse rather than that the statutes should be repealed. As stated in that message, the President has requested the heads of the executive departments to discontinue not later than March 15, 1947, the exercise of the powers derived from these statutes by virtue of the existence of the emergencies of 1939 and 1941.

74. Provision that all enlistments in the Regular Army or the Enlisted Reserve Corps, *in force at the outbreak of war, or entered into during its continuation*, are to continue in force *until 6 months after its termination*, unless sooner terminated by the President.

*March 15, 1940 (54 Stat. 53, ch. 61).

It is recommended that the cited statute be retained in its present form pending action by the Congress on proposed legislation with respect to this subject.

75. "*In time of war or other emergency declared by Congress,*" enlistments in the Army shall be without specification of any particular component, *for the duration of such war or emergency plus 6 months*. Persons enlisted at any time in the Army are to be available for assignment to any unit and for transfer from one unit to another, "*in time of war or other emergency declared by Congress.*"

*May 14, 1940 (54 Stat. 213, ch. 194).

The cited statute is permanent legislation which becomes effective during the time specified. Authority thereunder may be permitted to lapse, but the statute should not be repealed.

76. Extension of the periods of service of all members of the Army of the United States "*during the existence of any war in which the United States is engaged,*" and *for 6 months after its termination*.

*December 13, 1941 (55 Stat. 799, ch. 571), superseding 54 Stat. 858, ch. 689, sec. 1, as amended by 55 Stat. 628, ch. 362, sec. 11.

It is recommended that this statute be retained in its present form, pending action by the Congress on proposed legislation with respect to this subject.

77. Authority of the Secretary of War to accept original enlistments or reenlistments in the Regular Army under section 1 of act of June 1, 1945, *until July 1, 1947*.

June 1, 1945 (59 Stat. 230, ch. 168), amended October 6, 1945 (59 Stat. 538, ch. 393, sec. 3 (a)).

The recommendation made in respect to item 76, above, is applicable here.

(e) *Instruction courses, etc.*

78. Maintenance of instruction camps for members of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps for periods not longer than 6 weeks in any one year, "*except in time of actual or threatened hostilities.*"

†*June 4, 1920 (41 Stat. 778 (sec. 47a)).

This statute is one of those affected by the President's Proclamation No. 2714 of December 31, 1946, declaring the termination of hostilities, and the specified wartime provision is no longer in effect.

79. Provision for detail of personnel of all component parts of the Army of the United States as students at educational institutions, industrial plants, etc., *until 6 months after the present war.*

February 6, 1942 (56 Stat. 50, ch. 40), extended March 6, 1943 (57 Stat. 14, ch. 13).

The recommendation made in respect to item 76, above, is applicable here.

80. Authority of the President *during the present war*, to reduce course of instruction at United States Military Academy to 3 years. October 1, 1942 (56 Stat. 763, ch. 573).

The cited provision of law may now be repealed.

(f) *Offenses by military personnel*

81. Subjecting camp retainers, "*in time of war*," etc., whether within or without the territorial jurisdiction of the United States, to the Articles of War.

*June 4, 1920 (41 Stat. 787, Art. 2 (d)).

The cited provision is permanent legislation which becomes effective during time of war. The authority thereunder is no longer required but the provision should not be repealed.

82. Penalties prescribed by the Articles of War for various enumerated *wartime* offenses, such as desertion, aiding the enemy, etc.

*June 4, 1920 (41 Stat. 800, Art. 58, 59; 803-4, Arts. 75-82; 811, Art. 119).

The recommendation made in respect to item 81, above, is applicable here.

83. Commanding officers not required, *in time of war*, to deliver over to civil authorities persons accused of crimes or offenses.

*June 4, 1920 (41 Stat. 803, Art. 74).

The recommendation made in respect to item 81, above, is applicable here.

84. Authority of certain commanding officers of the Army "*in time of war or grave public emergency*," to impose, as additional punishment upon officers under their command, forfeiture of not more than one-half of 1 month's pay.

*June 4, 1920 (41 Stat. 808, Art. 104).

The recommendation made in respect to item 81, above, is applicable here.

85. Authority of the commanding general of the Army, or of a Territorial department or division, "*in time of war*," to confirm court-martial sentence of dismissal of an officer below the grade of brigadier general, or of death for persons convicted of murder, rape, or desertion, or as spies.

*June 4, 1920 (41 Stat. 796, 797, Art. 48 (b), (d)).

The recommendation made in respect to item 81, above, is applicable here.

86. Suspension *until 6 months after the present war* of sec. 3 of Army Aviation Cadet Act (55 Stat. 239) and provision for enlistments as aviation cadets and for appointments of enlisted men as aviation cadets and temporary appointments as flight officers from certain enlisted men.

July 8, 1942 (56 Stat. 649, ch. 493, secs. 2, 3).

The cited sections of this law may be repealed immediately.

87. Authorization for appointment in the Air Corps Reserve of any person who has completed training and served *in time of war* as a commissioned or flight officer.

*July 8, 1942 (56 Stat. 649, secs. 3, 4, 5).

Section 4 of the cited statute provides for the commissioning of flight officers. It may be repealed immediately inasmuch as it is no longer in use and is effective only during the present emergency. This is in accord with the President's message of February 19, 1947, appendix A (Statutes Which Should Be Repealed). The repeal of section 3 of this law was recommended in the statement made in respect to item 86, above.

Section 5 of the law which provides for the appointment in the Air Corps Reserve of any person who has completed the prescribed training of an aviation student or cadet and who has served in time of war as a commissioned officer or flight officer in the Army of the United States, is needed pending action by the Congress on proposed legislation now being prepared by the War Department.

(g) *Retired personnel, active duty of*

88. Provisions for active duty service *in time of emergency*, of Army Reserve officers,¹ members of the Army Enlisted Reserve Corps,² National Guard officers,³ and members of the Regular Army Reserve.⁴

¹ *, ² *, June 4, 1920 (41 Stat. 776 (sec. 37a); 780, sec. 35).

³ * June 19, 1935 (49 Stat. 391, ch. 277, sec. 1).

⁴ * April 25, 1938 (52 Stat. 222, ch. 171).

It is recommended that the cited provisions be retained in their present form, pending action by the Congress on proposed legislation with respect to this subject.

89. Employment, "*in time of war*," of retired Army officers on active duty in the discretion of the President, with full pay and allowances; permanent commissions are not vacated by the appointment of the officer to higher temporary rank.

*June 4, 1920 (41 Stat. 785).

The cited statute is permanent legislation which becomes effective in time of war. Authority thereunder may be permitted to lapse, but the statute should not be repealed.

90. Authority of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to employ retired commissioned officers or retired warrant officers, *until August 10, 1951*.

August 10, 1946 (Public Law 718).

Present and prospective personnel conditions in the Veterans' Administration indicate that there will be a critical need for the continuance of this authority for the period provided in this statute. It is recommended, therefore, that this provision be left unchanged at this time.

91. Employment of retired nurses (Army and Navy) on active duty with the full active pay and allowances of their grades *"in time of war or national emergency."*

*May 13, 1926 (44 Stat. 532, ch. 289, sec. 4).

The cited statute has been superseded by the Act of April 16, 1947. (Pub. Law No. 36, 80th Cong.).

(h) *Miscellaneous*

92. Execution of orders by the Chief of Ordnance (or the senior officer of that corps for any district) of any general or field officer commanding any army, garrison, or detachment, for the supply of all ordnance and ordnance stores for garrison, field, or siege service.

*R. S. 1166.

The cited statute is a permanent one. While operations, thereunder may be permitted to lapse, it is recommended that the statute be not repealed.

93. Assignment of Army officers to duty according to their brevet rank only *"when actually engaged in hostilities."*

†*March 3, 1883 (22 Stat. 457).

The cited statute is permanent legislation. The statute is not in effect at this time inasmuch as it comes into operation only with respect to Army officers actually engaged in hostilities. It is recommended that the statute be retained as part of our permanent legislation.

94. The Surgeon General of the Army, with the approval of the Secretary of War, may appoint as many contract surgeons as necessary *"in emergencies."*

*February 2, 1901 (31 Stat. 752, sec. 18).

The cited statute is permanent legislation which becomes effective during the time specified. It was listed in the President's message of February 19, 1947, in appendix B (Permanent Statutes Effective Only During an Emergency). With respect to the statutes in that category, the President stated that it is preferable that operations conducted under them should lapse rather than that the statutes should be repealed. As stated in that message, the President has requested the heads of the Executive departments to discontinue not later than March 15, 1947, the exercise of the powers derived from these statutes by virtue of the existence of the emergencies of 1939 and 1941.

95. Inclusion of female physicians and surgeons in Army of the United States and the Naval Reserve, *until 6 months after the present war.*

April 16, 1943 (57 Stat. 65, ch. 63).

The authority conferred by this statute is no longer required, and the legislation may be repealed immediately.

96. Inclusion of flight surgeons and commissioned officers or warrant officers while undergoing flying training, among flying officers, *until 6 months after the present war.*

July 16, 1946 (Public Law 515, p. 2). [A similar provision has been carried in each appropriation act for the Military Establishment since 1942.]

It is recommended that the above-mentioned statute be retained in its present form pending action by the Congress on permanent legislation establishing the peacetime organization of the Army.

97. Authority of the Secretary of War to rent, etc., buildings in the District of Columbia necessary for military purposes "*in time of war, or when war is imminent.*"

*July 9, 1918 (40 Stat. 861).

The cited statute is permanent legislation which becomes effective in time of war or when war is imminent. Operations thereunder may be permitted to lapse but the statute should not be repealed.

98. Authority of the President to assign the command of forces in the field, "*in time of war or public danger,*" without regard to seniority of rank in the same grade.

*June 4, 1920 (41 Stat. 811, Art. 119).

The recommendation made in respect to item 97, above, is applicable here.

99. "When Congress shall have declared a national emergency and shall have authorized the use of armed land forces of the United States for any purpose requiring the use of troops in excess of those of the Regular Army," the President may order units of the National Guard of the United States into active military service "*for the period of the war or emergency.*"

*June 15, 1933 (48 Stat. 160, sec. 18), amended June 19, 1935 (49 Stat. 392, sec. 7).

The recommendation made in respect to item 97, above, is applicable here.

100. Authority of the Secretary of War to provide for installations for manufacture of military equipment, at military posts, plants, etc. (including privately owned plants), and for storage and shelter, to exchange surplus equipment, etc., without certain restrictions, and to operate or dispose of plants, etc., *until 6 months after the present war.*

July 2, 1940 (54 Stat. 712-713, ch. 508); secs. 1 (a) and 1 (b) extended June 5, 1942 (56 Stat. 317, ch. 340, sec. 13).

It is recommended that the above-mentioned statute be retained in its present form pending action by the Congress on permanent legislation covering this subject matter.

101. Suspension *during the unlimited emergency*, of section 24b of the National Defense Act of June 4, 1920, 41 Stat. 773 (which provides for annual classification of Army officers and retirement, etc., of officers in class B); for this period the Secretary of War is authorized to remove any officer from the active list of the Regular Army, under certain conditions.

July 29, 1941 (55 Stat. 606).

The cited statute was mentioned by the President in appendix D to his message to Congress of February 19, 1947. He recommended its extension to June 30, 1948, pending action by Congress on legislation concerning peacetime Army organization. There are presently before the Congress two bills (H. R. 2536 and S. 904) which contain proposals dealing with the subject matter of this statute on a permanent basis.

102. Authority of the Secretary of War *until 6 months after the present war*: to provide entertainment and instruction to enlisted men; to employ internes in Medical Department; suspension of limits to strength of any branch of the Army, the number of aviation cadets in Army Air Corps, assistant superintendents in Army Nurse Corps, number and grade of Reserve officers ordered to extended active duty and number of officers of Army required to participate in aerial flights; certain powers of the Secretary of War concerning civilian employees, removal of dependents and household effects of civilians and military personnel; lease of Maritime Commission and War Shipping Administration vessels for Army transportation; construction at military posts; maximum fee of 6 percent for fixed-fee contracts for construction at military posts; operation of one railroad and lease of land; suspension of limitations on number of airplanes, etc.

June 5, 1942 (56 Stat. 314-317, ch. 340).

It is recommended that this statute be retained in its present form, pending action by the Congress on proposed legislation with respect to the subjects involved.

103. Authority of the War Department *until 6 months after the unlimited emergency* to move merchandise from transportation and storage facilities at any port of entry or elsewhere to other facilities when needed for military purposes.

September 29, 1942 (56 Stat. 760-761, ch. 567).

This statute can be repealed immediately. It was listed in the President's message of February 19, 1947, in appendix A (Statutes Which Should Be Repealed).

104. Requests for review of discharge or dismissal of personnel of armed forces (except after court-martial sentence), and for review of decisions of retiring boards, *must be filed before June 22, 1959*.

June 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 287, ch. 268, secs. 301, 302).

The cited provision is not a war measure in the usual sense. The statute provides a time limitation period (on or before June 22, 1959) within which requests for review of certain discharge or dismissal decisions must be filed by the affected military personnel. The time prescribed has heretofore been determined by the Congress as adequate and reasonable, and it is, accordingly, recommended that the provision be left undisturbed.

105. Authorization for organization of State, etc., military forces other than a National Guard, and for Secretary of War to issue arms, etc., to same *until 6 months after the present war*. (Amendment to sec. 61 of National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, as amended by 55 Stat. 628, ch. 363).

June 26, 1944 (58 Stat. 359-360, ch. 279).

The authority conferred by the cited provision is no longer required, and this provision may be repealed immediately.

106. Establishment of a Reserve Corps in the Public Health Service for the purpose of securing a reserve for duty in the Service "*in time of national emergency.*"

The President may establish special temporary positions in the Public Health Service when necessary for the accomplishment of important temporary work "*in time of war or of emergency proclaimed by him.*"

"*In time of war, or of national emergency proclaimed by the President,*" any commissioned officer of the Regular Corps of the Public Health Service may be appointed to a higher temporary grade with the pay and allowances thereof without examination and without vacating his permanent appointment, and, if his service was continuous, without renewing his oath of office.

"*In time of war, or of emergency proclaimed by the President,*" he may use the Public Health Service to such extent as he deems necessary.

*July 1, 1944 (58 Stat. 683, sec. 203; 685, sec. 207; 687, sec. 210 (a); 690, sec. 216).

The authority conferred by this statute continues to be required at the present time. The Public Health Service is experiencing considerable difficulty in maintaining a necessary staff of commissioned officers because of anticipated reduction in pay through eventual loss of temporary promotions under this statute. It is recommended, therefore, that no action be taken by Congress with respect to this statute pending action on proposed legislation relating to the subject matter thereof.

107. Commissioned officers of the Public Health Service shall be entitled to full military benefits with respect to active service outside the continental limits of the United States or in Alaska, "*in time of war.*"

An allowance of \$250 for uniforms may be paid to each commissioned officer of the Public Health Service "*in time of war,*" who is appointed to the Regular Corps or called to active duty in the Reserve Corps in certain grades.

"*In time of war,*" the President by Executive Order may declare the commissioned corps of the Public Health Service to be a military service during which time it shall constitute a branch of the land and naval forces of the United States and be subject to Articles of War and Articles for the Government of the Navy.

The Surgeon General of the Public Health Service may provide by regulations for the apprehension and examination, "*in time of war,*" of individuals believed to be infected with a communicable disease and to be a source of infection to members of the armed forces or to persons engaged in war work.

*July 1, 1944 (58 Stat. 689, secs. 212, 213; 690, sec. 216; 704, sec. 363).

The cited statute is permanent legislation which becomes effective in time of war. Operations thereunder may be permitted to lapse but the statute should not be repealed.

108. Extension, *to within one year after peace is established*, of time limit on claims by military and civilian personnel of the War Department where the accident or incident occurs "*in time of war*."

*May 29, 1945 (59 Stat. 225, sec. 1).

It is recommended that no action be taken by Congress which would affect the cited statute.

(i) *Tours of duty*

109. Inapplicability, "*in case of insurrection or of actual or threatened hostilities and * * * for temporary emergencies*," of the provision that Army officers or enlisted men are not to be required to serve more than 2 years on tours of duty on foreign stations.

†*May 29, 1934 (48 Stat. 816, ch. 370).

It is recommended that no action be taken by the Congress which would affect the cited statute pending action by Congress on proposed legislation with respect to this subject.

110. Extension of tour of active duty of Air Corps Reserve officers up to a maximum of 7 years (thereafter, 5 years); provision for 10 percent minimum of annual appointments from certain group (amendments to act of August 30, 1935 and sec. 24 (e) of the National Defense Act). (Possibly no longer effective, due to war.)

April 3, 1939 (53 Stat. 557, sec. 5; 558 sec. 7, ch. 35).

It is recommended that no action be taken by the Congress which would affect the cited statute pending action by Congress on proposed legislation with respect to the permanent organization of the Army.

3. NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT

(a) *Appointments, etc.*

111. The President is authorized to commission in the Regular Navy persons certified by examining boards as eligible for naval duties, etc., "*upon the outbreak of war or when, in his opinion, war is imminent*."

*February 16, 1914 (38 Stat. 289, sec. 21).

The cited provision, though permanent legislation, is obsolete, and may be repealed immediately.

112. When mobilized with the Regular Navy, "*for war or a national emergency*," officers of the Naval Reserve are to take precedence next after officers of the Regular Navy of the same rank or grade whose length of service on the date of the declaration of such war or emergency is nearest one-half that of the Reserve officer.

*June 25, 1938 (52 Stat. 1183, sec. 311), amended August 27, 1940 (54 Stat. 865, sec. 8 (e)).

It is recommended that the cited statute be left undisturbed pending action by the Congress on proposed legislation with respect to the organization of the Naval Reserve.

113. Continuance *until 6 months after June 30 of the fiscal year following the end of the present war*, of temporary status of Navy or Marine corps personnel appointed or advanced under authority of act of July 24, 1941.

July 24, 1941 (55 Stat. 605, ch. 320, sec. 10), amended June 30, 1942 (56 Stat. 465, sec. 7), February 21, 1946, (Public Law 305, sec. 8 (b)), and April 18, 1946 (Public Law 347 (sec. 5 (b), 1)).

It is recommended that the cited provision be retained in its present form pending action by the Congress on proposed legislation with respect to this subject.

114. Authority for appointments and enlistments in Women's Reserve as branch of Naval Reserve (WAVES), *until 6 months after the present war*.

July 30, 1942 (56 Stat. 730-731, ch. 538).

It is recommended that the cited statute be retained in its present form pending action by the Congress on proposed legislation with respect to the permanent reorganization of the Navy.

115. Provision authorizing eligibility of commissioned warrant officers and warrant officers to commissioned rank in Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard extending provisions in act of June 27, 1942 (56 Stat. 423, sec. 2), *until June 30 of the fiscal year following the termination of the present war*.

May 25, 1943 (57 Stat. 84-85, ch. 101; Public Law 57).

It is recommended that this authorization be left undisturbed at this time.

116. Authorization for grades of Fleet Admiral of the Navy *until 6 months after the present war*.

December 14, 1944 (58 Stat. 802-803).

It is recommended that this authorization be left undisturbed at this time. The rank of fleet admiral, which the statute makes permissible, contributes to the prestige of the United States among other naval powers.

117. Temporary rank of rear admiral for officer designated as Chief of Chaplains in Chaplain Corps of the Navy, *during the present war*.

December 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 886, ch. 661).

It is recommended that the cited statute be retained in its present form pending action by the Congress on proposed legislation with respect to the permanent reorganization of the Navy. A bill, S. 227, concerning the Chief of Chaplains of the Navy, was recently introduced in Congress.

118. Authority for grade and rank of general, on the active list of the Regular Marine Corps, *until 6 months after the present war*.

March 21, 1945 (59 Stat. 36-37, ch. 29).

It is recommended that the cited statute be retained in its present form pending action by the Congress on proposed legislation with respect to the permanent reorganization of the Navy.

119. Authority of the President to make appointments to permanent grades and ranks in the Regular Navy and Marine Corps from among certain officers, *until 6 months after June 30 of the fiscal year following that in which the present war shall terminate or April 18, 1948, whichever is later*.

Provisions concerning precedence of certain Navy and Marine Corps officers receiving appointments under this act for such period as designated by the Secretary of the Navy but not later than *6 months*

after June 30 of the fiscal year following that in which the present war shall terminate.

April 18, 1946 (Public Law 347, pp. 1-3).

The cited statute was designed to facilitate the procurement of officers for the postwar naval establishment. It is recommended that the statute be left undisturbed at this time.

(b) *Details*

120. Applicability of provision which authorizes the designation of nine Navy officers to perform special or unusual duty, with the rank of vice admiral while so serving, "*in time of war or national emergency*," to officers on the active list in the grades of captain and above; at other times the provision applies only to rear admiral.

Amended to continue to apply to officers of the lower rank "*during such period thereafter as the President shall determine, but not later than June 30 of the fiscal year following that in which the war or national emergency shall terminate*"; and appointments made may continue "*until 6 months after June 30 of the fiscal year following that in which the present war shall end.*"

*July 17, 1941 (55 Stat. 598, ch. 304), amended June 30, 1942 (56 Stat. 465, sec. 7).

It is recommended that this statute be left undisturbed at this time, in order that there may continue to be available authority to designate naval officers to perform special or unusual duties and to receive the specified rank while so serving.

121. Suspension *until 1 year after the present war*, of restrictions on detail of Marine Corps officers to headquarters (under second proviso of act of May 24, 1934 (48 Stat. 812), as amended by sec. 1 of act of May 1, 1936 (49 Stat. 1249)).

October 16, 1942 (56 Stat. 795, ch. 613).

This provision continues to be required, and it is recommended that it be left undisturbed at this time.

(c) *Disbursing officers*

122. Extension of time for examination of monthly accounts covering expenditures by Marine Corps, Navy, and Coast Guard disbursing officers from 60 to 90 days, "*in time of war or national emergency and for a period of 18 months after such war or emergency shall have ceased to exist.*"

*December 26, 1941 (55 Stat. 862), amended December 23, 1944 (58 Stat. 923, ch. 720).

The 18 month period authorized by this statute will be required in order to make all necessary adjustments to a peacetime basis. Subject to this condition, the statute may be permitted to lapse, but it is permanent legislation and should not be repealed.

123. The time for departmental examination of quarterly accounts of Navy disbursing officers is extended, "*in time of war or during any emergency declared by Congress*" (and for 18 months after such war or emergency), from 60 to 90 days.

*February 20, 1942 (56 Stat. 94, ch. 95).

The recommendation made in respect to item 122, above, is applicable here.

(d) *Enlistment periods, etc.*

124. Provision that Navy enlisted men on furlough without pay for the unexpired portion of their enlistment are subject to recall to complete the enlistment period "*in time of war or national emergency.*"

*August 29, 1916 (39 Stat. 581).

The cited statute is permanent legislation which becomes effective in time of war or national emergency. Operations thereunder may be permitted to lapse but the statute should not be repealed.

125. Enlistments in the Navy and Marine Corps, hereafter entered into, may be extended by the Secretary of the Navy for such time as may be necessary in the public interest "*in time of war, or national emergency declared by the President to exist.*"

*August 18, 1941 (55 Stat. 629, ch. 364).

The authority conferred by this permanent legislation is not required at this time. Operations under the statute may be permitted to lapse but the statute itself should not be repealed.

126. Extension of enlistment periods in the Regular Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard, and in the reserve components thereof, for such additional time as he deems necessary in the interest of national defense.

Suspension of provision of law (R. S. 1422) which authorizes additional pay for persons detained beyond the terms of their enlistment, or who voluntarily reenter the service, until the vessel to which they belong returns to an Atlantic or Pacific port (according to the place of original enlistment), is suspended in time of war.

*December 13, 1941 (55 Stat. 799, ch. 570).

It is recommended that the authority of the Secretary of the Navy to extend enlistments be continued for an indefinite time. The continuation is necessary so that the Navy Department may avail itself of the services of the Waves, until such time as Congress has an opportunity to consider proposed legislation relating to the Waves. The provision of this act relating to additional pay for persons retained beyond the term of their enlistment or who voluntarily reenter the service may be terminated immediately, but it is recommended that it be retained as part of our permanent legislation for possible future use.

127. Transfer of enlisted men of the Naval Reserve and Marine Corps Reserve to the Regular Navy and Regular Marine Corps to serve the unexpired term of the enlistment, "*in time of war or national emergency.*"

*January 15, 1942 (56 Stat. 5).

This statute may be repealed. It was enacted to provide for certain requirements during the war, but is no longer needed.

128. Suspension, *until 6 months after the present war*, of provision for additional enlistment allowance payable to every honorably discharged enlisted man of the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard who reenlists within 24 hours after such discharge.

June 16, 1942 (56 Stat. 364, sec. 10).

This statute suspends the so-called double enlistment allowance. The personnel to which it pertains have been granted various increases in pay and allowances under the Pay Readjustment Act and

amendment thereto. For this reason no change should be made in the suspension of the double enlistment allowance at this time. It is recommended that no action be taken by Congress which would affect this statute.

129. Enlistments in the naval service of deserters from the naval or military service of the United States, "*in time of war.*"

*January 20, 1944 (58 Stat. 4, sec. 2).

This is a permanent statute effective only in time of war. It is suggested that operations thereunder may be terminated by Congress, but it is recommended that the statute be retained as part of our permanent legislation.

(e) *Instruction courses, etc.*

130. Suspension of restriction on maintenance of Marine Corps training camps for more than 6 weeks in each fiscal year, "*in time of actual or threatened war.*"

*August 29, 1916 (39 Stat. 614).

The above-mentioned is a permanent statute effective only in time of actual or threatened war. The suspension provided therein may be terminated, but it is recommended that the statute be retained as part of our permanent legislation.

131. President's authority to reduce the course of instruction at the Naval Academy to 3 years, *until 6 months after the present war.*

June 3, 1941 (55 Stat. 238, ch. 162), extended June 26, 1943 (57 Stat. 219, ch. 149).

The above-mentioned statute may be repealed immediately. The course of instruction at the Naval Academy was returned to a 4-year basis after VJ-day.

(f) *Offenses of naval personnel, etc.*

132. The death penalty for certain naval offenses, such as desertion, spying, etc., *in time of war.*

*R. S. 1624, art. 4, pars. 6, 7, 12-20, Art. 5.

This provision of law may be rendered inoperative by Congress immediately. It is permanent legislation, however, and should not be repealed.

133. Convening of general courts martial by the commandants of navy yards, etc., and by commanding officers of brigades, etc., of Navy or Marine Corps on shore, *in time of war.*

*August 29, 1916 (39 Stat. 586).

This provision can be repealed immediately. Other provision is made in this matter by more recent legislation. (Public Law 297, 79th Cong., approved February 12, 1946).

134. Extension, with certain Territorial exceptions, of the jurisdiction of naval courts martial to all persons accompanying or serving with the United States Navy, the Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, to persons engaged in naval projects, and to persons within areas under the control of the Secretary of the Navy, "*in time of war or national emergency.*"

*March 22, 1943 (57 Stat. 41, ch. 18).

This provision of law may be rendered inoperative immediately. It is permanent legislation, however, and should be retained.

(g) Retired personnel, active duty of

135. Restriction on employment of retired Navy officers "*on active duty except in time of war*"; and in such time the President, with the consent of the Senate, may detail certain officers to such commands as he believes to be required for the good of the service.

*R. S. 1462-1464.

This is a permanent statute. Authority thereunder continues to be required, and it is recommended that no action be taken by Congress which would have the effect of terminating it at this time.

136. Authority of the Secretary of the Navy to call retired enlisted men into active service "*in time of war or when a national emergency exists.*"

*August 29, 1916 (39 Stat. 591).

This is a permanent statute. Authority thereunder continues to be required, and it is recommended that no action be taken by Congress which would have the effect of terminating it.

137. Provision that "*during the existence of war or of a national emergency declared by the President to exist,*" commissioned or warrant officers of the Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard on the retired list may be ordered to active duty in the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy, and retired officers performing such duty may be temporarily advanced in rank on the retired list, as the President may determine.

*July 1, 1918 (40 Stat. 717).

This is a permanent statute. Authority thereunder continues to be required so far as the Navy and Marine Corps are concerned. The authority can be terminated by Congress at this time so far as it extends to the Coast Guard, but it is recommended that the provision be retained as to all services mentioned as part of our permanent legislation.

138. The restriction on paying active-duty pay, etc., to retired Navy officers inapplicable "*during war or national emergency declared by the President to exist.*"

*June 11, 1940 (54 Stat. 275).

This provision can be repealed immediately. Other legislation now governs the pay and allowances of retired naval officers on active duty.

139. The restriction on paying active-duty pay, etc., to retired Marine Corps officers inapplicable "*during war or national emergency declared by the President to exist.*"

*February 7, 1942 (56 Stat. 63, 69).

This provision can be repealed immediately. The pay and allowances of retired Marine Corps officers on active duty are now governed by other legislation.

140. Provision that current appropriation for Navy pay, etc., be available for pay, etc., of members of the Naval Reserve when called to active duty "*in time of war or during the existence of a national emergency declared by the President.*"

*May 6, 1941 (55 Stat. 160).

The authority conferred by the cited provision expired upon the obligation of the funds appropriated by the act in which it was contained (appropriating funds for the Naval Establishment), and no further action need be taken with respect thereto.

141. Authority to order members of the Naval Reserve, including those on the retired list, to active duty by the Secretary of the Navy "*in time of war or when in the opinion of the President a national emergency exists.*"

*August 4, 1942 (56 Stat. 739, sec. 15 (e)).

The authority under the above-mentioned statute continues to be required. It is recommended that the statute be retained in its present form and that no action be taken to terminate it at this time. Unless the authority contained in this statute is retained, the Navy will be deprived of the services of a large number of officers of the Medical and Dental Corps who will be critically needed until the end of their obligated service, which is 2 years subsequent to the completion of their internship.

142. Retired Navy and Coast Guard officers of the permanent grade of rear admiral recalled to active duty "*in time of war or other national emergency*" shall be entitled when on active duty, to the pay and allowances of a rear admiral of the upper half, and when on inactive duty to retired pay equal to 75 percent of the pay of a rear admiral of the upper half.

April 8, 1946 (Public Law 337).

The cited statute, which is permanent legislation, was enacted after VJ-day and continues to be required. It is recommended that it not be repealed or otherwise affected at this time.

143. Credit for active-duty service in a Reserve component of the Navy "*after September 8, 1939, and before the termination of the present war as proclaimed by the President or established by act or resolution of the Congress,*" in computing years of service necessary for appointment to commissioned grades in the Regular Navy.

August 10, 1946 (Public Law 720, sec. 4 (c)).

The cited statute, which is permanent legislation, continues to be required in the recruiting of naval officers. It is recommended that it not be repealed or otherwise affected at this time.

(h) *Miscellaneous*

144. Suspension, *in time of war*, of exemption from sea duty of Navy staff officers who have served as chiefs of bureaus.

*R. S. 1436.

The cited statute is permanent legislation which becomes effective in time of war. The authority thereunder continues to be required at the present time. It is recommended, therefore, that the statute be left undisturbed at this time.

145. Appointment of acting assistant surgeons for temporary service, by the Secretary of the Navy, "*in case of war.*"

*February 15, 1879 (20 Stat. 295, ch. 86, sec. 2).

The cited provision may be repealed immediately, as similar authority is now contained in Public Law 677, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved August 8, 1946.

146. Appointment of acting assistant surgeons by the Secretary of the Navy "*in time of war or declared national emergency.*"

*August 8, 1946, Public Law 677.

This statute is a permanent provision of law which continues to be required. It is recommended that no action be taken at this time which would have the effect of terminating the authority contained therein.

147. Selection of officers for the command of fleets from the grades of rear admiral or captain on the active list of the Navy, "*in time of war.*"

*May 22, 1917 (40 Stat. 89, sec. 18).

The cited provision is permanent legislation which becomes effective in time of war. While the authority conferred therein may be permitted to lapse, the statute should not be repealed.

148. Service on naval courts martial and deck courts by commissioned officers of the Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey, and Public Health Service "*in time of war or during the existence of an emergency.*"

*October 6, 1917 (40 Stat. 393, ch. 93, art. 65), amended July 1, 1918 (40 Stat. 708), and February 28, 1925 (43 Stat. 1081, sec. 3).

The cited provision is permanent legislation which becomes effective in time of war or during the existence of an emergency. The statute has lapsed of its own accord by virtue of the fact that personnel of the Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey, and Public Health Service are no longer operating under the Naval Establishment. It is recommended that the statute be retained in its present form.

149. Sea-service requirements for officers designated by the Secretary of the Navy to perform highly important shore duties are not applicable "*while the United States is at war, or during a national emergency declared by the President,*" or for 2½ years thereafter.

*June 23, 1938 (52 Stat. 948, sec. 11 (c)).

The cited provision was designed to preserve the promotion benefits of officers who were designated to perform highly important shore duties. It will be required that such designations be made for some time in the future. In order to preserve the benefits involved, it is recommended that this statute be permitted to lapse in accordance with its terms and that no action be taken to terminate it at this time.

150. Provision that officers and men of the Naval Reserve, who are members of the Naval Militia of any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, to be relieved from service or duty in such Naval Militia "*When on active duty in time of war or national emergency.*"

*June 25, 1938 (52 Stat. 1185, sec. 401).

It is recommended that the cited statute be retained in its present form pending action by Congress on proposed legislation with respect to the permanent organization of the Naval Reserve.

151. Provisions of the act of April 25, 1939 (53 Stat. 591), authorizing contracts upon a cost-plus-a-fixed fee basis in certain cases, are to be applicable to naval public works and utilities projects in the Four-

teenth Naval District (at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii) "*during the period of any national emergency declared by the President to exist.*"

*June 14, 1940 (54 Stat. 395, sec. 10).

The cited provision was listed in the President's message of February 19, 1947, in appendix B (Permanent Statutes Effective Only During an Emergency). With respect to the statutes in that category, the President stated that it is preferable that operations conducted under them should lapse rather than that the statutes should be repealed. As stated in that message, the President has requested the heads of the executive departments to discontinue the exercise of the powers derived from these statutes by virtue of the existence of the emergencies of 1939 and 1941 not later than March 15, 1947.

152. Suspension of provisions of act of March 2, 1933 (47 Stat. 1423), prescribing Navy ration in kind, *until 6 months after the present war.*

October 10, 1942 (56 Stat. 780-781, ch. 588).

The authority under the cited statute continues to be required, and it is recommended that no action be taken by Congress which would have the effect of terminating such authority at this time.

153. Authorization for transportation of dependents and household effects of Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, and Coast and Geodetic Survey personnel under secret orders, etc., or money payments in lieu thereof, *until 6 months after the present war.*

October 14, 1942 (56 Stat. 786, ch. 603), amended February 12, 1946 (Public Law 298, sec. 2).

Authority under this statute continues to be required and it is recommended that no action be taken by Congress at this time which would have the effect of terminating such authority.

154. Designation by the Secretary of the Navy of officers of the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard to act as notaries public "*during the existence of a war in which the United States is engaged or of a national emergency declared by the President, and for 6 months after the termination of such war or national emergency.*"

*April 9, 1943 (57 Stat. 58, ch. 36).

Personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps will continue to be stationed in isolated places where there are no notarial services. It is recommended that no action be taken by Congress which would have the effect of terminating the authority under this statute. It is understood that legislation to provide such services in peacetime will be proposed.

155. Provision for transportation of dependents and household effects of personnel of the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard, *until 6 months after the present war.*

November 28, 1943 (57 Stat. 593-594, ch. 330).

The conditions which prompted enactment of this statute continue to exist and will probably continue for an indefinite period of time. It is recommended, therefore, that no action be taken by the Congress at this time to terminate the authority under this statute.

156. Provision that members of Navy Nurse Corps be designated by certain ranks, *until 6 months after the present war.*

February 26, 1944 (58 Stat. 105, ch. 66).

Express provision for the repeal of this statute was made by the Act of April 16, 1947 (Pub. Law No. 36, 80th Cong.), which establishes Army and Navy Nurse Corps.

157. Authority of the Secretary of the Navy to use up to \$5,000,000 of unobligated balances of the naval emergency fund for any naval purpose which he deems "*essential to the war effort.*"

June 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 302).

The authority conferred by the cited provision continues to be required, and it is recommended that the provision not be disturbed.

158. Employment of naval procurement fund authorized *during the present war.*

June 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 310, ch. 269).

The recommendation made with respect to item 157, above, is applicable here.

159. Provisions for availability of appropriations for management and operation of naval plantations, etc., outside continental United States, *until 6 months after the present war.*

June 28, 1944 (58 Stat. 624, ch. 306).

Legislation concerning the operation of naval plantations was recently introduced in both Houses of Congress (H. R. 1358 and S. 233). It is recommended that this statute be retained in its present form until Congress has acted upon the proposed legislation.

160. Suspension of restriction on employment of naval officers on shore duty under act of March 3, 1883 (22 Stat. 481, ch. 97, sec. 2), *until 6 months after the present war.*

May 29, 1945 (59 Stat. 226, ch. 137).

This statute may be repealed. The need for the suspension provided by this statute no longer exists.

161. Omission of certain facts in reports required to be made by the Secretary of the Navy in the settlement of certain claims, "*during any war.*"

*December 5, 1945 (59 Stat. 596, ch. 555, sec. 2).

This statute was enacted in the interest of the security of the United States, to prevent disclosure of certain facts which would be detrimental to the best interests of this country. The authority conferred by this statute continues to be required, and no action should be taken by the Congress at this time with respect to the termination thereof.

162. Provision for transportation and subsistence on naval vessels at Government expense of such persons as the Secretary of the Navy designates "*during the existence of war or national emergency as declared by the President.*"

*August 2, 1946 (Public Law 604, sec. 18).

This is a provision of a post VJ-day statute. It continues to be required and it is recommended that no action be taken by Congress at this time to terminate the authority thereunder.

(i) *Vessels, acquisition, repair, etc.*

163. Authority of the President or the Secretary of the Navy to acquire, through construction or conversion, ships, landing craft, etc., "*for the prosecution of the war.*"

*March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1192-1193).

*May 13, 1942 (56 Stat. 277, ch. 304).

*July 9, 1942 (56 Stat. 656, secs. 3, 4).

*June 17, 1943 (57 Stat. 156, ch. 128).

*June 26, 1943 (57 Stat. 209).

*May 31, 1944 (58 Stat. 265, ch. 218).

The Navy no longer requires the specified authority. The authority, therefore, may be permitted to lapse but the cited provisions, which are permanent legislation, should not be repealed.

164. Authority of the Secretary of the Navy to revoke the lease of the floating drydock and water-front accessories at the New Orleans naval station "*in case of national emergency declared by the President.*"

*May 14, 1930 (46 Stat. 332, sec. 10).

This statute was listed in the President's message of February 19, 1947, in appendix B (Permanent Statutes Effective Only During an Emergency). With respect to the statutes in that category, the President stated that it is preferable that operations conducted under them should lapse rather than that the statutes should be repealed. As stated in that message, the President has requested the heads of the Executive departments to discontinue not later than March 15, 1947, the exercise of the powers derived from these statutes by virtue of the existence of the emergencies of 1939 and 1941.

165. Authority of the Secretary of the Navy to revoke the lease of the United States naval destroyer and submarine base at Squantum, Mass., "*in case of a national emergency declared by the President.*"

*May 29, 1930 (46 Stat. 479, ch. 350).

The recommendation made in respect to item 164, above, is applicable here.

166. Authority of the Secretary of the Navy to exceed the statutory limit, under the Bureau of Engineering and Bureau of Construction and Repair (consolidated into Bureau of Ships by act of June 20, 1940, 54 Stat. 492-493), on repairs and alterations to vessels commissioned or converted "*to meet the existing emergency.*"

June 11, 1940 (54 Stat. 293, 297).

The cited statute may be repealed immediately. It was listed in the President's message of February 19, 1947, in appendix A (Statutes Which Should Be Repealed).

167. Authority of the Secretary of the Navy to "*during war or national emergency,*" (1) provide necessary salvage facilities for public and private vessels, (2) acquire for operation by private salvage companies vessels and equipment, and (3) advance funds to private salvage companies necessary to provide for the immediate financing of salvage operations.

*October 24, 1941 (55 Stat. 745).

The cited statute is permanent legislation which becomes effective during the times specified. It is recommended that it be retained in its present form pending action by the Congress on proposed legislation with respect to this subject.

168. Authority for lease of ships, boats, barges, or floating drydocks of the Navy in accordance with Lease-Lend Act of March 11, 1941 (55 Stat. 31), *during the present war*.

February 19, 1943 (57 Stat. 4, ch. 1, sec. 4).

The cited provision is subject to the limitations of the Lend-Lease Act, and only commitments made before July 1, 1946 are authorized to be fulfilled thereunder. (See comment with respect to item 379.) The authority continues to be required for this limited purpose and should not be disturbed.

169. Penalty for violation of certain regulations or orders promulgated by the Secretary of the Navy for protection of vessels, waterfront facilities, etc., *until 6 months after the cessation of hostilities*.
† July 9, 1943 (57 Stat. 391, ch. 212).

The President by proclamation declared the termination of hostilities of World War II as of December 31, 1946, so that the cited statute will lapse on June 30, 1947, without necessity of action by the Congress.

170. Use of naval vessels for atomic weapon tests until June 25, 1948.

June 25, 1946 (Public Law 442).

Vessels used as targets pursuant to the authority conferred by this statute will be required for an indefinite period for observation and study before disposition thereof can be determined in accordance with section 2 of the mentioned act. It is recommended, therefore, that this statute remain in effect in accordance with its present terms.

171. Return of naval vessel transferred to American Antarctic Association, Inc., to the Navy at port in continental United States *by July 1, 1948*.

July 24, 1946 (Public Law 531).

It is recommended that the terminal date specified in the cited statute be left undisturbed.

172. Authority of the Secretary of the Navy to exceed the statutory limit on repairs and alterations of vessels "*in time of war and until the end of the first fiscal year thereafter*."

* August 2, 1946 (Public Law 604, 79th Cong., sec. 37) ; probably superseding (54 Stat. 33, sec. 203).

Authority under the cited provision continues to be required in the conversion of the wartime fleet. It is recommended, therefore, that no action be taken by the Congress at this time which would have the effect of terminating this authority.

4. PAY, PROMOTION, RETIREMENT, AND OTHER BENEFITS, ETC.

(a) *Pay, allowances, etc.*

173. "*In time of war*," Army officers, exercising command in higher grades with troops operating against the enemy, shall be entitled to receive pay and allowances of such higher grade.

* April 26, 1898 (30 Stat. 365, sec. 7).

This provision is permanent legislation which becomes effective in time of war. It may be permitted to lapse but the legislation should not be repealed.

174. Officers of the Regular Army may, "*in time of war or national emergency determined by the President*," be appointed to higher grades without vacating their permanent appointments; all such appointments below the grade of brigadier general are to be made by the President alone; general officers, with the consent of the Senate.

*June 15, 1933 (48 Stat. 161, sec. 20), as amended September 9, 1940 (54 Stat. 875, sec. 101).

It is recommended that the cited provision be retained in its present form pending the enactment by the Congress of permanent legislation establishing the organization of the Army.

175. The authority granted by this act (for temporary appointment or advancement of certain personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps) may be exercised "*only in time of war or national emergency determined by the President*."

*July 24, 1941 (55 Stat. 603-605), amended June 29, 1945 (59 Stat. 262, ch. 194).

It is recommended that the cited provision be retained in its present form pending action by the Congress on proposed legislation with respect to this subject.

176. Provisions for continuance of pay of persons officially reported missing, missing in action, interned in a neutral country or captured by the enemy, and for payment of allotments, insurance premiums, death gratuities, etc., *until 1 year after the present war*.

March 7, 1942 (56 Stat. 143-148, ch. 166), amended December 24, 1942 (56 Stat. 1093, ch. 828, sec. 1).

The bulk of the operations under this statute has now been completed, and it is anticipated that substantially all operations under the law will be terminated within a year. There exists, however, the possibility that beyond that time there will continue to be cases of personnel classed as missing, missing in action, etc. Whether this authority will be needed beyond the effective period specified in the law, or whether the authority may be terminated prior to that time is a matter for legislative determination.

177. Family allowance granted, "*during the existence of any war declared by Congress and the 6 months immediately following the termination of any such war*," to dependents of enlisted men of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard consisting of a contribution made by the Government and a deduction from or charge to, the monthly pay of the enlisted man.

*June 23, 1942 (56 Stat. 381-387), amended October 6, 1945 (59 Stat. 541, sec. 9).

It is recommended that the cited statute be retained in its present form pending action by the Congress on proposed legislation (S. 333) with respect to this subject.

178. Provisions for increase in pay of members of Army and Navy Nurse Corps and appointment of female dietetic and physical therapy personnel in Army Medical Department, rank, pay, and allowances

of certain Nurse Corps members and appointment of technical and professional female personnel in Army Medical Department by the President, etc., *until 6 months after the present war*.

December 22, 1942 (56 Stat. 1072-1074, ch. 805).

The cited statute recently has been superseded by the act of April 16, 1947 (Pub. Law 36, 80th Cong.).

179. Provision for additional pay for certain enlisted men assigned to the Infantry, *until 6 months after the present war*.

June 30, 1944 (58 Stat. 648, ch. 335).

It is recommended that the cited statute be retained in its present form pending action by the Congress on permanent legislation establishing the reorganization of the Army.

180. Increase in pay, allowances and retired pay of members of Navy Nurse Corps, *until 6 months after the present war*.

December 3, 1945 (59 Stat. 594-595, ch. 516).

The cited statute recently has been superseded, and provision made for its repeal, by the act of April 16, 1947 (Pub. Law 36, 80th Cong.).

181. Authority of the Secretaries of War and the Navy to conclusively determine dependency and distances for purposes of traveling allowances for personnel, *until September 1, 1948*.

April 27, 1946 (Public Law 368, secs. 5, 6).

The cited provision is a post VJ-day authorization found necessary during the period of demobilization. It is recommended that it remain in effect until the date specified therein.

(b) *Promotion, etc.*

182. The President may confer brevet commissions upon Army officers for distinguished conduct in the presence of the enemy.

*(R. S. 1209.)

The cited statute is permanent legislation applicable only with respect to distinguished conduct in the presence of the enemy. Operations thereunder may be permitted to lapse, but the statute should not be repealed.

183. *In time of war* certain Army officers below the grade of brigadier general are to receive higher pay than that to which they would be entitled in time of peace.

*Act of June 10, 1922 (42 Stat. 626).

The cited provision was repealed by the Pay Readjustment Act, 1942 (56 Stat. 369).

184. Advancement of Naval Reserve or Marine Corps Reserve officers of the active list, employed on active duty, in the same manner as officers of the Regular Navy or Marine Corps *"in time of war or national emergency."*

*June 25, 1938 (52 Stat. 1183, sec. 312).

The authority conferred by the cited provision continues to be required. It is recommended that the provision remain undisturbed until the action by the Congress on pending legislation with respect to the subject of promotions in the Navy.

185. Authority of the Secretary of War to dispense with any part of examination for promotion in Regular Army of officers of Medical,

Dental, and Veterinary Corps, except those relating to physical examination, *until 6 months after the present war*.

November 29, 1940 (54 Stat. 1219, ch. 923), extended May 15, 1945 (59 Stat. 168, ch. 127).

The authority under the cited provision is no longer required, and the provision can be repealed.

186. Authorization for temporary promotions of officers assigned to duty with the Air Corps and of officers commissioned in the Air Corps, *during the present war*, such appointments to continue *until 6 months after the war*.

February 16, 1942 (56 Stat. 94, ch. 77).

The authority conferred by the cited provision continues to be required. It is recommended that the provision remain undisturbed until action by the Congress on pending legislation relating to the subject of promotions in the Army.

187. "*In time of war or national emergency*" the President may appoint officers of the Medical Administrative Corps, commissioned in the Army of the United States, to higher temporary grades, not above that of colonel.

*July 20, 1942 (56 Stat. 663, ch. 509).

The recommendation made with respect to item 186, above, is applicable here.

(c) *Retirement*

188. Prohibition on involuntary retirement of Navy or Marine Corps officers adjudged fitted for service, *until 6 months after the present emergency*.

February 7, 1942 (56 Stat. 63, ch. 46; Public Law 441).

This provision can be repealed immediately. It was listed in the President's message of February 19, 1947, in appendix A (Statutes Which Should Be Repealed).

189. Postponement *until 6 months after the present war*, of retirement at age of 64, in case of Regular Army officers who have served as Chief of Staff in present war.

December 2, 1944 (58 Stat. 793, ch. 505).

The cited provision can be repealed.

190. Authority of the Secretary of the Navy to convene boards of Regular Navy and Marine Corps officers to recommend retirement of officers in certain grades, *until June 30 of the fiscal year following the termination of the present war*.

February 21, 1946 (Public Law 305, secs. 3, 12).

The cited provision is a post VJ-day authorization found necessary during the period of demobilization. It is recommended that it be left undisturbed at this time.

191. Consideration of active duty performed by certain enlisted men of the Fleet Reserve for purposes of computing retainer or retired pay, "*during any period of national emergency declared by the President*."

*August 10, 1946 (Public Law 720, sec. 3).

The cited provision is listed in the President's message of February 19, 1947, in appendix E, as a permanent statute which continues to be

required for the purpose of crediting certain active duty during any national emergency for retainer or retirement pay purposes.

(d) *Uniform allowances, etc.*

192. Payment of \$150 to officers of the Naval Reserve in addition to the regular gratuity, for the purchase of required uniforms upon first reporting for active duty "*in time of war or national emergency*."

It is recommended that the cited statute be left undisturbed, pending action by the Congress on proposed legislation with respect to the organization of the Naval Reserve.

193. Issuance to enlisted men of the Naval Reserve, upon first reporting for active duty "*in time of war or national emergency*," of additional articles necessary to give them the same outfit as that of enlisted personnel of the Regular Navy; and to midshipmen, merchant marine cadets, and nurses such additional articles as the Secretary of the Navy may prescribe.

*June 25, 1938 (52 Stat. 1180, sec. 302; 1181, sec. 303).

It is recommended that the cited provision be retained in its present form, pending action by the Congress on proposed legislation with respect to this subject matter.

194. Authority of the Secretary of the Navy, *in time of war*, to fix the money value of additional outdoor uniforms which may be issued to members of the Navy Nurse Corps, or make payment in cash in lieu thereof for the purchase of uniforms.

*July 3, 1942 (56 Stat. 647, ch. 485, sec. 4).

Express provision for the repeal of this statute was made by section 213 of the act of April 16, 1947 (Pub. Law 36, 80th Cong.).

195. Provisions for uniform allowance of \$250 for certain officers and warrant officers serving on active duty in the Army, *until 6 months after the present war*.

December 4, 1942 (56 Stat. 1039-1040, ch. 674).

The recommendation made with respect to item 193, above, is applicable here.

196. Payment of a \$250 allowance for uniforms (minus any such allowance received during the preceding 4 years) to commissioned and warrant officers on the honorary retired list of the Naval Reserve without pay, "*in time of war or national emergency*."

*October 25, 1943 (57 Stat. 575, ch. 277).

The recommendation made with respect to item 192, above, is applicable here.

(c) *Decorations, medals, etc.*

197. Authorization for officers and enlisted men of armed forces of United States to accept decorations, etc., from governments of co-belligerent nations or other American Republics, *until 1 year after the present war*.

July 20, 1942 (56 Stat. 662, ch. 508, sec. 1).

The service agencies consider that the authority conferred by the cited provision assists in the maintenance of morale. It is recommended that it be retained in its present form, pending action by the Congress on proposed legislation (S. 237) with respect to this subject.

198. Authority of the President *until 6 months after the present war* to confer military decorations and medals upon units of persons serving in military forces of countries engaged with the United States in present war.

December 17, 1942 (56 Stat. 1056, ch. 763).

It is recommended that the cited provision be left undisturbed at this time.

199. Provision for service medal to persons who served on active duty in the armed forces of the United States or of the Government of the Philippines between December 7, 1941, and the termination of the present war.

July 6, 1945 (59 Stat. 461, ch. 275).

This is permanent legislation which merely establishes eligibility of military personnel for medal awards for honorable service during the period beginning December 7, 1941, and ending "with the date of the termination of hostilities in the present war." The President in his Proclamation No. 2714 of December 31, 1946, declared the cessation of hostilities as of that date, thereby establishing the period of eligibility for such awards, and no further action need be taken with respect thereto.

200. Additional compensation for enlisted men of Army who are entitled to wear Medical Badge, *until 6 months after the present war*.

July 6, 1945 (59 Stat. 462, ch. 279).

It is recommended that this statute be retained in its present form pending action by the Congress on proposed legislation with respect to this subject.

201. Recommendation for issuance of certain medals of honor for service during World War II, *between December 7, 1941, and the termination of hostilities*, to be initiated, *within 6 months after the cessation of hostilities*.

† June 26, 1946 (Public Law 444).

The cited statute is affected by the President's Proclamation 2714 of December 31, 1946, declaring the termination of hostilities. It is recommended that no action be taken by the Congress with respect to this statute.

(f) *Miscellaneous*

202. Provision for use of certificates by officers of the armed forces in connection with pay and allowance accounts, *until 6 months after the present war*.

October 26, 1942 (56 Stat. 987, ch. 624).

The authority under the cited provision is required further only for the purpose of providing a period for conversion to a peacetime basis. It is recommended that the provision be repealed, such repeal to become effective 6 months from the date of the approval of the repealing statute.

203. Postponement of prohibition against payment of deposits, and interest thereon of enlisted men, until final discharge (under R. S. 1305 and 1306), *until 1 year after the present war*.

December 18, 1942 (56 Stat. 1057-1058, ch. 765).

The cited provision should be retained until demobilization is completed.

204. Applications for payment for accrued leave, by members of armed forces, with certain exception, filed *before September 1, 1947*. August 9, 1946 (Public Law 704, sec. 5).

This is a provision of the so-called Terminal Leave Act. It is recommended that it be left undisturbed.

205. Service of certain persons under 21 who have enlisted under act of June 1, 1945, without parents' or guardian's consent, *until 6 months after the present war*.

October 6, 1945 (59 Stat. 538, ch. 393, sec. 3 (a) "sec. 1").

The cited legislation is a provision of the Armed Forces Voluntary Recruitment Act of 1945. It is recommended that it not be disturbed at this time.

206. Authorized credit for service in Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey, or Public Health Service prior to attainment of age of 18 years, *until 6 months after the present war*.

March 6, 1946 (Public Law 309).

The cited statute is post VJ-day legislation permitting the crediting of service performed by persons less than eighteen years of age for pay and similar purposes notwithstanding other provisions of law. It is recommended that it not be disturbed at this time.

207. Provision permitting voting by mail of persons serving in the land or naval forces of the United States who are eligible or qualified to vote under their State election laws, *"in time of war."*

*September 16, 1942 (56 Stat. 753-757), amended April 1, 1944 (58 Stat. 136-147).

It is recommended that the authority under the cited provision of law not be terminated while substantial numbers of members of the armed forces are serving abroad.

208. Recommendation for State legislation to provide for absentee voting by persons otherwise eligible serving in the armed forces of the United States or in the merchant marine, or serving in the American Red Cross, the Society of Friends, the Women's Auxiliary Service Pilots, or the United States Service Organizations, *"in time of war."*

*April 1, 1944 (58 Stat. 136-139), amended April 19, 1946 (Public Law 348).

The recommendation made in respect to item 207, above, is applicable here.

5. SELECTIVE SERVICE

209. Service of inductees assigned to Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard (extended by Executive Order 9513) *until 6 months after the present war*. (Probably made obsolete by act of June 29, 1946, Public Law 473, sec. 3).

December 20, 1941 (55 Stat. 846, ch. 602).

The cited provision was rendered obsolete by section 3 of the act approved June 29, 1946 (Public Law 473, 79th Cong.), which amended section 3 (b) of the Selective Training and Service Act.

210. Authority of the President to extend the 18-month period prescribed for training and service under the Selective Training and Service Act, *whenever the Congress has declared that the national interest is imperiled.*

June 29, 1946 (Public Law 473, sec. 3). (It is doubtful whether this is a permanent provision or one which expires with other provisions of the Selective Training and Service Act.)

The cited provision is contained in section 3 (b) of the Selective Training and Service Act as amended by the act of June 29, 1946 (Public Law 473, 79th Cong.). Section 7 of the latter act excepts section 3 (b), among others, from the termination provisions provided therein for other portions of the Selective Training and Service Act. It is recommended that the provision remain in effect during the period when selectees continue in service.

211. Provisions of the Selective Training and Service Act, except for the third sentence of section 3 (a), which is extended to July 1, 1947, and section 3 (b), 3 (c), 3 (d), 8 and 16 (b), and the fourth and fifth provisos of the second sentence of section 3 (a), in force *until March 31, 1947.*

June 29, 1946 (Public Law 473, sec. 7).

The President transmitted messages to the Congress on March 3 and 10, 1947, with respect to the termination of the Selective Training and Service Act. The act expired on March 31, 1947, in accordance with the recommendation of the President and, in accordance with his further recommendation, an Office of Selective Service Records was established by the Act of March 31, 1947 (Pub. Law 26, 80th Cong.).

6. SIZE AND COMPOSITION OF THE ARMY AND NAVY

212. Organizations of the Army below the maximum enlisted strength authorized by law may be raised to that strength *"when in the judgment of the President an emergency arises which makes it necessary."*

*March 17, 1916 (39 Stat. 36 ch. 46). (This provision is probably temporary or superseded by later provisions.)

The cited provision was listed in the President's message of February 19, 1947, in appendix B (Permanent Statutes Effective Only During an Emergency). With respect to the statutes in that category, the President stated that it is preferable that operations conducted under them should lapse rather than that the statutes should be repealed. As stated in that message, the President has requested the heads of the executive departments to discontinue not later than March 15, 1947, the exercise of the powers derived from these statutes by virtue of the existence of the emergencies of 1939 and 1941.

213. The number of enlisted men of the Regular Army is limited to 280,000, *"except in time of war or similar emergency where the public safety demands it."*

June 4, 1920 (41 Stat. 759, secs. 2, 3—but see item next below).

It is recommended that the cited statute be retained in its present form for the time being, pending decision by the Congress on permanent legislation establishing the peace time organization of the Army.

214. Reduction of Army's strength to 1,070,000 and of men in active training and service in Navy to 558,000 and Marine Corps to 180,000, by *July 1, 1947*.

September 16, 1940 (54 Stat. 886, ch. 720, sec. 3 (a)), amended December 20, 1941 (55 Stat. 846, ch. 602, sec. 8), and June 29, 1946 (Public Law 473, sec. 2 (b)).

The recommendation made with respect to item 213, above, is applicable here.

215. Provision for temporary appointments as officers of the Army of the United States authorized without appointing such persons as officers in any particular component of the Army, *during the present emergency*.

September 22, 1941 (55 Stat. 728).

The cited statute was mentioned by the President in appendix D in his message to the Congress on February 19, 1947. He recommended its extension until June 30, 1948, pending the enactment by the Congress of legislation concerning peacetime Army organization.

216. Authority of the President, within the limit of the total authorized strength of the Regular Army, to permit additional enlistments in the Medical Department, "*in event of actual or threatened hostilities involving the United States*," to such number as he deems necessary.

†*May 14, 1940 (54 Stat. 214, ch. 195).

The cited statute is permanent legislation. Authority under it was terminated upon the issuance of the President's Proclamation No. 2714 of December 31, 1946, declaring the cessation of hostilities. The statute should be retained in the body of permanent law.

217. Existence of Women's Army Corps, as component part of the Army of the United States, *until 6 months after the present war*.

July 1, 1943 (57 Stat. 371-372, ch. 187).

It is recommended, in accordance with the views expressed by the President in his message of February 19, 1947, appendix D (Statutes To Be Retained Until June 30, 1948), that the cited provision be retained in its present form pending the enactment by the Congress of permanent legislation establishing the organization of the Army.

218. Of the total number of officers authorized for the Air Corps *during war*, 10 percent may be immediately commissioned as nonflying officers.

"A flying officer may include any officer who has received an aeronautical rating as a pilot of service types of aircraft and also, *in time of war*, may include any officer who has received an aeronautical rating as observer."

*July 2, 1926 (44 Stat. 780-781).

It is recommended that the cited provision be retained in its present form pending the enactment by the Congress of permanent legislation establishing the organization of the Army.

219. Certain specified number of Navy officers in various grades must not be exceeded, "*except in time of war*."

*July 22, 1935 (49 Stat. 488, sec. 2).

The cited provision has been superseded by section 3 of the act of June 23, 1938 (52 Stat. 944).

220. The number of rear admirals on the active list of the line of the Navy is limited to 70, "*except in time of war.*"

*June 23, 1938 (52 Stat. 944, ch. 598, sec. 3).

It is recommended that the authority contained in the cited provision not be disturbed pending consideration by the Congress of the bill H. R. 2537, which provides for the distribution, promotion, and retirement of officers of the Navy and Marine Corps. It contains provisions relating to the number of officers of the various grades on the active list in peacetime.

221. Total personnel of the Navy Reserve Officers' Training Corps is limited to 24,000 (amending sec. 22 (a) of act of March 4, 1925, 43 Stat. 1276), *until 1 year after cessation of hostilities.*

† February 13, 1945 (59 Stat. 3-4, ch. 1).

The limitation contained in the cited provision will expire on December 31, 1947, as a result of the issuance of the President's Proclamation No. 2714 of December 31, 1946, declaring the cessation of hostilities, and it is recommended that no action be taken with regard thereto.

222. Suspension of certain provisions of law relating to officer personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps; increase in number of rear admirals; modification of age limit for staff corps officers *until June 30 of the fiscal year following the termination of the present war.*

June 30, 1942 (56 Stat. 463-465, ch. 462, secs. 1-3, 5, 8-9).

The mentioned provision should remain in effect until the enactment by the Congress of legislation concerning peacetime Navy organization, inasmuch as it provides essential authority for existing organization of the Navy.

223. Provision limiting the number of general officers on active list of the Marine Corps to 14, "*except in time of war.*"

* June 23, 1938 (52 Stat. 952 (b)).

The recommendation made in respect to item 220, above, is applicable here.

7. FORTS, MILITARY RESERVATIONS, ETC.

224. Erection of temporary forts "*in case of emergency when, in the opinion of the President, the immediate erection of any temporary fort or fortification is deemed important and urgent.*"

* April 11, 1898 (30 Stat. 737, No. 21).

The cited statute is permanent legislation which becomes effective during the time specified. It was listed in the President's message of February 19, 1947, in appendix B (Permanent Statutes Effective Only During An Emergency). With respect to the statutes in that category, the President stated that it is preferable that operations conducted under them should lapse rather than that the statutes should be repealed. As stated in that message, the President has requested the heads of the executive departments to discontinue not later than March 15, 1947, the exercise of the powers derived from these statutes by virtue of the existence of the emergencies of 1939 and 1941.

225. Authority to close Fort McHenry Military Reservation in Maryland, "*in case of a national emergency,*" and use it for military

purposes during the period of such emergency and as long thereafter as necessary.

* March 3, 1925 (43 Stat. 1110, ch. 425).

The comment made in respect to item 224, above, is applicable here.

226. Right to take exclusive possession of the Presidio of San Francisco Military Reservation, including that portion transferred to the city and county of San Francisco, "*in the event of war or any other great national emergency.*"

* March 3, 1925 (43 Stat. 1129, ch. 450).

The cited provision is permanent legislation. The authority conferred thereunder continues to be required, and it is recommended that the provision not be disturbed.

227. Authority, "*in the event of war or of any national emergency declared by Congress to exist,*" take over Port Newark Army base property, sold to the city of Newark, N. J.

* June 20, 1936 (49 Stat. 1557, ch. 636).

The cited provision is permanent legislation. The authority conferred thereunder may be permitted to lapse, but the provision should not be repealed.

228. Resumption of possession of Fort Schuyler Military Reservation, N. Y., for use, etc., for public defense, whenever in his judgment "*an emergency exists that requires the use and appropriation of the same for the public defense.*"

* August 19, 1937 (50 Stat. 696, ch. 697).

The recommendation made in respect to item 227, above, is applicable here.

229. Prohibition against photographing, etc., of military or naval reservations, naval vessels, etc., without authority, *during the present war.*

June 25, 1942 (56 Stat. 390-391, ch. 447).

It is recommended that the cited provision be left undisturbed at this time in the interest of the security of the United States.

S. PANAMA CANAL

230. Designation by the President of an officer of the Army to assume exclusive authority and jurisdiction over the operation of the Panama Canal "*in time of war * * * or when, in the opinion of the President, war is imminent.*"

* August 24, 1912 (37 Stat. 569, sec. 13).

The recommendation made in respect to item 226, above, is applicable here.

231. Suspension of provision that the natural features of the Barro Colorado Island in Gatun Lake, C. Z., be left in their natural state for scientific observation and investigation "*in event of declared national emergency.*"

July 2, 1940 (54 Stat. 724, ch. 516, sec. 1).

The cited statute is permanent legislation which becomes effective during the time specified. It was listed in the President's message of February 19, 1947, in appendix B (Permanent Statutes Effective

Only During an Emergency). With respect to the statutes in that category, the President stated that it is preferable that operations conducted under them should lapse rather than that the statutes should be repealed. As stated in that message, the President has requested the heads of the executive departments to discontinue not later than March 15, 1947, the exercise of the powers derived from these statutes by virtue of the existence of the emergencies of 1939 and 1941.

9. STRATEGIC AND CRITICAL MATERIALS

232. Use of strategic and critical materials, acquired to supply industrial, military, and naval needs of the country and to prevent the dependence of the United States upon foreign nations for such supplies, *"only upon the order of the President in time of war, or when he shall find that a national emergency exists with respect to national defense as a consequence of the threat of war."*

June 7, 1939 (53 Stat. 811, sec. 4), amended July 23, 1946 (Public Law 520, sec. 5).

The cited statute is permanent law, which is effective in time of peace as well as in time of war. Section 5 of the act, with certain exceptions not material here, precludes the release for use, sale, or other disposition of stock-pile materials except (a) on order of the President at any time when in his judgment such release is required for protection of common defense, or (b) in time of war or during national emergency with respect to common defense proclaimed by the President. It is recommended that this provision be left undisturbed.

D. BANKING AND CURRENCY

1. BANKING AND CURRENCY GENERALLY

233. *"During time of war or during any other period of national emergency declared by the President,"* he may regulate transactions in foreign exchange and the export, hoarding, melting, etc., of gold or silver coin, bullion, or currency, by any person subject to the jurisdiction of the United States; and *"during such emergency period as the President of the United States by proclamation may prescribe,"* member banks of the Federal Reserve System are not to transact any banking business, except in accordance with regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury approved by the President, amended by the First War Powers Act, which extends the provision for regulation, etc., by the President to payments to banking institutions, and to transfers, withdrawals, or exports of or dealings in, evidences of indebtedness or ownership of property in which any foreign state, etc., has any interest; and vests flexible powers in the President to deal with the problems that surround alien property or its ownership or control.

*March 9, 1933 (48 Stat. 1, sec. 2, ch. 2, sec. 4), amended December 18, 1941 (55 Stat. 839, sec. 301).

This item deals with two provisions of law, as follows:

(1) The act of March 9, 1933 (48 Stat. 2, sec. 4; 12 U. S. C. 95), which prohibits Federal Reserve banks, during such emergency period as the President may prescribe, to do business except under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury with the approval of the

President. This is permanent legislation which becomes operative during the emergencies stated. The President in his message to the Congress, dated February 19, 1947, included this statute in appendix B, among permanent statutes effective only during an emergency. He stated with respect to the statutes enumerated in appendix B that "nothing requires their removal from our body of permanent laws at this time, and it is preferable that operations conducted under them by virtue of the 1939 and 1941 emergencies should lapse rather than that the statutes should be repealed." Operations under this statute have been discontinued as of March 15, 1947, pursuant to the President's directive to the executive departments and agencies dated February 19, 1947;

(2) Section 5 (b) of the Trading with the Enemy Act (40 Stat. 415), as amended by section 2 of the act of March 9, 1933 (48 Stat. 1, sec. 2), and as further amended by Title III of the act of December 18, 1941 (55 Stat. 839). Section 5 (b) is permanent legislation which becomes operative during time of war or during any other period of national emergency declared by the President. The section is the legislative basis for operations of the Office of Alien Property, Department of Justice, in vesting moneys, securities, and similar liquid assets of a very considerable value belonging to German and Japanese nationals, and also for the exercise by the Treasury Department of freezing controls over foreign assets in the United States. The programs of the Department of Justice and the Treasury are still to a substantial extent uncompleted. It is strongly recommended that section 5 (b) of the Trading with the Enemy Act, as amended, be excepted from any legislation enacted by the Congress terminating war powers or emergency authorization.

234. The Federal Home Loan Bank Board may require Federal Home Loan Banks to rediscount notes in certain cases "*whenever in the judgment of at least four of its members an emergency exists.*"

*June 27, 1934 (48 Stat. 1262 (f)).

The cited provision is not a war measure. It is contained in section 11 (f) of the Federal Home Loan Bank Act, as amended, and should not be disturbed.

2. FINANCIAL AID TO COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

235. Period of succession and certain functions of Reconstruction Finance Corporation are extended to *July 1, 1947*.

January 22, 1932 (47 Stat. 6, 10, ch. 8, secs. 4, 14), January 26, 1937 (50 Stat. 5, ch. 6), February 11, 1937 (50 Stat. 19, ch. 10), April 13, 1938 (52 Stat. 212-213, ch. 140), June 10, 1941 (55 Stat. 250, ch. 190, sec. 4 (b)), extended August 7, 1946 (Public Law 656, sec. 1).

This law, as amended, establishes the present termination date of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Legislation proposing the extension of certain functions of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation beyond that date is being considered by the Banking and Currency Committees of both Houses of Congress.

236. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authorized to make loans to authorized borrowers, to mature not later than *January 31, 1955*.

January 31, 1935 (49 Stat. 2, ch. 2, sec. 3), extended June 25, 1940 (54 Stat. 573, ch. 427, sec. 3 (b)), and September 18, 1940 (54 Stat. 956, ch. 722, sec. 331 (c)).

The cited provision is not a war measure. The date specified—January 31, 1955—merely enjoins the Reconstruction Finance Corporation from making loans that mature beyond this date. The question of loan maturity dates is covered by the legislation referred to in item 235, above. This, therefore, is a matter of permanent legislation for decision by the Congress.

237. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authorized to supply funds to the War Damage Corporation for the purpose of providing insurance, etc., against loss or damage to property resulting from *enemy attack*.

March 27, 1942 (56 Stat. 174–176).

This law, which is section 5 (g) of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act, as amended, is limited to providing protection against loss or damage to property resulting from enemy attack. Under these circumstances it may be terminated by immediate repeal or by permitting it to lapse on July 1, 1947, the expiration date of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act.

238. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation may purchase or make loans upon the security of commodities which are rationed "*in connection with the war effort*," in order to relieve dealers in such commodities.

May 11, 1942 (56 Stat. 275–276).

The cited provision is section 5 (h) of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act, as amended. The functions authorized thereunder have ceased, and the provision may be terminated by repeal immediately or by permitting it to lapse on July 1, 1947, the expiration date of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act.

239. Authority of the Chairman of the War Production Board to mobilize the productive facilities of small business so as to permit their most effective use "*to augment war production*." A Smaller War Plants Corporation is created to finance expansion, etc., of such small plants.

June 11, 1942 (56 Stat. 351–357).

The Smaller War Plants Corporation, created by the mentioned act, expired on December 31, 1946, in accordance with the provisions of the act, as amended. Whether certain functions with respect to small business should continue under sections 1 and 2 of the act, which have no termination provisions, is a matter involving legislative discretion.

3. DEPOSIT INSURANCE

240. Provision that subscriptions to certain United States securities be excluded from bank deposits for certain purposes *until 6 months after cessation of hostilities* (adding proviso to Federal Reserve Act 12B (h), par. 1, second sentence and last sentence of sec. 19).

†April 13, 1943 (57 Stat. 65, ch. 62).

The cited statute was affected by the President's Proclamation No. 2714 of December 31, 1946, declaring the cessation of hostilities, and will expire on June 30, 1947. The period provided for its expiration

should be allowed to run its course so that banks may make the necessary adjustments in the meantime.

4. PUBLIC AND PRIVATE HOUSING

241. Authority of the Federal Housing Administration to insure banks, trust companies, etc., against losses on certain loans for financing alterations, etc., to real property under section 2 (a) of the National Housing Act, extended to *July 1, 1947*.

June 3, 1939 (53 Stat. 804, ch. 175, "sec. 2 (a)"), extended October 15, 1943 (57 Stat. 571, ch. 259, sec. 3).

This is not legislation related to the war. The attention of the committee is directed, however, to S. 866, which proposes extension of the authority contained in the cited provision beyond its present expiration date. A companion bill has been introduced in the House.

242. Authority of Federal Works Administrator and National Housing Administrator under sections 1, 202, 401, and 402 of the Lanham Act (defense housing) is to terminate *when the President shall have declared that the "limited emergency" has ceased to exist, except with respect to contracts previously made, etc.*

October 14, 1940 (54 Stat. 1127, sec. 4), amended June 28, 1941 (55 Stat. 363, sec. 4 (a), "sec. 301"), April 10, 1942 (56 Stat. 212, ch. 239, sec. 1), and June 23, 1945 (59 Stat. 260, ch. 192).

This law is known as the Lanham Act. This act authorizes the war housing and defense public works programs, including the authority to acquire lands and interests in lands for such purposes. While there would be no objection to the termination at this time of these powers for war housing purposes, provision should be made in accordance with the recommendation contained in the February 19, 1947, message of the President (appendix D), for the extension beyond such termination for two principal operations (set forth in paragraphs (1) and (2) below), authorized by the Lanham Act. Proposed legislation has been introduced to amend the act so as to accomplish these purposes (to furnish temporary reuse housing), and is presently before the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency. It is recommended that no action be taken with respect to this statute pending action by the Congress on such legislation.

(1) Under title V of the Lanham Act the Congress authorized a reuse program of surplus structures to provide temporary housing for veterans, servicemen and their distressed families. Although this title V program is authorized to continue beyond the period (the termination of the September 8, 1939 emergency), which limits the powers under sections 1, 202, 401, and 402 of the act, its accomplishment will require the extension for this purpose of titles I and III of the act, inasmuch as title V grants to the National Housing Administrator all the powers specified in titles I and III to carry out the program. It is therefore necessary to the carrying out of the reuse housing program that, with the termination of the authority contained in sections 1, 202, 401, and 402 of the Lanham Act for war housing purposes, this authority be extended insofar as it is required for the purposes of title V of the act.

(2) There are certain instances where the authority to acquire lands and interests in lands under the provisions of sections 1, 202, 401, and

402 of the Lanham Act will continue to be necessary although no additional war housing is being provided, as for example, where temporary housing projects for which need continues are held under short term leases or where the continuance of easements or other interests in land are essential to utility services.

243. Authority of the Federal Housing Administrator to insure veterans housing mortgages, extended to *June 30, 1947*.

March 28, 1941 (55 Stat. 56, ch. 31, "sec. 603 (a)"), extended May 22, 1946 (Public Law 388, sec. 10 (a)).

Although the authority provided by this act to insure veterans housing mortgages will expire according to its present terms on June 30, 1947, it is considered that this authority was intended to be an integral part of the veterans' housing program, and that it should be extended until January 31, 1948. A bill (H. R. 2549) is pending before the Congress in this matter also, and it is recommended that no action be taken with respect to this provision pending consideration by Congress of this proposed legislation.

244. Authority of the National Housing Administrator under the Lanham Act Sec. 304 *during the emergency* to adjust rents to the income of the person housed (amending act of October 14, 1940 (54 Stat. 1127, sec. 4)), as amended by act of June 28, 1941 (55 Stat. 363, sec. 4 (b)).

January 21, 1942 (56 Stat. 12, ch. 14, sec. 6).

This authority to adjust rents in exceptional cases in keeping with the income of persons temporarily housed is an amendment to the Lanham Act. It is considered desirable to continue such authority beyond the termination of the September 8, 1939 emergency for the purposes of the reuse housing program for veterans, servicemen and their distressed families. The proposed amendments to the Lanham Act now before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee would accomplish this purpose, and it is recommended that no action be taken to terminate the authority under the cited provision pending consideration by Congress of this proposed legislation.

245. The Lanham Act of October 14, 1940, which provides for defense housing in the States is extended so as to apply to the District of Columbia. (The authority of the Federal Works Administrator and the National Housing Administrator under this act are *to expire when the President shall have declared the "limited emergency" to have ceased to exist*. See act of October 14, 1940, above.)

April 10, 1942 (56 Stat. 212-213, secs. 401-404).

This law amends the Lanham Act to provide for the District of Columbia the same general war housing authority as was originally established by the Lanham Act for the several States. Its extension for the limited purposes provided for by title V of the Lanham Act as described above in item 242 is provided for by the proposed amending legislation now before the Banking and Currency Committees.

246. The time limit for disposal of temporary housing by the National Housing Administrator, with certain exceptions, is *2 years after the President declares the limited emergency has ceased to exist*.

July 7, 1943 (57 Stat. 388, ch. 196, sec. 4).

This provision (sec. 313) of the Lanham Act requires, with certain exceptions, that temporary housing (including the reuse veterans'

projects) shall be removed within 2 years after the end of the 1939 emergency. It need not be extended inasmuch as the 2-year period provided therein is considered sufficient for the orderly termination of the program.

247. Time limit for removal of temporary housing erected on lands owned by the United States or the District of Columbia in District of Columbia is *2 years after the limited emergency*.

May 18, 1946 (Public Law 385, sec. 2).

This statute may be permitted to lapse according to its terms 2 years after the ending of the limited emergency declared September 8, 1939. This recommendation was set forth in the President's message of February 19, 1947, appendix E (Statutes Which Should Be Continued For the Period or Purpose Stipulated).

248. Provisions for expediting availability of housing for veterans of World War II are to expire on *January 1, 1948*.

May 22, 1946 (Public Law 388, sec. 1 (b)).

This law extended the veterans' emergency housing program until January 1, 1948. It is recommended that it not be disturbed.

249. Authority of the Federal Works Administrator to make contributions for operation, etc., of certain school facilities under section 205 of the Lanham Act is to expire on *July 1, 1947*.

June 26, 1946 (Public Law 452).

It is understood that the program authorized by this law will continue to be required for the period provided in the act and it is recommended that it be permitted to expire according to its terms.

250. Authority of the Federal Works Administrator to provide certain educational facilities for educational institutions when required for veterans' education under section 504 of the Lanham Act is to terminate *9 years after the present war*.

August 8, 1946 (Public Law 697, sec. 2).

This authority, which was established by title V of the Lanham Act, should continue in effect for the term provided. Necessary amendments to the Lanham Act to provide the general authority established by sections 1, 202, 401, and 402 for use in providing educational facilities for veterans are now before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee.

5. FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

(See also No. 1 (Banking and Currency Generally), above.)

251. Authority of the Federal Reserve banks, under title IV of the Second War Powers Act, to purchase Government obligations up to an aggregate amount of \$5,000,000,000 at any one time is extended to *March 31, 1947*.

March 27, 1942 (56 Stat. 180, ch. 199, title IV, sec. 401), amended June 29, 1946 (Public Law 475).

The cited provision is title IV of the Second War Powers Act which expired March 31, 1947. The authority provided assists in the maintenance of Federal Reserve System member bank reserve balances around income-tax dates and is of assistance in the maintenance of smooth money market conditions. In the appendix of

the message of the President, dated January 31, 1947 (H. Doc. 80, 80th Cong.), it is stated that the Federal Reserve Board and the Treasury Department would recommend permanent legislation on this subject. See in this connection H. R. 2413 which has been reported out by the House Banking and Currency Committee.

6. GOLD AND SILVER, INCLUDING THE COINAGE THEREOF

(See also No. 1 (Banking and Currency Generally), above.)

7. CONTROL OF PRICES OF COMMODITIES, RENTS, OR SERVICES

252. Emergency Price Control Act and regulations thereunder are extended to *July 1, 1947*.

January 30, 1942 (56 Stat. 24, ch. 26, sec. 1 (b)), extended July 25, 1946 (Public Law 548, sec. 1).

Legislation to continue price controls over sugar has already been enacted (Public Law 30, 80th Cong.). Proposed legislation to continue such controls over rice and sirup has already been acted upon by the Banking and Currency Committees of both Houses of Congress. The extension of the controls over rents provided by this law is also requested, and is presently under consideration by the Congress.

253. The authority of the President, under title III of the Second War Powers Act, to allocate materials in short supply (rationing). etc., are extended to *March 31, 1947*, except that authority for allocations of building materials is extended to *June 30, 1947*.

March 27, 1942 (56 Stat. 178, ch. 199, title III, sec. 301), amending and superseding section 2 (a) of act of June 28, 1940 (54 Stat. 676-677, ch. 440), as amended May 31, 1941 (55 Stat. 236, ch. 157), and extended June 29, 1946 (Public Law 475).

This provision of law which confers upon the President the authority to establish priorities and to allocate commodities and materials which are in short supply was the subject of the President's message to the Congress on January 31, 1947. He recommended its extension only to the extent necessary to provide for priorities and the allocation of a small list of specified commodities and materials of which the supply remains seriously deficient domestically and throughout the world. Legislation to provide for extension of the authority recently has been enacted (Public Laws Nos. 24, 29 and 30, 80th Cong.). The authority for the allocation of building materials under the Veterans' Emergency Housing Act was extended by the last session of the Congress until January 1, 1948.

254. Provisions of all except section 8 and section 9 of the Stabilization Act and regulations thereunder, are extended to *July 1, 1947*.

October 2, 1942 (56 Stat. 767, ch. 578, sec. 6), extended July 25, 1946 (Public Law 548, sec. 2).

This law amends the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942 and should be extended for the specified purposes described in item 252 above.

255. Restriction on subsidy payments made inapplicable to certain subsidies of Reconstruction Finance Corporation and Commodity Credit Corporation until *July 1, 1947*.

June 30, 1944 (58 Stat. 635, ch. 325, sec. 102), adding paragraph to section 2 (e) of Emergency Price Control Act of January 30, 1942 (56 Stat. 27, ch. 26), extended June 23, 1945 (59 Stat. 260, ch. 193), and July 25, 1946 (Public Law 548, sec. 6).

This law which is an amendment to the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, is expected to expire on July 1, 1947, with the exception of the authority provided to continue the sugar subsidy program until completion of the processing and distribution of the 1946 and 1947 sugar crop. All other remaining subsidy programs ceased with the lifting of price controls in November 1946, or upon April 1, 1947, in accordance with the Price Control Act with the exception of the subsidies related to the production of copper, lead, and zinc and to petroleum produced from stripper wells, and these will be terminated by July 1, 1947.

256. Price control, etc., is to terminate and OPA is to be abolished by July 1, 1947.

July 25, 1946 (Public Law 548; Sec. 3) (adding sec. 1A (b) to Emergency Price Control Act).

As stated above, in connection with item 252, it is not contemplated that the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942 will be extended beyond July 1, 1947, except for the limited purposes described. It is anticipated that such authority as may be extended beyond that date will be placed in other departments or agencies of the Government and that the Office of Price Administration will not exist beyond the expiration date presently provided.

257. Termination date for subsidy payments with respect to sugar, flour, petroleum, etc., and time limit for purchase of wheat by Commodity Credit Corporation in the event producers are required to sell by order issued pursuant to Second War Powers Act of 1942, as amended, is April 1, 1947.

July 25, 1946 (Public Law 548, sec. 6 (a) 6 (e), and 16 (a)).

The statement made above in connection with item 255 applies generally to this law which establishes the termination date for certain subsidies. The affected subsidy programs will have been terminated on the date specified with the exception of the sugar subsidy which, as stated above, is authorized to continue until the 1946 and 1947 crops are finally processed and distributed. The authority vested in the Commodity Credit Corporation to purchase wheat prior to April 1, 1947, from producers required to sell under certain conditions expired on April 1, 1947.

E. CIVIL SERVICE

1. THE FEDERAL CIVIL SERVICE GENERALLY

258. The Secretary of the Treasury may appoint five assistants, at not over \$10,000 a year, and may delegate to them any of his authority; whenever "*the President declares by Executive order that the emergency requiring the appointments * * * has ceased to exist, the persons appointed shall cease to hold office * * * and the power of the Secretary*" hereunder is to terminate.

May 10, 1934 (48 Stat. 759, sec. 513).

The cited provision is not a war measure. Whether the legislation should be disturbed in anywise is a matter for legislative decision concerning which no recommendation is made at the present time.

259. The regular working hours of laborers and mechanics employed by the War Department in the manufacture or production of military equipment, etc., are to be 8 hours a day or 40 hours a week "*during the period of any national emergency declared by the President*"; over-time is to be paid for as time and a half.

*July 2, 1940 (54 Stat. 714, secs. 4, 5).

The cited provision is listed in the President's message to the Congress of February 19, 1947, in appendix E, as a permanent law effective during emergencies which is mandatory in its terms precluding any order by the President discontinuing operations thereunder. The operation of the statute may be terminated by the Congress, but the law should not be repealed inasmuch as it is permanent legislation.

260. Authority of the President to appoint, with the Senate's consent, an Under Secretary of the Navy¹ to serve *during any national emergency including the present limited emergency*; an Under Secretary of War² to serve *until 6 months after the present war*; an additional Assistant Secretary of the Interior³ to serve *until 6 months after cessation of hostilities*; two additional Assistant Secretaries of State⁴ to serve *until 2 years after cessation of hostilities*; an Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs⁵ to serve *until August 1, 1948*.

¹ June 20, 1940 (54 Stat. 494, ch. 400, sec. 3).

² December 16, 1940 (54 Stat. 1224, ch. 931), extended December 15, 1944 (58 Stat. 807, ch. 591).

³ †February 29, 1944 (58 Stat. 107, ch. 72).

⁴ †December 8, 1944 (58 Stat. 798, ch. 547).

⁵ August 1, 1946 (Public Law 590).

For the reasons hereinafter set out it is recommended that the cited provisions of law be dealt with as indicated:

(1) The act of June 20, 1940, providing for a new Under Secretary of the Navy, was mentioned by the President in appendix D to his message to the Congress of February 19, 1947. He recommended its extension to June 30, 1948, pending action by the Congress on permanent legislation concerning this subject. The bills H. R. 1369 and S. 236 make provision for this matter.

(2) The act of December 16, 1940, providing for an Under Secretary of War, should remain undisturbed pending action by the Congress on permanent legislation concerning this subject. H. R. 1369 and S. 236, mentioned above, also make provision for an Under Secretary of War.

(3) The act of February 29, 1944, provides for an additional Assistant Secretary of the Interior. The authority contained in this provision will expire on June 30, 1947, as a result of the issuance of the President's Proclamation 2714 of December 31, 1946, declaring the cessation of hostilities.

(4) The act of December 8, 1944, providing for two additional Assistant Secretaries of State, will expire on December 31, 1948, as a result of the issuance of the President's Proclamation 2714, mentioned above. It is recommended that this statute not be disturbed at this time.

(5) The act of August 1, 1946, providing for an Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs until August 1, 1948, is a post VJ-day measure which continues to be required. It is recommended that no action be taken with respect thereto at this time.

261. Authority of the President under the First War Powers Act to coordinate executive bureaus and agencies and to authorize the making or alteration of contracts in certain cases, *until 6 months after the present war*.

December 18, 1941 (55 Stat. 838-841, pts. I, II, and IV, secs. 1-5, 201, 401).

This item covers three titles of the First War Powers Act:

(a) Title I: This title authorizes the President to make such redistribution of functions among executive agencies as he may deem necessary, subject to certain specified limitations. It further provides, in general, that upon termination of this title, all agencies concerned will exercise the same functions, duties, and powers as were applicable prior to action taken pursuant to title I. Termination of this title at the present time would seriously disrupt the improved organizational structures of most of the permanent Executive departments and agencies which had any important connection with the conduct of the war. Certain proposals for permanent reorganization of departments and agencies which would be so affected are presently before the Congress and others will be submitted in the near future. Title I is also used in liquidating temporary war agencies. It is strongly recommended that no action be taken to terminate the authority under title I at this time;

(b) Title II: This title relates to the making of contracts and the amendment of contracts. It is recommended that no action be taken with respect to the termination of this title pending action by Congress on proposed legislation relating to this subject; and

(c) Title IV: This title prescribes (sec. 401) the period of time (present war and 6 months after) during which titles I and II remain in force. For the reasons given above, it is recommended that title IV be left undisturbed at this time.

262. Availability of appropriations for expenses of travel of civilian officers and employees of the War and Navy Departments and the Coast Guard for expenses on transfer of station also, *until 6 months after the present war*.

February 21, 1942 (56 Stat. 97, ch. 107).

The cited statute may be repealed, as permanent legislation which covers this subject (Pub. Law 600, 79th Cong., approved August 2, 1946) has been enacted.

263. Compensation is provided for injuries resulting from *war-risk hazards* to persons (1) employed by Government contractors, (2) engaged by the United States for services outside the United States, or (3) employed as civilian employees of a post exchange or ship-service store outside the United States.

*December 2, 1942 (56 Stat. 1028-1036).

A substantial number of workmen still continue to be employed outside the United States by, or on projects of, the Government. The provisions of the cited statute continue to be needed in order to provide a means of compensating them for injuries received during such

employment, and it is, accordingly, recommended that benefits under this statute be not foreclosed at this time.

264. Limitation on accumulation of unused leave by employees of departments, independent establishments, and agencies until it totals 90 days and provision that when unused leave equals 60 days, not more than 15 days a year may be accumulated (amending sec. 1 of act of March 14, 1936 (49 Stat. 1161)), *during the "limited emergency."*

December 17, 1942 (56 Stat. 1052, ch. 737).

This provision may be repealed. The President in his message to the Congress of February 19, 1947, included this statute in appendix A (Statutes Which Should Be Repealed).

265. "*In time of war and not exceeding 6 months thereafter,*" such stores as may be designated by the Secretary of the Navy may be procured and sold to civilian officers and employees when the Secretary finds that it is impracticable for such persons to procure such stores from private agencies without impairing the efficient operation of the stations.

*April 9, 1943 (57 Stat. 60, ch. 39).

The authority under this statute continues to be required. It is recommended that the statute be retained in its present form pending action by Congress on proposed legislation on this subject.

266. Provision for payment of transportation costs for naval civilian employees to place of duty outside continental United States, etc., *until 6 months after the present war.*

April 9, 1943 (57 Stat. 61, ch. 40).

This provision may be repealed, as permanent legislation which covers this subject (Public Law 600, 79th Cong., approved August 2, 1946) has been enacted.

267. Authority of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to utilize Veterans' Administration automotive equipment to transport employees between field stations and public transportation, *until 6 months after the termination of the present war.*

October 25, 1943 (57 Stat. 575, ch. 276), amended April 9, 1946 (Public Law 338, sec. 2).

The authority under the cited statute continues to be required, and in view of the lack of transportation facilities in the vicinity of certain isolated field stations and the existing uncertainty as to when a condition of normalcy will be obtained with respect to public and private transportation facilities, it is recommended that no action be taken at this time which would terminate the authority under this statute.

268. Employment of certain additional clerks for Senators authorized *during the period of the emergency.* (Possibly no longer in effect, because omitted in corresponding provision in Legislative Appropriation Act of 1946).

June 26, 1944 (58 Stat. 337, ch. 277), and June 13, 1945 (59 Stat. 241, ch. 189).

The cited appropriation was mentioned by the President in appendix C to his message of February 19, 1947, under the category, "Statutes Exclusively of Concern to the Congress."

269. Federal examinations for positions of guards, elevator operators, messengers, and custodians are restricted to veterans *until 5 years after the war*, under the Veterans' Preference Act.

June 27, 1944 (58 Stat. 388, ch. 287, sec. 3).

The cited provision is not war legislation in the usual sense. Any change in the legislation is a matter for legislative decision.

270. Authority of disbursing officers to cash checks, etc., *until 6 months after the present war*.

December 23, 1944 (58 Stat. 921-922, ch. 716).

It is recommended that the authority conferred by the cited provision be continued for such period as substantial numbers of military and civilian personnel of the United States are stationed abroad.

271. Civil Service Commission's authority to omit or defer required 5-year valuation of the civil-service retirement and disability fund (adding provision to sec. 16 of Retirement Act of May 29, 1930 (46 Stat. 478)), *until 1 year after the present war*.

December 23, 1944 (58 Stat. 926, ch. 726).

The cited provision should be retained for the time being in view of the increased work load of the Civil Service Commission during the reconversion period.

272. Assignment of former ambassadors, ministers, or employees in the Foreign Service to serve in certain other capacities *until 6 months after the present war*. (Time limit is omitted in corresponding State Department Appropriation Act of July 5, 1946; Public Law 490.)

May 21, 1945 (59 Stat. 171, 175, ch. 129).

The cited provision was contained in the State Department Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1946, which has now lapsed. The corresponding portion of the State Department Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1947 contains no termination provision.

273. Requirement that President declare holiday not a workday in Federal service, as a prerequisite to receipt of double pay for holiday duty by Federal employees, *until the cessation of hostilities*.

June 30, 1945 (59 Stat. 298, ch. 212, sec. 302), amended May 24, 1946 (Public Law 390, sec. 11).

The cited provision expired on December 31, 1946, upon the proclamation of the cessation of hostilities by the President (Proclamation 2714).

274. Interior Department appropriation for Division of Geography to be available *until 30 days after the termination of the "unlimited emergency."*

July 3, 1945 (59 Stat. 319, ch. 262).

This provision relates solely to the availability of 1946 appropriations for the Division of Geography for the purposes specified. The appropriation act was mentioned by the President in appendix C to his message of February 19, 1947, as one which is dependent upon the emergencies of 1939 and 1941. The President stated that expenditures under this appropriation have ceased.

275. Continuance of wholly owned Government corporations not incorporated by act of Congress *limited to July 1, 1948*.

December 6, 1945 (59 Stat. 602, ch. 557, sec. 304 (b)).

The cited provision is not a war measure. It is a post VJ-day statute designed to terminate the existence of wholly owned Government corporations not incorporated by act of Congress by the mentioned date. Information with respect to the subject matter of this statute is contained in the budget message of the President to the Congress, dated January 3, 1947 (p. M-60).

276. Time limit for reduction of Government employees to 447,363, *July 1, 1947*.

May 24, 1946 (Public Law 390, sec. 14 (a), adding sec. 607 (g, 1) to Federal Employees' Pay Act of 1945).

The cited provision is not a war measure, but a post VJ-day enactment designed to reduce the number of Government employees.

277. Time limit for appointments of Foreign Service officers by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate, under this act, *July 3, 1948*.

July 3, 1946 (Public Law 488, sec. 4).

The cited provision is not a war measure. It is recommended that it be retained in its present form.

278. Authority of the Secretary of State in his absolute discretion to terminate employment of State Department or Foreign Service officers and employees, *until July 1, 1947*.

July 5, 1946 (Public Law 490).

The cited provision is not a war measure but a post VJ-day measure designed to facilitate discharge of officers and employees whose loyalty to the United States is in doubt. A similar provision is contained in the bill which will provide appropriations for the State Department for the fiscal year 1948.

279. Authority of the President to suspend United States citizenship requirement for War and Navy Department employees in Canal Zone *in time of war or national emergency*.

May 2, 1946 (Public Law 374, sec. 2), July 8, 1946 (Public Law 492, sec. 107), July 16, 1946 (Public Law 515, sec. 6).

The cited provision has been contained in recent appropriation acts for the War and Navy Departments because of a current shortage of housing and personnel in the Canal Zone. It is recommended that the provision not be disturbed for the time being.

280. Authority for per diem allowances in lieu of subsistence allowances for civilian officers and employees traveling on official business outside continental United States, away from post of duty, *until July 1, 1948*.

August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600, sec. 4).

The cited provision, which is not a war or emergency measure, authorizes per diem allowance for official travel abroad by Government employees, until July 1, 1948, without regard to the rates prescribed by the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, as amended.

281. Authorization for continuance of health programs conducted for Federal employees, *until July 1, 1947*.

August 8, 1946 (Public Law 658).

The cited statute is permanent law. It authorizes the heads of the departments and agencies to provide health services for employees

under their jurisdictions. The date specified in the foregoing item—July 1, 1947—represents the end of the period during which other health programs, in existence at the time of the enactment of Public Law 658, may be continued before being supplanted by the health services authorized in Public Law 658.

2. STATUS OF OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES, INCLUDING COMPENSATION, CLASSIFICATION, AND RETIREMENT

282. The President may recall to active service any retired Foreign Service officer *"in the event of public emergency."*

*February 23, 1931 (46 Stat. 1213, sec. 27).

The cited provision was repealed by the Foreign Service Act of 1946.

283. Authority for employment of \$1-a-year men, with the approval of the President, *until the President shall declare the present emergency at an end.*

June 26, 1940 (54 Stat. 599, ch. 430).

This provision may be repealed. The President, in his message to the Congress of February 19, 1947, included this statute in appendix A (Statutes Which Should Be Repealed).

284. Provisions for continuance of pay of persons officially reported missing, missing in action, interned in a neutral country, or captured by the enemy *until 1 year after the termination of the war.*

March 7, 1942 (56 Stat. 143-148, ch. 166), amended December 24, 1942 (56 Stat. 1093, ch. 828, sec. 1).

The bulk of the operations under this statute has now been completed, and it is anticipated that substantially all operations under the law will be terminated within a year. There exists, however, the possibility that beyond that time there will continue to be cases of personnel classed as missing, missing in action, etc. Whether this authority will be needed beyond the effective period specified in the law, or whether the authority may be terminated prior to that time, is a matter for legislative determination.

285. Appointment of skilled and unskilled laborers, mechanics, etc., without regard to Classification Act, by Secretary of Interior, etc., authorized, *until 6 months after the war.*

July 2, 1942 (56 Stat. 548, ch. 473), amended October 26, 1942 (56 Stat. 1003, ch. 629).

The authority contained in the cited provision may be repealed immediately.

286. Authorization for reemployment of persons retired under Alaska Railroad Retirement Act, *until 6 months after the war.*

December 22, 1942 (56 Stat. 1070-1071, ch. 801).

The cited statute may be repealed immediately.

287. Time limit for receipt of aggregate compensation in excess of \$10,000 a year (due to additional compensation in lieu of overtime), if public officer or employee continues to occupy position occupied on June 30, 1945, is *June 30, 1947.*

June 30, 1945 (59 Stat. 303, ch. 212, sec. 603).

The cited provision is not a war measure. It is recommended that the terminal date specified—June 30, 1947—be left undisturbed.

3. POSTAL SERVICE

288. Authority of the Postmaster General to permit payment of overtime for Saturdays in lieu of compensatory time for certain employees, *until 6 months after the present war*.

March 27, 1942 (56 Stat. 188, ch. 201).

The cited provision has been superseded by provisions contained in Public Law 134 (79th Cong.), and no further action need be taken with respect thereto.

289. Provision for detail of postal employees to camps, etc., by Postmaster General and \$4 a day allowance while so detailed, *until 6 months after the present war*.

July 9, 1943 (57 Stat. 391-392, ch. 213), amended December 7, 1945 (59 Stat. 603, ch. 558).

The authority under the cited act is required further only for the purpose of providing a period for conversion. It is recommended that the statute be repealed, such repeal to become effective 6 months from the date of the approval of the repealing statute.

290. Suspension of restrictions on establishing post-office branches and stations (under act of June 9, 1896 (29 Stat. 313)), *until 6 months after the present war*.

June 28, 1944 (58 Stat. 463, ch. 297).

The recommendation made in respect to item 289, above, is applicable here.

291. Authority of the committee, composed of the Postmaster General and the Director of Censorship, to dispose of certain condemned mail matter, *until 6 months after cessation of hostilities*.

†December 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 913, ch. 673).

The President by proclamation declared the termination of hostilities of World War II as of December 31, 1946, so that the above-mentioned statute will lapse on June 30, 1947, without the necessity of action by the Congress.

292. Compensatory time, etc., for Saturday service, for certain postmasters, postal service employees, etc., authorized *until 30 days after cessation of hostilities with Japan*.

†July 6, 1945 (59 Stat. 459, ch. 274, sec. 20).

The provisions of this statute have already lapsed by virtue of the President's Proclamation No. 2714 of December 31, 1946, declaring the cessation of hostilities.

293. "*While the United States is at war*" the time limit on the presentation of claims for losses by postmasters and Army, Navy, and Coast Guard mail clerks, and postmasters outside the continental United States is fixed at 2 years (instead of the usual 6-month limit).

*December 7, 1945 (59 Stat. 604, sec. 1).

This is permanent legislation which, during time of war, extends from 6 months to 2 years the time for presentation of claims for losses by postmasters and Army, Navy, and Coast Guard mail clerks and postmasters outside the United States. The authority conferred may be permitted to lapse, but the statute should not be repealed.

4. COLLECTION OF STATISTICS

294. Authority of the Secretary of Commerce, at the direction of the President, to make special investigations, etc., under the Second War Powers Act *until March 31, 1947*.

March 27, 1942 (56 Stat. 186-187, ch. 199, title XIV, secs. 1401-1403), amended June 29, 1946 (Public Law 475).

The cited provision is title XIV of the Second War Powers Act. In the President's message to the Congress of January 31, 1947 (H. Doc. 80), it was stated that further extension of title XIV beyond its terminal date, March 31, 1947, was not necessary.

5. NATIONAL ARCHIVES

295. Suspension of certain requirements concerning the Code of Federal Regulations *until after termination of the present war, the time to be determined by the Administrative Committee of the Federal Register*. (Amending sec. 11 (a) of the Federal Register Act, as amended, 50 Stat. 304.)

December 10, 1942 (56 Stat. 1045, ch. 717).

It is recommended that this provision be left undisturbed at this time.

F. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

1. MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS IN GENERAL

296. Time limit for occupation of alley dwellings in the District of Columbia, *July 1, 1955*.

June 12, 1934 (48 Stat. 932-933, ch. 465, sec. 4 (b), sec. 6), extended August 2, 1946 (Public Law 592, sec. 18).

This provision is not related to the war. It is contained in the Alley Dwelling Act of February 12, 1934, which prohibited the erection of alley dwellings and provided that on and after July 1, 1944, it would be unlawful to use or occupy any preexisting alley building or structure as a dwelling in the District of Columbia. Due to the shortage in housing this date was extended by section 18 of the District of Columbia Redevelopment Act, approved August 2, 1946, to July 1, 1955.

297. District of Columbia Emergency Rent Act and regulations, etc., thereunder, to remain in force *until January 1, 1948*.

December 2, 1941 (55 Stat. 788-795, ch. 553), extended June 29, 1946 (Public Law 472).

Inasmuch as the housing situation continues to be acute, the cited act should be continued.

298. "*Whenever a state of war exists between the United States and any foreign country or nation,*" the Commissioners of the District of Columbia may order black-outs in the District of Columbia whenever they deem it desirable, subject to the approval of the Secretary of War. During such time the Commissioners are also authorized (1) to appoint as many special police as are necessary, (2) to accept volunteer service for the government of the District, and (3) to make preparations for the evacuation of persons from the District.

*December 26, 1941 (55 Stat. 858-860), amended August 6, 1942 (56 Stat. 740-742), and July 13, 1943 (57 Stat. 560, ch. 234).

The cited statutes constitute permanent legislation effective whenever a state of war exists between the United States and any foreign country or nation. Authority thereunder may be permitted to lapse immediately, but the legislation should not be repealed.

299. "*During the existence of a state of war between the United States and any foreign country or nation,*" the Commissioners of the District of Columbia may expend \$25,000 annually for personal services, supplies, and other expenses in connection with the coordination of nonprotective volunteer civilian services.

*July 13, 1943 (57 Stat. 560, ch. 234).

The recommendation made in respect to item 298, above, is applicable here.

300. Authorized use of District of Columbia motor vehicle operator's permit which may have expired, by members of the armed forces, etc., *until 6 months after cessation of hostilities* (adding sec. 7 (a) to act of March 3, 1925 (43 Stat. 1121)).

†December 15, 1944 (58 Stat. 806-807, ch. 589).

The cited provision will expire on June 30, 1947, as a result of the proclamation of cessation of hostilities by the President (Proclamation No. 2714 of December 31, 1946), and no action need be taken by Congress with respect thereto.

301. The sum of \$4,800 is authorized to be appropriated annually to aid in the education of children of persons dying as a result of service during the period of the present war, *between December 7, 1941, and the termination of hostilities*.

†December 16, 1944 (58 Stat. 811, ch. 598).

The mentioned statute is permanent legislation. It authorizes annual appropriations for the education of children domiciled in the District of Columbia of persons who died as a result of service in the armed forces during World War I between April 6, 1917, and November 12, 1918, or during World War II on and after December 7, 1941, and prior to the termination of hostilities as declared by Presidential proclamation. The President having declared the termination of hostilities (Proclamation No. 2714 of December 31, 1946), the period which is the basis for eligibility has been fixed, and no further action need be taken for this purpose.

302. Payment of fees as a condition to retaining or renewing business or professional licenses and permits may be waived by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia in the case of any person in the military service of the United States.

*December 20, 1944 (58 Stat. 819, ch. 611).

This is a permanent statute which confers upon the Commissioners authority to provide for the waiver of payment by any person in the military service of the United States of fees required by law as a condition to retaining or renewing any license or permit to engage in any business or profession in the District of Columbia. Under cer-

tain statutes in the District one who fails to renew his license annually is required, in order to secure a new license, to take an examination in the same manner as if he had never been licensed. The mentioned provision authorizes waiver of this condition with respect to the mentioned class. It is recommended that the provision not be disturbed at this time.

303. Authority of the District of Columbia Commissioners to expend moneys available under this act to provide services for veterans and war workers, *until January 1, 1948*. (Adding sec. 15 to District of Columbia black-out laws of December 26, 1941, above.)

May 9, 1946 (Public Law 376).

Under the authority contained in the mentioned act, which is a post VJ-day statute, the Commissioners have established the Veterans' Information Center on Pennsylvania Avenue between Fourteenth and Fifteenth Streets. The center is performing a very useful function to veterans, and it is recommended that the statute not be disturbed.

304. Authority of Board of Public Welfare of the District of Columbia to establish and maintain nurseries and nursery schools in public school buildings *until July 1, 1947*.

July 16, 1946 (Public Law 514).

The mentioned service was established to aid mothers who wished to procure employment in the aid of the war effort. Authority therefor expires on July 1, 1947. Since the schools have been organized to function until that time and since they are performing a useful service, it is recommended that the mentioned provision not be disturbed.

305. Balance of special trust fund established under this "District of Columbia Redevelopment Act of 1945" to be transferred to and credited to miscellaneous receipts of the United States on *June 30, 1957*.

August 2, 1946 (Public Law 592, sec. 16 (c)).

The cited fiscal provision is contained in the District of Columbia Redevelopment Act, which is also mentioned in item 296, above. This act is neither temporary legislation nor legislation relating to the war. June 30, 1957, is the date on which an accounting is required to take place between the United States and the District of Columbia with respect to moneys expended by the United States in carrying out the purposes of the act.

306. Time limit for exercise of certain functions by National Capital Housing Authority under District of Columbia Alley Dwelling Act, *August 2, 1947*.

August 2, 1946 (Public Law 592, sec. 17).

August 2, 1947, is the date upon which the authority of the National Capital Housing Authority to acquire lands, buildings, and structures is transferred by the District of Columbia Redevelopment Act, mentioned in item 305, above, to the Redevelopment Land Agency created by the Act.

2. PUBLIC HEALTH

307. Authorization for appropriations for District of Columbia hospital center *during a period ending June 30, 1952.*

August 7, 1946 (Public Law 648).

The cited statute also has no relation to the war and is not temporary legislation. The purpose of the act is to establish a hospital center in the District of Columbia. Appropriations totaling \$35,000,000 are authorized to be made at such times and in such amounts as the Congress shall determine between the date of the act and June 30, 1952.

308. Appointment of certain retired officers as superintendent of Gallinger Municipal Hospital and detail of commissioned officer of Public Health Service to act as superintendent of same authorized *until 6 months after the present war.*

July 5, 1945 (59 Stat. 412, ch. 270).

The mentioned statute was enacted because of the difficulty of obtaining a competent person to fill the position of Superintendent of Gallinger Hospital. There still being a shortage of competent personnel in this field, the act should not be disturbed at this time.

3. TAXES

309. Increase in tax on motor-vehicle fuels in the District of Columbia, *until July 1, 1951.*

December 26, 1941 (55 Stat. 871, ch. 635).

The cited provision increases the mentioned tax from 2 to 3 cents for the purpose of providing funds for necessary highway improvements. The funds derived from the increased tax continue to be required.

G. EXPENDITURES IN EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS

310. Funds for emergency supplies for Territories and possessions are to remain available *until 6 months after termination of the "unlimited emergency."*

December 23, 1941 (55 Stat. 856, ch. 621).

The cited provision, which authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to procure, transport, and distribute agricultural and other commodities and supplies to meet the emergent requirements of the Territories and possessions of the United States, may be repealed immediately. It was listed in the President's message of February 19, 1947, in appendix A (Statutes Which Should Be Repealed).

311. Purchases may be made by the Tennessee Valley Authority without regard to requirements as to bids and auditing when the Board of Directors deem it necessary to expedite the completion of projects determined by the President to be *essential for defense purposes.*

June 27, 1944 (58 Stat. 380).

This provision was attached to legislation appropriating funds for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and is not contained in the act

appropriating funds for the current year. No funds appropriated for the fiscal year 1946 remain unobligated and the provision has consequently expired.

312. Provision for crediting of certain receipts received from States, etc., to appropriation for "Maintenance and operation of air-navigation facilities," *until 6 months after the present war*. (But time limit is omitted in corresponding provision in Department of Commerce Appropriation Act of July 5, 1946 (Public Law 490).

June 28, 1944 (58 Stat. 606, ch. 304), and May 21, 1945 (59 Stat. 189, ch. 129).

This provision was contained in certain legislation appropriating funds, but has not been continued in the corresponding provisions of similar appropriations for the current fiscal year. Under these circumstances the above-cited provisions should be permitted to lapse with the effectiveness of the appropriation acts in which they appear.

313. Time limit for provisions of Surplus War Property Disposal Act is *3 years after termination of hostilities*.

†October 3, 1944 (58 Stat. 784, ch. 479, sec. 38).

This legislation provides for the termination of the Surplus Property Act of 1944, which establishes the procedures and principles to govern the orderly disposal of surplus property. As the result of the cessation of hostilities proclaimed by the President December 31, 1946, the act will expire by its own terms on December 31, 1949.

314. Provisions of War Mobilization and Reconversion Act are to expire on *July 1, 1947*. (But see act of May 22, 1946 (Public Law 388, sec. 3 (d, 2)), transferring certain functions to the Housing Expediter and making them effective until December 31, 1947).

October 3, 1944 (58 Stat. 792, ch. 480, sec. 603).

No extension of this legislation is contemplated. Insofar as this law confers certain authority upon the Housing Expediter, it has already been extended for this limited purpose only until December 31, 1947.

315. Authority of the National Park Service to acquire property by transfer, without exchange of funds, from the War and Navy Departments and the War Assets Administration, until *July 1, 1949*.

July 1, 1946 (Public Law 478).

This provision is contained in the Interior Department appropriation act for the current fiscal year. The arrangement for the transfer of property to the National Park Service has been taken into consideration as part of the regular budgetary program for the Park Service, and the provision should remain in effect until the expiration provided.

316. Moneys in the National Housing Agency common fund account are to be deposited as miscellaneous receipts not later than *2 years after the President has declared the "limited emergency" to have ceased to exist*.

February 18, 1946 (Public Law 301).

This provision is an amendment to the Lanham Act which appears as item 242, above. The termination of this provision is fixed by its terms as not later than 2 years after the ending of the limited emergency declared September 8, 1939. However, unlike those provisions

of the Lanham Act discussed in connection with item 242 (which should be extended for the purposes of the veterans' and servicemen's reuse housing program and for certain other purposes), this provision may be repealed, such repeal to become effective 2 years from the date of the approval of the repealing statute. The 2-year period is needed for carrying out the authority which remains under the Lanham Act and for the orderly winding up of the program authorized therein.

H. FINANCE

I. REVENUE MEASURES GENERALLY

317. (a) *Income tax provisions*

Time limit for discharge of indebtedness of corporation which may be basis for exclusion of corporate income from gross income, *January 1, 1948*.

June 29, 1939 (53 Stat. 875, ch. 247, sec. 215), adding section 22 (b, 9) to Internal Revenue Code and October 21, 1942 (56 Stat. 812, ch. 619, sec. 114 (b)), adding section 22 (b, 10) to Internal Revenue Code, extended July 31, 1946 (Public Law 578).

This legislation is not directly or indirectly related to the war. It has been extended from time to time pending further study of the revenue problem involved. The desirability of further extension is a matter for congressional determination.

318. Postponement of income-tax return or payment for a person in military or naval forces, or civilian officer or employee in certain cases, *until fifteenth day of third month after present war*.

March 7, 1942 (56 Stat. 146-147, ch. 166, sec. 13).

The cited provision, by its terms, is to remain effective until the fifteenth day of the third month after the present war. It is recommended that the provision be terminated as of January 1, 1948, but that provision be made for the exercise of administrative discretion to deal with possible hardship cases affected by such termination.

319. Adjustments are allowed on the net income of taxpayers working on last-in-first-out inventory method *during the "present war."* Losses due to property destroyed or seized in the course of military or naval operations or under enemy control in the "*present war*" shall be allowed for in computing income taxes.

October 21, 1942 (56 Stat. 814-815, sec. 119; 852-856, sec. 156).

The foregoing item relates to two provisions of the Internal Revenue Code as follows:

(a) Section 22 (d) (6) (A), which provides special income and excess profits tax relief in cases of involuntary liquidation and replacement of inventories prior to the termination of the present war as proclaimed by the President. This provision may terminate at any time since it relates to the shift from peace to war production. The taxpayer is allowed income adjustment for replacement of inventory in any taxable year ending not more than 3 years after the termination of the war, an adequate period in which to replace inventories.

(b) Section 127, which permits deductions for purposes of income and excess profits taxes with respect to property destroyed or seized on or after December 7, 1941, in the course of military or naval opera-

tions by the United States or any other country engaged in the present war. This provision should be left undisturbed for the time being. It is still possible for war losses to occur. Moreover, the section should be retained in the code because of desirable provisions with respect to recoveries.

320. Amendment to Internal Revenue Code 23 (q) (2) providing that deductions of charitable, etc., contributions by corporations, from gross income are to include contributions to be used outside the United States and its possessions only *until taxable year beginning after cessation of hostilities in the present war*.

†October 21, 1942 (56 Stat. 822, ch. 619, sec. 125).

The cited provision has already terminated by virtue of the President's Proclamation No. 2714, of December 31, 1946, declaring the cessation of hostilities.

321. Provisions for \$1,500 additional allowance for military or naval personnel under income tax and abatement of tax for members of armed forces upon death (amending Internal Revenue Code 22 (b, 13), 56 Stat. 814, sec. 117, and adding Internal Revenue Code, sec. 421), *during the present war*.

Current Tax Payment Act of June 9, 1943 (57 Stat. 149-150, ch. 120, secs. 7, 8), amended November 8, 1945 (59 Stat. 571, ch. 453, sec. 141).

Two sections of the Internal Revenue Code are involved in the cited provision:

(a) Section 22 (b) (13) excludes from gross income, during the present war, all compensation for active service in the armed forces below the grade of commissioned officer, and \$1,500 of such compensation as a commissioned officer.

The Navy Department advises that this provision for additional income-tax allowances for military or naval personnel has been a great incentive toward the procurement of personnel for the naval service and a major factor in the decisions of many Reserve officers to transfer to the Regular Navy, and that the repeal of such provision would adversely affect the morale of persons in the naval service, especially in view of the increased cost of living as it affects enlisted personnel with dependents. It recommends that this provision be extended indefinitely and that Congress consider making it permanent.

The War Department has indicated views similar to those expressed by the Navy Department.

The Treasury Department suggests that the mentioned provision could appropriately be terminated for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1947, and recommends that such termination be accompanied by the imposition of income-tax withholding from wages of military and naval personnel.

(b) Section 421 provides abatement of outstanding income tax liabilities for persons who died in active service as members of the military or naval forces prior to the termination of the present war as proclaimed by the President. It is recommended that this provision be repealed.

322. Termination of percentage depletion for certain minerals (amending sec. 114 (b, 4) and sec. 114 (b, 2) of Internal Revenue Code, 56 Stat. 840-841) on *cessation of hostilities*.

†February 25, 1944 (58 Stat. 44-46, ch. 63, sec. 124; 93, sec. 802).

The comment made in respect to item 320, above, is applicable here.

323. Time limit for servicemen's application for payment of income tax in 12 quarterly installments, *June 15, 1947*.

November 8, 1945 (59 Stat. 573, ch. 453, sec. 142 "Internal Revenue Code 3808").

The cited provision may be permitted to expire on the date specified—June 15, 1947.

(b) *Postal rates, free mail matter, etc.*

324. Authority for temporary increase in first-class postage rate under section 1001 (a) of the Revenue Act of 1932, extended to *July 1, 1947*.

June 6, 1932 (47 Stat. 285, ch. 209, sec. 1001), amended June 24, 1940 (54 Stat. 505, ch. 414), and extended June 30, 1945 (59 Stat. 295, ch. 211, sec. 1).

It is recommended that this provision be left undisturbed. The attention of the committee is directed to the bill, H. R. 2408, dealing with the matter of postage rates, and also to the provisions of the bill, H. R. 2343.

325. Authority of the President to modify certain postage rates, extended to *July 1, 1947*.

June 16, 1933 (48 Stat. 254, ch. 96, sec. 2), extended June 30, 1945 (59 Stat. 295, ch. 211, sec. 1).

The cited provision is not a war measure. The authority conferred has seldom been invoked, and no reason is apparent why this authorization may not be permitted to expire on the date specified—July 1, 1947.

326. Suspension of requirements that heads of executive departments and independent establishments submit to the Postmaster General quarterly reports relating to free mail matter transmitted *during the "limited emergency"* (amending sec. 6 of act of May 6, 1939, 53 Stat. 683, as amended by sec. 2 of act of June 30, 1939, 53 Stat. 989).

September 9, 1940 (54 Stat. 884, ch. 717, sec. 301), amended October 26, 1942 (56 Stat. 1006, sec. 201, "sec. 301").

The cited statute was listed in the President's message to the Congress of February 19, 1947, in appendix D. He recommended that this provision be continued in effect as to the War and Navy Departments until June 30, 1947.

327. Suspension of Selective Service System quarterly reports to the Postmaster General relating to mail matter which has been transmitted free of postage *during the "unlimited emergency"* (amending sec. 6 of act of May 6, 1939 (53 Stat. 683), as amended by sec. 2 of act of June 30, 1939 (53 Stat. 989)).

February 21, 1942 (56 Stat. 101, ch. 108).

The cited provision can be repealed immediately. It was listed in the President's message to the Congress of February 19, 1947, in appendix A (Statutes Which Should Be Repealed).

328. Suspended newspapers or periodicals may resume publication without payment of second-class application fees *until 6 months after termination of the "unlimited emergency."*

July 9, 1943 (57 Stat. 390, ch. 209).

The comment made in respect to item 327, above, is applicable here.

329. Exemption of War and Navy Departments from certain requirements concerning use of penalty mail envelopes, etc., *until 6 months after the present war.*

June 28, 1944 (58 Stat. 395, ch. 293, sec. 5).

The cited provision may be terminated as of June 30, 1947. (See, in this connection, appendix D of the President's message to the Congress of February 19, 1947, in which the War and Navy Departments indicate their intention of commencing July 1, 1947, to make the reports called for by the so-called Penalty Mail Act of June 28, 1944.)

330. Provision for increased rates for registered mail receipts (amending sec. 407 of Revenue Act of February 25, 1944, 58 Stat. 70) *until the first day of the first month after 6 months after cessation of hostilities.*

†September 17, 1944 (58 Stat. 733, ch. 411, sec. 5).

The cited provision is affected by the President's Proclamation No. 2714, of December 31, 1946, declaring the cessation of hostilities, and by virtue thereof will terminate on July 1, 1947.

331. Free transmission of mail for persons in active military or naval service authorized *until January 1, 1948.*

October 6, 1945 (59 Stat. 542, ch. 393, sec. 10).

Whether the terminal date prescribed in the cited provision should be disturbed in anywise is a matter involving legislative discretion concerning which no recommendation is made.

(c) *Social-security taxes.*

332. Postponement of date for automatic increase in rates of social-security taxes under Federal Insurance Contributions Act (Internal Revenue Code, sec. 1400 and 1410 *until January 1, 1948.*

August 10, 1939 (53 Stat. 1381, sec. 601; 1383, sec. 604, ch. 666).

The cited provision is not a war measure. Whether the terminal date prescribed—January 1, 1948—should be accelerated is a matter involving legislative discretion, concerning which no recommendation is now made.

333. Amendment to section 1426 (i) of the Internal Revenue Code to the effect that the Administrator of the War Shipping Administration and the United States Maritime Commission are to make payments of tax imposed under section 1410 (the employer's tax), without regard to the \$3,000 limitation in section 1426 (a, 1), etc., with respect to employment prior to *termination of title I of the First War Powers Act (6 months after the war).*

March 24, 1945 (59 Stat. 38, ch. 36).

The cited provision should be left undisturbed at this time.

(d) Miscellaneous provisions

334. Tax on the manufacture, etc., of sugar extended to *July 1, 1948*. February 10, 1939 (53 Stat. 429, sec. 3508), extended July 27, 1946 (Public Law 558, sec. 2).

This provision is not a war measure in the usual sense. It suspends the imposition of the mentioned tax until July 1, 1948. It is recommended that the terminal date specified be left undisturbed.

335. Tax-free transfer of spirits from registered distilleries for industrial uses authorized (adding sec. 2883 (c) to Internal Revenue Code), during "*unlimited emergency*."

January 24, 1942 (56 Stat. 17-18, ch. 17).

The cited provision can be repealed immediately. It was listed in the President's message to the Congress of February 19, 1947, in appendix A (Statutes Which Should Be Repealed).

336. *Postwar* excess-profits tax refund bonds are to mature *during the second or third calendar year after cessation of hostilities* (but are payable January 1, 1946, at option of owner).

†October 21, 1942 (56 Stat. 937, ch. 619, sec. 250, Internal Revenue Code 780 (e)), amended July 31, 1945 (59 Stat. 518, ch. 340, sec. 3 (c)).

The cited provision is affected by the President's Proclamation No. 2714, of December 31, 1946, declaring the cessation of hostilities. It is recommended that the provision be permitted to remain on the statute books for the time indicated.

337. Internal Revenue Code, section 2883 (d-e) relating to transfer of spirits at registered distilleries to remain in force *during the "unlimited emergency."*

March 27, 1942 (56 Stat. 187-188, ch. 200).

This provision may be repealed immediately. It was listed in the President's message of February 19, 1947, in appendix A (Statutes Which Should Be Repealed).

338. Time limit in connection with release of powers of appointment extended to *July 1, 1947*.

October 21, 1942 (56 Stat. 944, ch. 619, sec. 403 (d, 3), 952 sec. 452 (c)), extended May 29, 1946 (Public Law 393).

This law provided that individuals in the military or naval forces of the United States shall be considered under a legal disability to release the power of appointment prior to July 1, 1947, for purposes of certain tax laws. There is no further necessity for this provision and it may be permitted to expire on the date indicated.

339. Wartime postponement of certain internal revenue tax provisions (adding sec. 3804 to Internal Revenue Code), applicable to persons outside the United States, etc., *until 3 months and 15 days after the present war*.

October 21, 1942 (56 Stat. 962, "sec. 3804 (c)").

This provision postpones the requirement for the filing of income-tax returns, the payment of taxes, the claiming of credits or refunds,

the assessment of deficiencies, and similar relief for persons outside of the United States for the period specified. The provision may be terminated January 1, 1948, provided that it is made possible by administrative discretion to deal with hardship cases which may arise and which are not subject to relief under the Soldiers and Sailors Civil Relief Act of 1940 (item 513, *infra*).

340. Wartime postponement of China Trade Corporation taxes (adding sec. 3805 to the Internal Revenue Code), *until 6 months and 15 days after the present war*.

October 21, 1942 (56 Stat. 963-964, "sec. 3805").

Although the cited provision by its own terms might remain in effect for a longer period, the law may be terminated on January 1, 1948.

341. Shipments of manufactured tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, etc., to a territory of the United States for use of our military or naval forces without payment of certain tax (amending Internal Revenue Code 2135 (a, 1); 53 Stat. 234), authorized *until termination of hostilities*.

†March 23, 1943 (57 Stat. 42, ch. 20; Public Law 14).

This provision of the Internal Revenue Code was terminated December 31, 1946, by the President's proclamation ending hostilities.

342. Time limit for war taxes and war tax rates; suspension of manufacturers' excise tax on luggage; tax exemption of certain War Shipping Administration transportation; draw-back on distilled spirits used in manufacture of certain nonbeverage products; increase in postal rates, fees and charges and postponement of removal of tax exemptions on sales for use of the United States (Internal Revenue Code 2700 (b, 1) 3407, 3442 (3)), on payments for telegraph and telephone messages, etc. (Internal Revenue Code 3465 (a, 1)), *until the 1st day of the first month after 6 months after termination of hostilities*. (Sec. 307 (c) repealed and sec. 402 (b) obsolete.)

†February 25, 1944 (58 Stat. 61-63, ch. 63, sec. 302; 64, sec.

304; 66, sec. 307 (b); 68, sec. 309 (b); 69-70, secs. 402 (a), 403, 405, 409-410).

The Congress recently (Public Law 17, 80th Cong., approved March 11, 1947) removed the time limitation on the so-called war taxes and war tax rates imposed by section 302 of the Revenue Act of 1943, as amended, and extended such taxes and rates indefinitely. By section 3 of the same act, it likewise extended the excise tax on luggage imposed by section 302 of the Revenue Act, consequently extending indefinitely the suspension of the manufacturers' excise which is provided by section 304 of the act for such period as the tax under section 302 is applicable. The exemption from tax of certain shipping by the War Shipping Administration will lapse on July 1, 1947, as a result of the proclamation by the President of December 31, 1946 declaring the cessation of hostilities. This exemption continues to be desirable in the discharge by the Maritime Commission of certain functions of the War Shipping Administration. The draw-back on distilled spirits provided by section 309 (b) of the Revenue Act was extended indefinitely by section 6 of Public Law 17. Legislation providing for continuance of war postal rates is now under consideration by Congress. The mandatory exemption from excise taxes on sales for use of the United States, including payments for telephone or telegraph messages, expires on July 1, 1947, by reason of the Presi-

dent's proclamation of December 31, 1946. The expiration date should not be accelerated because of the administrative difficulties which would arise.

343. Increase in tax on billiard and pool tables and bowling alleys (Internal Revenue Code, 3268) *until June 30 next following the first day of the first month after 6 months after termination of hostilities.*

†February 25, 1944 (58 Stat. 63, ch. 63, sec. 302 (b, 2)).

The increased tax was extended for an indefinite period by section 5 of the Excise Tax Act of 1947 (Public Law 17, 80th Cong., approved March 11, 1947).

344. Tax exemption of playing cards exported for use of armed forces (amending Internal Revenue Code, sec. 1830), *until termination of hostilities.*

February 25, 1944 (58 Stat. 73-74, sec. 508).

This provision for tax exemption terminated according to its terms immediately upon the cessation of hostilities proclaimed by the President December 31, 1946.

345. Authorization for production of sugar and sirups from potatoes, etc., in industrial alcohol plants extended to *February 1, 1947* (Internal Revenue Code, 3126 (a)).

November 5, 1945 (59 Stat. 555, ch. 446), extended June 24, 1946 (Public Law 437).

The foregoing provision, which by its own terms was to expire February 1, 1947, was extended until April 30, 1948, by Public Law 2 of the Eightieth Congress.

2. DEPOSIT OF PUBLIC MONEYS

346. Authorization for acceptance by the Treasury of the United States of deposits of public moneys from the Philippine Islands, *until July 1, 1951.*

August 7, 1946 (Public Law 654).

The cited statute is not a war measure. It was enacted to permit continuance during the period mentioned of the practice of depositing public moneys from the Philippine Islands in the United States Treasury pending the making of other provision in this matter by the Republic of the Philippines.

3. CUSTOMS

347. Free importation of personal and household effects of persons in service of United States, or his family, and persons evacuated under Government orders, *until proclamation of peace.*

June 27, 1942 (56 Stat. 461, ch. 453).

It is recommended that the cited provision not be disturbed, in view of continued need for American citizens in Government service overseas.

348. Free importation privilege for members of armed forces of United Nations, etc., *until 6 months after termination of the "unlimited emergency."*

June 27, 1942 (56 Stat. 461-462, ch. 455).

The cited statute was mentioned by the President in appendix D in his message to Congress on February 19, 1947. He recommended its extension until June 30, 1948, pending permanent legislation, as part of a reciprocal arrangement, to assist members of the UN forces still in this country; to provide for the United States personnel who were formerly prisoners and are still abroad; and to provide for the few remaining enemy prisoners in the United States.

349. Provision for free entry of bona fide gifts from members of armed forces of the United States on duty abroad, *until 6 months after cessation of hostilities*.

†December 5, 1942 (56 Stat. 1041, ch. 680).

The cited provision will expire on June 30, 1947, as the result of the issuance of the President's Proclamation No. 2714 of December 31, 1946, declaring the cessation of hostilities. No further action need be taken with respect thereto.

350. Time limit for free entry of Philippine articles in United States and United States articles in Philippines, *July 3, 1954*.

April 30, 1946 (Public Law 371, sec. 201, 311).

The cited provisions are contained in the Philippine Trade Act of April 30, 1946. They are an integral part of the plan of reciprocity between the United States and the Philippines which was established by that act, and it is recommended that they not be disturbed.

4. RECIPROCAL TRADE AGREEMENTS

351. Authority of the President, under sec. 350 of the Tariff Act of 1930, to enter into foreign trade agreements, *until June 12, 1948* (3 years from June 12, 1945).

June 12, 1934 (48 Stat. 943-944, ch. 474, sec. 2 (c)), extended July 5, 1945 (59 Stat. 410, ch. 269, sec. 1).

The cited provision is not a war or emergency statute. It is recommended that it not be disturbed.

5. REVENUE MEASURES RELATING TO INSULAR POSSESSIONS

352. Authorization for payment for use of certain wharves of Territory of Hawaii by United States, *until 6 months after the present war*.

December 22, 1942 (56 Stat. 1071, ch. 803).

The cited provision was enacted because the United States' use of Hawaiian wharfage facilities greatly exceeded that which was expected in the year 1900, when the organic act, providing for the free use of Hawaiian wharfage facilities by the Government, was passed. Use of the wharfage facilities continues to be heavy and retention of the authority mentioned is considered advisable for the present. It is recommended that this statute be left undisturbed.

353. Appropriations authorized for Virgin Islands projects, *until January 1, 1950*.

December 20, 1944 (58 Stat. 830, ch. 615, sec. 11).

The cited statute is not a war measure. It provides for certain specified public works projects in the Virgin Islands, and the authori-

zation for appropriations for these projects extends from 1945 through 1950. It is recommended that this statute not be disturbed.

354. In Hawaii Emergency Relief Act, moneys received during a period of 5 years as repayment of any loan or interest are to constitute a revolving fund for loans, etc., but all such moneys received after that are to be covered into the United States Treasury as miscellaneous receipts by *August 8, 1951*.

August 8, 1946 (Public Law 694).

The cited statute is not a war measure. It was enacted to provide emergency relief for the victims of seismic waves which struck the Territory of Hawaii in April 1946. It is recommended that this statute not be disturbed.

6. TARIFFS

355. "*Whenever the President shall by proclamation declare an emergency to exist, by reason of a state of war or otherwise,*" he may authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to extend the time prescribed in the Tariff Act of 1930 for the performance of any act thereunder, and to permit the free importation of food, clothing, and medical supplies for use in emergency relief work.

*June 17, 1930 (46 Stat. 696, sec. 318).

The cited provision is not a war measure in the usual sense, but an integral part of the Tariff Act of 1930. It has been used from time to time to alleviate suffering and avoid disaster from emergencies resulting from flood, drought, and similar causes. It is recommended that this provision not be disturbed.

356. Suspension of duties on scrap iron, scrap steel, etc., under Tariff Act of June 17, 1930, as amended and section 425 of Internal Revenue Code (46 Stat. 590; 53 Stat. 415), *during the "unlimited emergency."*

March 13, 1942 (56 Stat. 171, ch. 180).

The cited statute was mentioned by the President in appendix D in his message to Congress on February 19, 1947. He recommended its extension until June 30, 1948, in view of the present shortage of the materials involved.

357. Suspension of duty on coconuts or coconut meat under paragraph 758 of Tariff Act of 1930 (46 Stat. 636), *during the "unlimited emergency."*

December 20, 1944 (58 Stat. 817, ch. 609).

The cited provision can be repealed. This statute was listed in the President's message of February 19, 1947, in appendix A (Statutes Which Should Be Repealed). The President stated that the Congress should provide for the customary 30 days' notice before duty changes become effective.

7. NATIONAL SOCIAL SECURITY

358. Exclusion of income from agricultural labor, and nursing, in considering State payments of old-age assistance, *until the seventh month after the termination of hostilities.*

†April 29, 1943 (57 Stat. 72, ch. 82), February 14, 1944 (58 Stat. 15, ch. 16, sec. 5 (f), amended April 25, 1945 (59 Stat. 80, ch. 95)).

No reason exists for the further extension of this legislation and it should be permitted to expire according to its terms the seventh month after the cessation of hostilities proclaimed by the President December 31, 1946.

359. *Until January 1, 1948*, provisions for State coverage of maritime workers under State unemployment compensation laws are not to operate to invalidate provisions in State law in force on August 10, 1946.

August 10, 1946 (Public Law 719, sec. 301), adding sections 1606 (f) to Internal Revenue Code.

This nonwar legislation is part of the Social Security Act amendments of 1946, which amended the Internal Revenue Code to permit any State in which operations of a vessel are regularly supervised, managed, directed, and controlled, to cover maritime employment on such vessels under its unemployment compensation law. Taxation by other States was prohibited and certain requirements for taxation by the State involved, as described above, were set forth. Existing provisions in State unemployment compensation laws relating to coverage of maritime workers are not invalidated prior to January 1, 1948, although such laws do not comply with the requirements of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended. No further extension of this provision temporarily validating existing legislation is contemplated.

360. Reconversion unemployment benefits for seamen authorized *until July 1, 1949*, adding section 1301-1306 to social-security law.

August 10, 1946 (Public Law 719, sec. 306).

Although no extension of this legislation will be required in view of the anticipated ending of the employment of seamen by the Maritime Commission on June 30, 1947, the statute should remain in effect until July 1, 1949, to accomplish the purposes for which it was intended.

361. Time limit for application for lump-sum payments under section 204 of the Social Security Act, as enacted in 1935 or section 902 (g) of the Social Security Act amendments of 1939, *February 10, 1947*.

August 10, 1946 (Public Law 719, sec. 415).

This provision, which concerned applications for lump-sum death payments under the Social Security Act as originally enacted, has already expired.

362. Increased social security grants to States for old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, and aid to the blind, *until January 1, 1948*.

August 10, 1946 (Public Law 719, sec. 501-504).

This is nonwar legislation temporarily authorizing increased grants to the States for the purposes specified. Pending consideration and decision by the Congress on permanent amendments related to this matter as proposed in the last annual report of the Social Security Board to Congress, the cited law should be extended beyond its present expiration date. (See in this connection p. 26 of the President's message transmitting the Budget for the fiscal year 1948.)

8. VETERANS MEASURES IN GENERAL

363. Authority of the Administrator of the Veterans' Affairs to issue flag used at funeral of person who dies in military or naval service, to nearest relative, etc., *during the present war*.

November 22, 1943 (57 Stat. 590, ch. 301).

The cited statute confers the mentioned benefits upon individuals and should be distinguished from laws relating to the powers and functions of the Veterans' Administration. The matter of terminating further eligibility to such benefits as are here provided involves the exercise of legislative discretion concerning which no recommendation is made at this time.

364. Loans to veterans which will be guaranteed by the Federal Government, *for 10 years after termination of the present war*.

June 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 291, ch. 268, sec. 500 (a)), amended

December 28, 1945 (59 Stat. 626, 630, ch. 588, sec. 8, "sec. 500," "sec. 507").

The comment made with respect to item 363, above, is applicable hereto.

365. Preferred right of veterans to apply for certain public lands on revocation of an order of withdrawal for 10 years (*until September 27, 1954*).

September 27, 1944 (58 Stat. 748, ch. 421, sec. 4).

The cited provision which grants certain preferred rights to veterans with respect to application for public lands is not a war measure in the usual sense. It is recommended that it be left undisturbed.

366. Application for benefits under this act granting travel pay and allowances to certain soldiers of Spanish-American War and Philippine Insurrection who were discharged in the Philippines to be made *before December 5, 1948*.

December 5, 1945 (59 Stat. 596-597, ch. 556).

The cited provision is not a war or emergency statute. In the mentioned act Congress, in granting travel pay and other allowances to certain soldiers of the war with Spain and the Philippine Insurrection, required that application for the benefits provided should be filed within 3 years after the date of the passage of the act. It is recommended that this period not be curtailed.

367. Evacuation and return of remains of certain persons who died during World War II and were buried outside continental United States, *within 5 years after cessation of hostilities with Japan*.

†May 16, 1946 (Public Law 383, sec. 6).

It is provided in the cited act that the authority thereunder shall terminate 5 years after the cessation of the hostilities with Japan. The statute, therefore, will lapse on December 31, 1951, except with respect to applications filed before such date, by virtue of the fact that the President declared the cessation of hostilities as of December 31, 1946. It is recommended that the period for application for the benefits under this statute not be curtailed.

9. PENSIONS

368. Continuance of pensions, etc., without reduction *until March 1, 1947*, where veteran is being furnished hospital treatment, institutional care, etc., on August 8, 1946, and has no wife, child, or dependents.

August 8, 1946 (Public Law 662, sec. 1 (A, 1)).

The cited provision is not war legislation in the usual sense. It provides that where any veteran having neither wife, child, nor dependent parent, is being furnished hospital treatment, institutional or domiciliary care by the Veterans' Administration, his pension, compensation, or retirement pay otherwise payable shall continue without reduction until the first day of the seventh calendar month following the month of enactment, August 1946, or the month of admission of such veteran for treatment or care, whichever is the later.

10. LIFE INSURANCE ON ACCOUNT OF MILITARY SERVICE

369. Renewal of expiring veterans' 5-year level-premium term insurance under World War Veterans Act for another 5-years (*until 1947*).

June 24, 1932 (47 Stat. 334, ch. 276), extended May 14, 1942 (56 Stat. 283, ch. 314).

The privilege afforded by the cited provision was extended for an additional five-year period by the act of April 15, 1947 (Pub. Law 34, 80th Cong.).

370. Renewal of expiring 5-year level-premium term policies for persons in active military or naval service outside continental United States, by beneficiary or agent or automatically *until 3 months after cessation of hostilities* (amendment to sec. 301 of World War Veterans Act, as amended, 47 Stat. 334).

† March 23, 1943 (57 Stat. 41-42, ch. 19).

The mentioned provision expired on March 31, 1947, by reason of the President's Proclamation No. 2714 of December 31, 1946, declaring the termination of hostilities.

371. Extension, for an additional period of 3 years, of the 5-year term period under all national service life insurance issued on or prior to December 31, 1945, and not exchanged or converted prior to that date.

July 2, 1945 (59 Stat. 315, ch. 225).

The cited statute does not appear to involve any question of termination of war controls. Under this law the level-premium term policies of national service life insurance which were issued on or prior to December 31, 1945, will expire on December 31, 1948. The question of possible further extension at that time appears not necessary for consideration now.

372. Application for life or disability insurance, or reinstatement under this act, under certain advantageous conditions, to be *made before January 1, 1950*.

August 1, 1946 (Public Law 589, sec. 2), amending section 602 (c) of the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940 (54 Stat. 1009).

This provision of the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, as amended, likewise does not involve the question of termination of

war controls. It provides, generally, that in cases of applications for reinstatement of such insurance the proof of good health at such time shall be without reference to any service-connected disabilities incurred by the applicant. This provision is now authorized up to January 1, 1950, and there appears to be no reason at this time for changing it.

373. *Until 4 years after the termination of the present war*, in event of the death of a veteran of World War II within 3 years after separation from active military or naval service, he is to be deemed to have been fully insured and to have been paid certain wages.

August 10, 1946 (Public Law 719, sec. 201, "sec. 210.").

The cited statute is an amendment to the Social Security Act and confers certain rights upon World War II veterans. As in the case of other benefits for veterans, the termination of the period of eligibility for benefits under this statute is a matter involving legislative discretion, concerning which no recommendation is made at this time.

11. COMPENSATION OF VETERANS

374. Mustering-out payments made for service *in the present war* at the rate of \$300 for service of 60 days or more and outside the continental limits of the United States, \$200 for 60 days or more within the United States, and \$100 for service for less than 60 days.

February 3, 1944 (58 Stat. 8-10).

The limitations presently contained in the cited act are considered broader than necessary. Legislation will be proposed to limit the benefits under this statute. It is recommended that the provision be left undisturbed pending action by Congress on the proposed legislation.

375. Readjustment allowances for veterans *until 5 years after cessation of hostilities*.

†June 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 295, ch. 268, sec. 700 (a)).

The cited statute is another of the group which confers rights and benefits upon veterans, and does not involve a termination of war controls. The matter of changing the period of eligibility to such rights and benefits involves the exercise of legislative discretion, concerning which no recommendation is made at this time.

I. FOREIGN RELATIONS

1. IN GENERAL

376. Provision that alien subjects of hostile countries be allowed full time, as stipulated in treaties, for removal of goods, etc., and for departure from the United States. In the absence of a treaty, the President may declare such reasonable time as is consistent with the public safety, etc.

*(R. S. 4068.)

The mentioned provision is based upon a law which has been in force since 1798. It is designed primarily to implement treaty obligations assumed by the United States in an effort to mitigate the hardships of war. The law relates only to the opening phases of war. It is recommended that no action be taken with respect to this statute.

377. Employment of prisoners of war, etc., *until 6 months after cessation of hostilities* (adding sec. 4 (d) to act of August 11, 1939 (53 Stat. 1418; 54 Stat. 1122)).

July 16, 1943 (57 Stat. 567-568, ch. 242, sec. 5).

The cited provision will expire on June 30, 1947, by reason of the issuance of the President's Proclamation No. 2714 of December 31, 1946, declaring the termination of hostilities. However, prisoner of war labor has not been utilized in the United States for some time and it is recommended that the mentioned provision be immediately repealed.

378. Utilization of services or labor of prisoners of war, enemy aliens, and American-born Japanese who are in the control of the Federal Government in connection with the construction, operation, and maintenance of Federal reclamation projects, etc., subject to the approval of, and regulations by, the War Department or other Federal agency having control of such persons.

June 28, 1944 (58 Stat. 491).

As was indicated with respect to item 377, above, prisoner of war labor has not been utilized in the United States for some time and the immediate repeal of this provision, which is contained in the Department of Interior Appropriation Act for 1945, is recommended.

379. Authority of the President to carry out lease-lend contracts and expenditure of funds received from sale of lease-lend goods, *until July 1, 1949*.

March 11, 1941 (55 Stat. 32-33, ch. 11, secs. 3 (c), 6 (b)), extended April 16, 1945 (59 Stat. 52, ch. 61, sec. 1).

Two sections of the Lend-Lease Act are involved in the cited provision:

(a) Section 3 (c) provides for the exercise of certain powers under the act to the extent necessary to carry out contracts or agreements with a foreign government made before July 1, 1946. Under the authority of this section, and pursuant to agreements made with a number of governments, before July 1, 1946, delivery has been continued by the United States of lend-lease material under contract as of VJ-day. As of the date of the compilation of this report the carrying out of these "pipe line" agreements has been suspended because of the interpretation placed by the Comptroller General on Public Law 521, enacted July 23, 1946, and pending consideration of this matter by the Appropriations Committees of the House and Senate. It is recommended that no change be effected in section 3 (c).

(b) Section 6 (b) of the act provides for the reversion, with the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, of funds received from foreign governments under section 3 of the act to the appropriation out of which the funds were expended with respect to the article or defense information for which they were received. Section 6 (b) may be repealed immediately.

380. Authority of the President *during the present emergency* to permit the Secretary of the Navy to lease ships appropriated for in whole or in part in the Naval Appropriation Act or to dispose of defense articles procured from funds appropriated by this act, to countries whose defense he deems vital to defense of the United States.

February 7, 1942 (56 Stat. 82, ch. 46, sec. 301).

This provision may be repealed. The President in his message to the Congress of February 19, 1947, included this statute in appendix A (Statutes Which Should Be Repealed). A number of naval vessels leased to foreign governments under the authority of this provision are still participating in military duties jointly with our forces. The repeal of the authority to enter into further leases under this provision should be in a form which will permit the United States to meet its existing obligations thereunder and to permit the continuance of possession under existing leases as may be necessary for the United States to protect its interests abroad.

381. Authority of the President to detail officers and enlisted men of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps "*during war or a declared national emergency*" to assist, in military and naval matters, the governments of such other countries as the President deems it in the interest of national defense to assist.

*October 1, 1942 (56 Stat. 763, ch. 571).

Under the authority of this act military missions are performing important services in the interests of the United States as well as of the governments concerned. In view of present unsettled world conditions it is considered highly important that the provisions of the cited act remain in force until full consideration has been given by the Congress to the enactment of legislation similar to that suggested to the last Congress by the State, War, and Navy Departments (H. R. 5433 and S. 1847, 79th Cong.).

382. Provision for participation by United States in Emergency Advisory Committee for Political Defense and authorization of appropriation therefor (for the period of the *war emergency* or so long as the American Republics may deem the continuation of its activities to be essential to the welfare of the hemisphere).

June 19, 1943 (57 Stat. 159, ch. 132.)

Under authority of the cited provision the United States agreed to a resolution of the Inter-American Conference on Problems of War and Peace (Mexico 1945) continuing the Emergency Advisory Committee for Political Defense until the Ninth Conference of American States, to be held at Bogotá, Colombia, in December of 1947. It is recommended that no action be taken which would impair the basic authority for the United States' participation in the Committee.

383. Claims of Philippine inhabitants arising out of accidents, etc., occurring in time of war, to be presented *one year after peace is established*.

July 31, 1945 (59 Stat. 511, ch. 338).

The statute cited provides an orderly and expeditious means for Philippine citizens to file claims for damages which were incurred in time of war. The disorganization of Philippine life as a result of the war has been so great that all persons who suffered damages to this time have not had an opportunity to file claims. It is recommended that this provision not be disturbed at this time.

384. Existence of Philippine War Damage Commission *until April 30, 1951*.

April 30, 1946 (Public Law 370, sec. 101 (d)).

The mentioned Commission was established only in April of 1946.

It has met numerous obstacles in commencing its work because of the disruption of communications and transportation in the Philippines and because the lack of housing facilities has made it extremely difficult to recruit personnel. It is recommended that the cited legislation remain in its present form since most of the work of the Commission is still to be performed.

385. Provisions for restoration and improvement of public property and essential public services in the Philippines under title III of the Philippine Rehabilitation Act, *until July 1, 1950*.

April 30, 1946 (Public Law 370, sec. 311 (e)).

It is in the interest of the United States to assist the Philippines in reestablishing essential services and the physical facilities necessary for the operation of the Government. The establishment of such services and facilities will be of direct benefit to extensive American property interests in the islands and will assist in the maintenance of American military bases in the Philippines necessary for the defense of the United States. It is recommended that this provision of the act of April 30, 1946, remain in force in its present form.

386. Provision for certain Philippine trade relations *until July 3, 1974*.

April 30, 1946 (Public Law 371, secs. 202, 211 (c), 212 (c), 213 (c), 214 (a, b), 312, 404, 405, 505, 508).

The cited provision is contained in several sections of the Philippine Trade Act of April 30, 1946. These sections are an integral part of the plan of reciprocity between the United States and the Philippines which was established by that act. This statute does not appear to involve any question of termination of war controls and it is recommended that no action be taken with respect thereto at this time.

387. Authority for military assistance to the Republic of the Philippines, *until July 4, 1951*.

June 26, 1946 (Public Law 454, sec. 8).

The cited statute authorizes the lending of military assistance to the Philippine Republic until July 4, 1951. In order to assist the Philippine Republic in its period of rehabilitation and in view of the close ties between the two countries, it is recommended that this statute not be disturbed.

388. Restrictions under the Trading with the Enemy Act not to apply any time "after the cessation of hostilities with any country with which the United States is at war" to donations of food, clothing, and medicine made by persons in the United States to persons in any such country intended to be used solely to relieve human suffering.

May 16, 1946 (Public Law 382).

The mentioned statute permits the making of voluntary contributions to people suffering privation in war-torn countries and does not impede or obstruct necessary controls over communications and transactions with enemy aliens. It is recommended that this statute not be disturbed.

389. Authority of the President to render naval assistance to China *until July 16, 1951*.

July 15, 1946 (Public Law 512).

The mentioned statute is permissive only, and is in keeping with the traditional policy of friendship existing between the United States and China. The assistance referred to makes it possible for the Chinese Government to take measures for the protection of shipping, including American shipping, against coastal and river piracy and promotes the safety of navigation generally insofar as it includes hydrographic and other assistance for the elimination of navigational hazards. It is recommended that this statute not be disturbed.

2. TREATIES

390. Exemption of hospital ships, in accordance with the international convention of December 21, 1904 (35 Stat. 1854-62), from all dues and taxes imposed on vessels by the laws of the United States, and from all pilotage charges "*in time of war.*"

*March 24, 1908 (35 Stat. 46, ch. 96).

The cited act is a permanent statute which implements an international convention to which the United States is a party. It provides for termination of the exemptions involved at the time that peace is formally established. It is recommended that this statute not be disturbed.

391. Provisions of act implementing the Provisional Fur Seal Agreement of 1942, *until 1 year after cessation of hostilities.*

†February 26, 1944 (58 Stat. 104, ch. 65, sec. 19).

The cited provision will expire on December 31, 1947, as a result of the President's proclamation of December 31, 1946, declaring the cessation of hostilities (Proclamation No. 2714).

3. PROTECTION OF AMERICAN CITIZENS ABROAD AND EXPATRIATION

392. Authority of the President to make available certain funds for the protection of American citizens in any foreign country whenever he "*shall find that a state of emergency exists endangering the lives*" of such citizens.

June 28, 1941 (55 Stat. 271).

The language summarized above is from the Department of State Appropriation Act of 1942 under the caption "Emergency arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service." Such language was continued in subsequent appropriation acts but was omitted from the Department of State appropriation acts for 1946 and 1947. It appears that the provision has lapsed and that no further action need be taken with respect thereto.

393. Provision for loss of nationality of any person who departs from or remains outside the jurisdiction of the United States "*in time of war or during a period of national emergency,*" in order to evade or avoid service in the military or naval forces of the United States.

*September 27, 1944 (58 Stat. 746, ch. 418).

The cited provision is permanent legislation. The considerations which justified the enactment of legislation of this character continue to be applicable, as a person who absented himself from the United States in order to evade compulsory military service should not enjoy the benefits of citizenship. (See also items 481 and 482).

4. NEUTRALITY

394. Authority of the President to permit arming of merchant vessels (repealing sec. 6 of Neutrality Act of November 4, 1939 (54 Stat. 7)), *during the unlimited emergency.*

November 17, 1941 (55 Stat. 764, ch. 473, sec. 2).

The cited provision was listed in the President's message to the Congress of February 19, 1947, in appendix D. He recommended that it be continued in effect until June 30, 1948, pending action on permanent legislation.

395. Suspension of the provision of the Neutrality Act prohibiting financial transactions with governments proclaimed by the President to be in a state of war at a time when the United States is neutral "*when the United States is at war.*"

*February 21, 1942 (56 Stat. 95, ch. 104).

Many of the nations of the world are still technically in a state of war. In view of the importance, at the present time, of avoiding unnecessary restrictions on international intercourse and trade it is considered essential that the financial clauses of the Neutrality Act continue to be suspended. It is recommended that the cited provision not be disturbed.

5. AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS

396. Authority of the President to accept the assistance of the American National Red Cross "*in time of war or when war is imminent*"; and during such time Red Cross personnel may travel as civilian employees without payment of passport fees when proceeding abroad.

*April 24, 1912 (37 Stat. 90, ch. 90), amended June 29, 1943 (57 Stat. 247, ch. 176).

The assistance of the American Red Cross is presently being utilized to a considerable extent particularly in conjunction with occupation forces in occupied territories and in relief of populations in war-torn areas. It is recommended that the authority to accept the assistance of the American Red Cross be continued for the present and that the mentioned provision not be disturbed.

6. UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION

397. Joint resolution to enable the United States to participate in the work of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation organization *until July 1, 1947.*

March 28, 1944 (58 Stat. 128, ch. 135, sec. 9), extended December 18, 1945 (59 Stat. 612, ch. 580).

In order to permit the activities of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration to be brought to an orderly conclusion by the mentioned date, it is recommended that the cited provision not be disturbed.

398. Limit on UNRRA shipments to Far East *until April 1, 1947.*

December 14, 1945 (59 Stat. 609, ch. 577).

The limitation to which reference is made in the cited provision was repealed in subsequent acts appropriating funds for contribution to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. (See Public Laws Nos. 384 and 521, 79th Cong.) Moreover, operations under United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration have ceased completely except as indicated with respect to item 397, *supra*.

7. FOREIGN LOANS

399. Authorization for RFC loans to Republic of the Philippines. August 7, 1946 (Public Law 656, sec. 3).

The cited statute is not involved in the termination of war controls. The loan authorized thereunder is urgently necessary since the Philippine Treasury has almost reached the limit of its resources. This loan will enable the Philippine Government to continue operations while the Philippine economy is being stabilized and the Philippine revenue system reorganized.

J. INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

1. INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE GENERALLY

400. The President may demand, "*in time of war or threatened war*" that preference and precedence over all other traffic be given for the transportation of troops and war material.

*August 29, 1916 (39 Stat. 604).

The cited statute, which is permanent legislation, continues still to furnish the basis for the exercise of certain of the functions of the Office of Defense Transportation in assuring the highest utilization of transportation facilities. As the President indicated in his message of January 31, 1947 (H. Doc. 80, 80th Cong.), transportation facilities continue to be inadequate. Accordingly, it is recommended that the status be left undisturbed at this time.

401. The President "*in time of war*" is empowered to assume control of transportation systems for the transfer of troops, war material, etc.

*August 29, 1916 (39 Stat. 645).

The recommendation made in respect to item 400, above, is applicable here.

402. The Interstate Commerce Commission is to direct that preference be given to transportation of such traffic as the President deems essential to national defense and security "*in time of war or threatened war*."

*February 28, 1920 (41 Stat. 477 (15)).

The recommendation made in respect to item 400, above, is applicable here.

403. Authority of the President, etc., to curtail exportation of munitions and other commodities, *until July 1, 1947*.

July 2, 1940 (54 Stat. 714, ch. 508, sec. 6), amended and superseded June 30, 1942 (56 Stat. 463, ch. 461), amended July 1, 1944 (58 Stat. 671, ch. 360), extended May 23, 1946 (Public Law 389).

The cited statute was the subject of the President's message to the Congress, of March 19, 1947, in which he recommended an extension of this legislation until July 1, 1948.

404. Emergency powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission over motor and water carriers under the Second War Powers Act extended to *March 31, 1947*.

March 27, 1942 (56 Stat. 176-177, ch. 199, title I, sec. 101-103), amended June 29, 1946 (Public Law 475).

The cited provision was title I of the Second War Powers Act. Extension of the provision until March 31, 1948, was recommended by the President in his message to the Congress of January 31, 1947 (H. Doc. No. 80).

405. The authority of the President to certify to the Interstate Commerce Commission that certain traffic is to be given priority in transportation "*in time of war or threatened war*," is made equally applicable to freight forwarders.

*May 16, 1942 (56 Stat. 298, sec. 420).

The cited provision is permanent legislation which becomes effective in time of war or threatened war. The authority conferred by it continues to be needed, and it is, accordingly, recommended that the provision be left undisturbed.

406. Common carriers may grant reduced rates of fares to (1) personnel of the armed services (United States or foreign) traveling at their own expense while on official leave, furlough, or pass; and (2) persons discharged, etc., from the United States armed services within 30 days prior to the commencement of such transportation to their homes.

*September 27, 1944 (58 Stat. 751, ch. 423).

The cited statute is permanent legislation. As is indicated, its provisions are enabling or permissive only. Common carriers have recently restored the policy of charging full rates of fare for service personnel, so that the statute has become inoperative. In view of the character of the legislation, it would appear to be desirable to retain the statute as a part of our body of permanent laws.

2. PIPE LINES

407. Operation or maintenance of petroleum pipe lines constructed under authority of section 4 of act of July 30, 1941, may continue until *1 year after termination of the "unlimited emergency."*

July 30, 1941 (55 Stat. 612, ch. 333).

The cited statute is listed in the President's message to the Congress of February 19, 1947, in appendix E, as a provision which should be retained pending the final disposition of pipe lines now held as war assets.

408. Relief of certain pipe-line operators from duties or liabilities under the Interstate Commerce Act, etc., to such extent as the President may deem advisable for national defense purposes, until *June 30, 1951*.

June 30, 1943 (57 Stat. 270-271, ch. 180, sec. 1), extended June 8, 1945 (59 Stat. 233, ch. 177).

The cited provision may be repealed immediately.

3. COMMUNICATIONS

409. The President may direct that "*during the continuance of any war in which the United States is engaged*" such communications as he deems essential to the national defense and security be given preference by any carrier subject to the Communications Act.

*June 19, 1934 (48 Stat. 1104, sec. 606).

The cited provision, which is section 606 (a) of the Communications Act, is permanent legislation which becomes effective during the period specified. It should not be repealed. The provision vests certain emergency and wartime powers in the President which he, for the most part, delegated to the Board of War Communications. (See, in this connection, Executive Order No. 9831, of February 21, 1947, terminating the Board of War Communications.)

410. "*Upon proclamation by the President that there exists war or a threat of war or a state of public peril or disaster or other national emergency, or in order to preserve the neutrality of the United States,*" he may suspend regulations of the Federal Communications Commission as to radio stations, or close or assume control of stations.

*June 19, 1934 (48 Stat. 1104, sec. 606).

The cited provision is section 606 (b) of the Communications Act. The recommendation made in respect to item 409, above, is applicable here.

411. "*Upon proclamation by the President that there exists a state or threat of war involving the United States,*" the President may, "*during a period ending not later than 6 months after the termination of such state or threat of war,*" (1) suspend rules and regulations applicable to facilities or stations for wire or radio communication; (2) close and remove the apparatus and equipment of any such facility or station; and (3) authorize the use or control of a facility or its equipment by the Government, upon just compensation to the owners.

*January 26, 1942 (56 Stat. 18).

The cited provision is section 606 (d) of the Communications Act, as amended. The recommendation made in respect to item 409, above, is applicable here.

412. Authority of the Federal Communications Commission to suspend or modify requirement that cargo ships carry at least one qualified radio operator who shall have at least 6 months' previous service as operator on board ship, *during the "limited emergency"* (amending sec. 353 (b) of Communications Act added by act of May 20, 1937, 50 Stat. 193).

July 8, 1941 (55 Stat. 579, ch. 278), extended June 22, 1943 57 Stat. 161, ch. 137).

The cited provision is listed in appendix A of the President's message to the Congress of February 19, 1947, as one of the statutes which should be repealed.

413. Prohibition against employment of radio operators aboard any vessel *during the present war*, if the Secretary of the Navy has disapproved such employment.

December 17, 1941 (55 Stat. 808, ch. 588), extended June 13, 1945 (59 Stat. 259, ch. 190).

The cited statute may be repealed immediately.

414. Modification of certain sections of the Communications Act of 1934 to insure protection of vessels in wartime, under regulations by the Secretary of the Navy and military and naval authorities (adding sec. 606 (h)), *until 6 months after the present war*.

December 29, 1942 (56 Stat. 1096, ch. 836).

The cited statute may be repealed immediately.

4. CIVIL AERONAUTICS

415. Authorization of maximum flying hours of air pilots (100 hours a month) with certain exceptions *until 6 months after the present war* (amending paragraph (1) of sec. 401 (1) of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 (52 Stat. 990)).

April 29, 1942 (56 Stat. 265, ch. 266).

The cited statute may be repealed immediately.

416. Appropriations for grants-in-aid for airport projects are authorized for 7 years, ending *June 30, 1953*.

May 13, 1946 (Public Law 377, sec. 5).

The cited provision is contained in the Federal Airport Act, which is not a war measure. The section authorizes annual appropriations over a period of seven fiscal years ending June 30, 1953, and makes such appropriations available for expenditure beyond the time which the appropriated funds would normally be available for expenditure, a fiscal arrangement established in order to permit adequate and orderly planning of the public airport program.

(a) Section 17 (c) of the Federal Airport Act, mentioned in item 416, above, provides that all claims under section 17 relating to the repair of damage to a public airport caused during time of war by military operations must be filed within 60 days of the termination of the war. It is recommended that this provision, which was not mentioned in Senate Document No. 5, not be disturbed pending a proposal for its modification.

417. Availability of \$45,000,000 appropriation for Federal-aid airport program until *June 30, 1953*.

July 5, 1946 (Public Law 490).

The comment made in respect to item 416, above, is substantially applicable here.

5. MERCHANT MARINE GENERALLY

418. It is declared unlawful, "*when the United States is at war or during any national emergency, the existence of which is declared by proclamation of the President*," without first obtaining the approval of the Maritime Commission, to transfer any American ship to a foreign registry; to sell any American vessel to other than a citizen; to agree to construct vessels, etc., before the end of the war or emergency, for other than citizens; to vest in foreigners a controlling interest in shipyards, etc.; or to cause an undocumented American-built vessel to depart from a port of the United States.

*July 15, 1918 (40 Stat. 901, sec. 4), amended June 29, 1936 (49 Stat. 2016).

This legislation is no longer needed and the authority thereunder may be permitted to become ineffective. The legislation, however, is permanent and should not be repealed.

419. During a "*national emergency as proclaimed by the President*," he may suspend section 302 of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, relating to citizenship of officers and crews of vessels; and the United States Maritime Commission may terminate charters of public vessels during such time.

*June 29, 1936 (49 Stat. 1993, sec. 302 (h) ; 2010, sec. 712 (d)).

To the extent that this legislation authorizes the Maritime Commission to terminate charters of public vessels during any national emergency proclaimed by the President (sec. 712 (d)), the authority thereunder is no longer needed. This provision was included in appendix B (Permanent Statutes Effective Only During an Emergency), attached to the President's message of February 19, 1947. With respect to the statutes in that category, the President stated that it is preferable that operations thereunder should lapse rather than to have the statutes repealed. He has requested the heads of the executive departments to discontinue not later than March 15, 1947, the exercise of the powers derived from these statutes by virtue of the existence of the emergencies of 1939 and 1941.

The provision of this act authorizing the President to suspend citizenship requirements for officers and crews of certain vessels during a national emergency (sec. 302), was mentioned by the President in Appendix E (Statutes Which Should Be Continued for the Period or Purpose Stipulated), attached to his message of February 19, 1947. Legislation pertaining to this matter has now been enacted (Pub. Law 27, 80th Cong., approved March 31, 1947).

420. "*Whenever the President shall proclaim that the security of the national defense makes it advisable, or during any national emergency declared by proclamation of the President*," the United States Maritime Commission may terminate charters of vessels, and may requisition, etc., vessels of citizens for any period during such emergency.

*August 7, 1939 (53 Stat. 1254, sec. 1 (d) ; 1255, sec. 3 (a)).

This statute was contained in appendix B (Permanent Statutes Effective Only During an Emergency), attached to the President's message of February 19, 1947. With respect to the statutes in that category, the President stated that it is preferable that operations thereunder should lapse rather than to have the statutes repealed. He requested the heads of the executive departments to discontinue not later than March 15, 1947, the exercise of the powers derived from these statutes by virtue of the existence of the emergencies of 1939 and 1941.

421. Suspension of restrictions on use of Maritime Commission's laid-up vessels, in section 510 (g) of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936 (53 Stat. 1185) *until 6 months after the present war*, and authority to sell or charter certain vessels during this same period.

May 14, 1940 (54 Stat. 216-217, ch. 201), extended June 16, 1942 (56 Stat. 370, ch. 416).

This statute may be repealed inasmuch as the authority provided thereunder is no longer needed and its effectiveness is limited to the present war.

422. Provisions for determination of foreign construction costs under section 502 (b) of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936 (52 Stat.

956, ch. 600, sec. 10, amended by 53 Stat. 1183, ch. 417, sec. 6), *until 6 months after the present war*.

June 11, 1940 (54 Stat. 306, ch. 327), extended June 16, 1942 (56 Stat. 370, ch. 416).

The recommendation made with respect to item 421, above, is applicable here.

423. Provisions for marine insurance and reinsurance under Subtitle—Insurance of title II of Merchant Marine Act, 1936 (added by act of 1940) *until 6 months after the present war*.

June 29, 1940 (54 Stat. 689–691, ch. 447 “secs. 221–228”), extended April 11, 1942 (56 Stat. 214–217, ch. 240).

This statute may be repealed inasmuch as the authority provided thereunder is no longer needed and its effectiveness is limited to the present war.

424. Suspension of 8-hour day on United States Maritime Commission contracts and authority to modify existing contracts for construction, etc., of vessels, *until 6 months after the present war*.

October 10, 1940 (54 Stat. 1092, ch. 838), extended June 16, 1942 (56 Stat. 371, ch. 416).

The recommendation made with respect to item 423, above, is applicable here.

425. Emergency provisions for construction and chartering of vessels by Maritime Commission extended *until 6 months after the present war* (sec. 4 was repealed by act of May 7, 1943, 57 Stat. 77, ch. 93, sec 5).

May 2, 1941 (55 Stat. 148–150, ch. 84, secs. 1–3, 5), extended June 16, 1942 (56 Stat. 371, ch. 416).

The recommendation made with respect to item 423, above, is applicable here.

426. Authority of the President to purchase, requisition, etc., foreign merchant vessels lying idle in waters under jurisdiction of the United States and of the United States Maritime Commission to charter foreign vessels and to recharter, insure, purchase, etc., same, extended *until 6 months after the present war*.

June 6, 1941 (55 Stat. 242–245, ch. 174), extended June 16, 1942 (56 Stat. 371, ch. 416).

The authority conferred by this legislation should be continued in force for the time being in order to provide for the settlement of questions which have arisen thereunder.

427. Authority of the President to authorize the issuance of warrants for priorities in transportation by merchant vessels, extended *until 6 months after the present war*.

July 14, 1941 (55 Stat. 591–592, ch. 297), extended June 16, 1942 (56 Stat. 371, ch. 416).

This statute may be repealed inasmuch as the authority provided thereunder is no longer needed and its effectiveness is limited to the present war. The warrant operations authorized thereunder have already ceased.

428. Provisions for lease of certain merchant vessels under the Lease-Lend Act, *until 6 months after the present war*.

March 18, 1943 (57 Stat. 25, ch. 17).

This legislation establishes the authority for the lease to foreign governments of merchant vessels constructed with funds appropriated to the Maritime Commission. The authority to enter into new leases has expired. Negotiations are presently under way for the orderly return of the vessels if they are not to be purchased by the governments presently having possession. It is recommended that this provision not be disturbed for the time being.

429. Whenever in the opinion of the War Shipping Administrator insurance is required in the *prosecution of the war effort* which cannot be obtained at reasonable rates or upon reasonable conditions from companies authorized to do insurance business in any State, he may provide insurance protection against legal liabilities of companies performing services or providing facilities for public or private vessels.

*March 24, 1943 (57 Stat. 51, sec. 3 (i)).

This provision constitutes an amendment to title II of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, as amended, on the subject of insurance. As stated above in item 423, which relates to the latter act, this legislation may be repealed inasmuch as the authority provided thereunder is no longer needed and its effectiveness in any event is limited to the present war.

430. Grant of extensions of time within which deposits in ship construction reserve funds shall be expended *until 6 months after the present war* (amending sec. 511 (h) of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, 54 Stat. 1107).

June 17, 1943 (57 Stat. 158, ch. 130 (d)).

This legislation may be repealed inasmuch as the provision is no longer required and its effectiveness in any event is limited to the present war.

431. Authorized suspension of operation of statute of limitation under insurance agreements *until 2 years after the present war* (adding provision to sec. 226 (a) of Merchant Marine Act of 1936 (54 Stat. 691), as amended by 56 Stat. 216).

April 24, 1944 (58 Stat. 216, ch. 178).

The 2-year period suspending the operation of the statute of limitation provided by this statute following the end of the war should be retained. With this limitation the statute may be repealed. It is recommended that the statute be repealed, such repeal to become effective 2 years from the date of the repealing statute.

432. Operation of vessels in commercial service by United States, with certain exceptions, authorized only *until the termination of hostilities*.

†March 8, 1946 (Public Law 321, sec. 7 (b)).

This statute has already been terminated by the cessation of hostilities proclaimed by the President on December 31, 1946.

433. Agreement by purchaser of vessel of Maritime Commission that if vessel is used by United States *prior to termination of "unlimited emergency"* the compensation for use shall be limited to 15 percent per annum of statutory sale price, a prerequisite to adjustment for prior sales to citizens.

March 8, 1946 (Public Law 321, sec. 9 (c, 3)).

This legislation contains no expiration provision as such but provides the measure of compensation to be paid by the United States for the use of ships by the Maritime Commission during the unlimited emergency subsequent to their sale to private owners. This law was included in appendix E (Statutes Which Should Be Continued for the Period or Purpose Stipulated) of the President's message of February 19, 1947, and it should remain in effect accordingly.

434. Liability of United States for loss of merchant vessels used by United States is limited to period ending *September 3, 1947*.

March 8, 1946 (Public Law 321, sec. 10).

The foregoing legislation, which is part of the Merchant Ship Sales Act, limits, as a prerequisite to purchase or charter of a vessel or readjustment of a prior sale, the liability of the United States for loss before September 3, 1947, of a vessel used by the United States under a charter effected before March 8, 1946. This is a post VJ-day enactment and should remain in effect until the date specified.

435. Time limit for sale or charter of war-built vessels by United States Maritime Commission under the Merchant Ship Sales Act, *January 1, 1948*.

March 8, 1946 (Public Law 321, sec. 14).

This legislation was enacted after VJ-day and should remain in effect until the date specified.

436. Receipts from operation of functions of War Shipping Administration transferred to the United States Maritime Commission are to be available *until March 1, 1947*, for carrying out transferred functions.

July 23, 1946 (Public Law 521).

This legislation was extended until July 1, 1947, by Public Law 6, Eightieth Congress.

6. MERCHANT MARINE OFFICERS AND MEN

437. No master, mate, pilot, or engineer of steam vessels licensed under title 52 of the Revised Statutes is to be liable to draft "*in time of war*" except for the performance of such duties as are required under his license.

*October 22, 1914 (38 Stat. 765, ch. 334).

This is a permanent statute effective in time of war. Authority thereunder may be permitted to lapse, but the statute should not be repealed.

438. The Maritime Commission is to award medals to merchant marine personnel who *on or after September 3, 1939, or during the war* distinguish themselves by outstanding service in line of duty.

April 11, 1942 (56 Stat. 217, ch. 241).

This act may be repealed inasmuch as the authority provided is no longer needed and the act's effectiveness is limited to the present war.

439. Provisions relating to officers and crews of vessels under control of War Shipping Administration (during continuance of the First War Powers Act, title I), *until 6 months after the present war*.

March 24, 1943 (57 Stat. 45-51, ch. 26, secs. 1, 5).

These provisions of law should remain in effect until July 1, 1947, the present termination date for maritime ship operations under Public Law 6 of the Eightieth Congress. No further extension beyond that date is required. It is recommended that this statute be repealed, such repeal to be effective July 1, 1947, except as to voyages started before that date.

440. Authority for awarding of insignia, medal, or device to merchant sailors in recognition of their services is to expire *2 years after the present war*.

May 10, 1943 (57 Stat. 82, ch. 96, sec. 4).

This provision may be repealed on the condition that the authority conferred remain in effect for the 2-year period specified in order to carry out fully the responsibility created thereby. It is recommended that this provision be repealed, such repeal to be effective 2 years from the date of the approval of the repealing statute.

441. Provision in Public Health Service Act that seamen employed on foreign-flag vessels owned or operated by citizens of United States, etc., be entitled to certain benefits for seamen on vessels of the United States, *until 6 months after the present war*.

July 1, 1944 (58 Stat. 714, ch. 373, sec. 610 (c)).

The authority under the cited act is required further only for the purpose of providing a period for transition. It is recommended that the statute be repealed, such repeal to be effective 6 months from the date of the approval of the repealing statute.

442. Any person who, after May 1, 1940, and *before the termination of the "unlimited emergency"* (a) completes a period of substantially continuous service in the merchant marine, or (b) serves in the merchant marine within 30 days, either before or after active military or naval service in the land or naval forces of the United States, shall be entitled to reemployment benefits as provided in the act of June 23, 1943.

August 8, 1946 (Public Law 660).

The period entitling any person entering service in the merchant marine to the benefits of this statute may be terminated immediately, inasmuch as the statute confers reemployment benefits upon persons serving in the merchant marine equivalent to those established for persons inducted under the Selective Service and Training Act of 1940. The law was included in appendix D to the President's message of February 19, 1947, accompanied by the recommendation that it be extended to provide benefits for any persons entering the merchant marine prior to March 31, 1947, or such later date as persons may be inducted under the Selective Service and Training Act of 1940. Because possibility of inductions into the armed forces ceased with the expiration of the draft law on March 31, 1947, there is no longer

any need for the extension of the legislation creating reemployment benefits for service in the merchant marine.

7. WATER CARRIERS, INSPECTION OF MERCHANT VESSELS, ETC.

443. Concealing, removing, etc., marks placed on American vessels is not penalized if done to prevent *capture by an enemy*.

*March 2, 1929 (45 Stat. 1495 (e)), amended May 26, 1939 (53 Stat. 783, sec. 2).

The provisions of the foregoing legislation need no longer be continued in effect, but the law is part of our permanent war legislation and should not be repealed.

444. Under contracts for the carriage of goods by sea, neither the carrier nor the ship is to be liable for loss or damage arising or resulting from an "*act of war*" or "*act of public enemies*."

*April 16, 1936 (49 Stat. 1210, sec. 4 (2) (e) (f)).

The comment made in respect to item 443, above, is applicable here.

445. Exemption of Navy and Coast Guard vessels from certain requirements as to lights, *until July 1, 1948*.

December 3, 1945 (59 Stat. 590-591, ch. 511).

This is post VJ-day legislation which should be permitted to continue in effect until the date specified.

446. Permission for vessels of Canadian registry to transport iron ore between United States ports on Great Lakes *until 6 months after the present war*.

January 27, 1942 (56 Stat. 19-20, ch. 21), extended August 1, 1942 (56 Stat. 735-736, ch. 544).

In view of the inadequacy of American vessels for the movement of iron ore on the Great Lakes during the 1947 shipping season, it is recommended that no action be taken to terminate this statute until after December 1, 1947. When action is taken to terminate this statute, consideration should be given to providing a period of grace during which transportation started before or immediately after such expiration may be completed without subjecting the cargo to forfeiture.

447. Waiver of navigation and vessel inspection laws, upon request of the Secretary of the Navy or the Secretary of War, authorized under the Second War Powers Act, *until March 31, 1947*.

March 27, 1942 (56 Stat. 180, ch. 199, title V, sec. 501), amended June 29, 1946 (Public Law 475).

The foregoing legislation constituted Title V of the Second War Powers Act, as amended, which expired on March 31, 1947. Certain of the authority thereunder was extended (Public Laws Nos. 27 and 28, 80th Congress, approved March 31, 1947).

8. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

448. The Secretaries of War, Navy, and Commerce are jointly to prescribe regulations governing the Coast and Geodetic Survey "*in time of war*."

*May 22, 1917 (40 Stat. 88, sec. 16).

The authority created by this statute need no longer be continued in effect, but the statute is a part of our permanent war legislation and should not be repealed.

(a) Provision that regulations governing temporary promotions in Coast and Geodetic Survey shall be similar to those of Navy personnel *in time of war or national emergency determined by the President, and during such period thereafter as the President shall determine, but not later than June 30 of the fiscal year following that in which the war or emergency shall terminate.*

December 3, 1942 (56 Stat. 1038).

This statute was omitted from Senate Document No. 5. It is a part of our permanent war and emergency legislation and should not be repealed. The Department of Commerce requests that the statute be continued in effect as long as similar legislation relating to Army and Navy personnel continues in effect. (See items 113, 175, and 63-66.)

9. COAST GUARD

449. Operation of the Coast Guard as part of the Navy, subject to orders of the Secretary of the Navy, *"in time of war or when the President shall so direct."*

*January 28, 1915 (38 Stat. 800-801, sec. 1).

This is a permanent statute. The authority conferred thereby is not being used and may be permitted to lapse, but it is recommended that the statute be retained as part of our permanent legislation.

450. Provision subjecting personnel of the Coast Guard, when operating as part of the Navy, to the laws governing the Navy.

*August 29, 1916 (39 Stat. 600).

The recommendation made in respect to item 449, above, is applicable here.

451. *"Whenever the President by proclamation or Executive order declares a national emergency to exist by reason of actual or threatened war,"* the Secretary of the Treasury (or the Secretary of the Navy whenever the Coast Guard operates as part of the Navy) may assume control, etc., over vessels, foreign or domestic, and United States ports, under the Espionage Act.

*June 15, 1917 (40 Stat. 220).

The cited provision was listed in the President's message of February 19, 1947, in appendix B (Permanent Statutes Effective Only During an Emergency). With respect to the statutes in that category, the President stated that it is preferable that operations conducted under them should lapse rather than that the statutes should be repealed. As stated in that message, the President has requested the heads of the executive departments to discontinue not later than March 15, 1947, the exercise of the powers derived from these statutes by virtue of the existence of the emergencies of 1939 and 1941.

452. Authority of the Secretary of the Navy *"in time of war,"* to man any Coast Guard station or maintain any house of refuge as a Coast Guard station.

*August 29, 1916 (39 Stat. 601).

This is a permanent statute. The authority conferred thereby is not being used and may be permitted to lapse, but it is recommended that the statute be retained as part of our permanent legislation.

453. Authority of the Commandant to order any member of the Coast Guard Reserve to active duty "*in time of war or during any period of national emergency declared by the President to exist*" and require active duty "*throughout the war or until the President declares that such national emergency no longer exists*"; but the Commandant may release any member from active duty "*in time of war.*"

Chief warrant and warrant officers and enlisted men of the Regular Coast Guard may receive appointments in the Reserve, under which they may be required to serve "*only in time of war or during any period of national emergency declared by the President to exist.*"

*February 19, 1941 (55 Stat. 11, secs. 201, 202, 205; 13, sec. 214).

The recommendation made in respect to item 452, above, is applicable here.

454. Authority of the Secretary of the Treasury to contract for Coast Guard vessels and aircraft *during the "limited emergency."*

July 11, 1941 (55 Stat. 585, ch. 290, sec. 3).

This provision may be repealed. The President in his message to the Congress of February 19, 1947, included this statute in appendix A (Statutes Which Should Be Repealed).

455. Provision that upon first reporting for active duty "*in time of war or national emergency,*" officers of the Coast Guard Reserve shall be paid an additional sum of \$150 for uniforms, and enlisted men of the Reserve may be issued such additional articles as are required to give them the same outfit as that for the enlisted personnel of the Regular Coast Guard.

*July 11, 1941 (55 Stat. 588, ch. 290, sec. 10 (5)).

The cited provision is a permanent statute applicable only in time of war or national emergency. Authority thereunder may be permitted to lapse, but the provision should not be repealed.

456. "*During any period of national emergency proclaimed by the President,*" the Secretary of the Treasury may purchase or accept as a gift, for use of the Coast Guard, any motorboat, yacht, or other small craft owned by citizens of the United States and suitable for such use; if the Coast Guard operates as part of the Navy "*during any period of national emergency,*" this authority may be exercised by the Secretary of the Navy.

*December 16, 1941 (55 Stat. 807).

The cited provision was listed in the President's message of February 19, 1947, in appendix B (Permanent Statutes Effective Only During An Emergency). With respect to the statutes in that category, the President stated that it is preferable that operations conducted under them should lapse rather than that the statutes should be repealed. As stated in that message, the President has requested the heads of the executive departments to discontinue not later than March 15, 1947, the exercise of the powers derived from these statutes by virtue of the existence of the emergencies of 1939 and 1941.

457. Authority for appointments and enlistments in the Women's Reserve as branch of Coast Guard Reserve, *until 6 months after the present war*.

November 23, 1942 (56 Stat. 1020-1021, ch. 639).

The cited provision may be repealed. While under its terms this statute does not expire until 6 months after the present war, the Women's Reserve of the Coast Guard Reserve is completely demobilized, and the authority for appointments and enlistments therein is no longer required.

458. Authority for grade and rank of Admiral on the active list of the Regular Coast Guard, *until 6 months after the present war*.

March 21, 1945 (59 Stat. 37, ch. 30).

This statute should be retained as long as comparable statutes relating to war-time ranks in other branches of the armed forces are retained (item 118, Marine Corps—General, act of March 21, 1945, 59 Stat. 36, 37; item 116, Navy—Fleet Admiral, act of December 14, 1944, 58 Stat. 802, 803; item 69, Army—General, act of December 14, 1944, 58 Stat. 802, 903).

10. WEATHER BUREAU

459. Provision for scholarships for meteorological students in weather forecasting, under Secretary of Commerce, *during the present war*; contracts for instruction are limited to *1 year after the war*.

October 29, 1942 (56 Stat. 1012, ch. 632).

It is recommended that the cited provision be repealed immediately.

K. JUDICIARY

1. JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS, CIVIL AND CRIMINAL, GENERALLY

460. Special punishments are prescribed "*in time of war*" for certain offenses, such as communicating plans of defense to foreign governments, making false statements to interfere with operation of national forces, etc., under Espionage Act.

*June 15, 1917 (40 Stat. 218-219) as amended March 28, 1940 (54 Stat. 79, sec. 2).

It is recommended that the authority under this statute not be disturbed at this time.

461. Penalties are imposed under the *Trading with the Enemy Act* for unlicensed (1) trading in the United States with an enemy or ally of an enemy, (2) transportation of an enemy to or from the United States; also for sending out of, or receiving into, the United States any communication except in the regular course of the mail. Corporations are required to transmit to the Alien Property Custodian lists of stockholders believed to be enemies; the President may require property of enemies, etc., to be conveyed to the Alien Property Custodian (amended and broadened by act of November 4, 1918; 40 Stat. 1020); persons holding property, etc., for enemies are required to make report to the Alien Property Custodian; regulations are prescribed concerning applications for patents, etc., by enemies.

*October 6, 1917 (40 Stat. 411-426) amended March 8, 1946 (Public Law 322).

The authority under the cited provisions of the Trading with the Enemy Act continues to be required, particularly in the administration of the programs of the Treasury and Justice Departments under section 5 (b) of the act, mentioned under item 233, *supra*, and it is strongly recommended that the Trading with the Enemy Act, as amended, be excepted from any legislation terminating war or emergency powers.

462. "*Whenever there is a declared war between the United States and any foreign nation or government,*" persons 14 years of age or over, citizens, etc., of a hostile nation, are liable to removal as alien enemies; and the President is authorized to establish regulations concerning the conduct to be observed toward such aliens.

*April 16, 1918 (40 Stat. 531, ch. 55).

The cited statute is permanent legislation, effective during the period stated. Many persons ordered deported thereunder during World War II have resisted through proceedings in the courts. An important case in this respect is *Citizens Protective League v. Clark* (155 F. 2d 290), in which certiorari recently was denied by the Supreme Court of the United States. Pending a decision in this case, the program for the deportation of such aliens was necessarily delayed. Accordingly, termination at this time of the authority under this statute would seriously disrupt the program and would, in considerable measure, defeat the purpose for which the statute was enacted. It is recommended that the statute not be disturbed at this time.

463. "*When the United States is at war,*" the following acts are declared unlawful unless in accordance with rules prescribed by the President: Departure from or entry into the United States by an alien; transportation into or from the United States of prohibited persons; making false statements in applications for permits to depart or enter, etc.

*May 22, 1918 (40 Stat. 559).

The cited statute has been implemented by Presidential Proclamation No. 2523 of November 14, 1941, and joint regulations of the Secretary of State and the Attorney General issued pursuant thereto, and presently governs the entry into and departure from the United States of aliens. The statute is permanent legislation. Certain controls thereunder which are considered necessary in view of present world conditions may be removed by administrative action when this is determined to be feasible. It is therefore recommended that no action be taken at this time to terminate the authority under this statute.

464. Persons subject to military law are not liable to prosecution for crimes committed 2 years before arraignment, except for "*desertion committed in time of war,*" etc. (Article of War, 39).

*June 4, 1920 (41 Stat. 794).

The cited provision is permanent legislation. It is recommended that it be left undisturbed pending consideration by the Congress of legislation proposing revision of the Articles of War (H. R. 2575, S. 903, 80th Cong.).

465. Restrictions in act of May 22, 1918, on entry or departure from the United States during war made applicable *during the "unlimited emergency"* (amending sec. 1 of act of May 22, 1918, 40 Stat. 559 above).

June 21, 1941 (55 Stat. 252, ch. 210).

This statute amends the act of May 22, 1918 (item 463, above), in several important particulars, and provided that the act, as amended, would apply during the unlimited emergency as well as in time of war. The statute continues to be needed. Moreover, legislation proposing amendments to the present law on this subject will be presented to the Congress for its consideration. Under the circumstances, it is recommended that this statute remain undisturbed for the time being.

466. Authority of the President under the First War Powers Act to have communications between United States and foreign countries censored, *during the present war*.

December 18, 1941 (55 Stat. 840, sec. 303).

The authority conferred by this provision is no longer being exercised and the provision may be repealed.

467. Suspension of the running of statutes of limitation applicable to certain offenses, *until 3 years after the termination of hostilities*.

†August 24, 1942 (56 Stat. 747-748, ch. 555) extended July 1, 1944 (58 Stat. 667, ch. 358, sec. 19 (c)) and October 3, 1944 (58 Stat. 781, ch. 479, sec. 28).

The cited provision was affected by the President's Proclamation No. 2714 of December 31, 1946, declaring the cessation of hostilities. It is recommended that the provision be permitted to lapse according to its terms.

468. Extension of statute of limitations for prosecutions in connection with the Pearl Harbor catastrophe *until 6 months after cessation of hostilities in present war with Japan*.

†December 20, 1943 (57 Stat. 605, ch. 371) extended June 7, 1945 (59 Stat. 233, ch. 176).

The cited provision was affected by the President's Proclamation No. 2714 of December 31, 1946, declaring the cessation of hostilities. Whether the provision should be disturbed in anywise is a matter involving legislative discretion, concerning which no recommendation is made.

2. FEDERAL COURTS

469. District courts are to have original jurisdiction of prizes captured by the United States "*during war*" and said courts may appoint special prize commissioners to exercise duties abroad; the War Shipping Administration may appropriate prize property for use of the United States; reciprocal privileges are to be accorded cobelligerents of the United States.

*August 18, 1942 (56 Stat. 746-747) amended July 1, 1944 (58 Stat. 678) and November 14, 1945 (59 Stat. 581, ch. 472).

The cited provision, which is permanent legislation, continues to be needed to support the jurisdiction of our courts in prize proceedings pending therein. It is, accordingly, recommended that the statute be left undisturbed at this time.

3. PROTECTION OF TRADE AND COMMERCE AGAINST UNLAWFUL RESTRAINTS AND MONOPOLIES

470. Suspension of prosecutions under antitrust laws or Federal Trade Commission Act, on request of Chairman of War Production Board, *until 6 months after the present war*.

June 11, 1942 (56 Stat. 357, ch. 404, sec. 12).

This provision may be terminated forthwith, provided that outstanding certificates, unless sooner revoked by administrative action, are continued in effect for a period of 6 month from the date of such legislation.

471. Until *January 1, 1948*, the Sherman Act, and certain other acts are not to apply to the business of insurance.

March 9, 1945 (59 Stat. 34, ch. 20, sec. 3 (a)).

The cited provision is not a war measure. The terminal date specified—January 1, 1948—merely denotes the end of the period before the Sherman Act and other Federal regulatory statutes are made applicable to the business of insurance (to the extent that such business is not regulated by State law).

4. BANKRUPTCY

472. Time within which farmers may file petitions under chapter VIII, section 75 (c) of the Bankruptcy Act of July 1, 1898, extended to *April 1, 1947*.

March 3, 1933 (47 Stat. 1471, ch. 204, sec. 1 "sec. 75 (c)") superseded June 3, 1946 (Public Law 395).

The cited provision has already expired according to its terms.

5. PATENTS, COPYRIGHTS, AND TRADE-MARKS

(Secrecy of inventions and use by United States, see 6, Patent Office)

473. Whenever the "*disruption or suspension of facilities*" makes it temporarily impossible for authors or copyright owners (who are citizens of the United States or nationals of countries which accord equal treatment to United States citizens) to comply with the conditions prescribed by the copyright laws of the United States in the case of works first published abroad, the President may extend the time for such compliance.

September 25, 1941 (55 Stat. 732, ch. 421).

This statute is permanent legislation. The State Department is now negotiating with additional nations for reciprocal benefits in respect to the subject matter embraced in this item. In view of the pendency of these negotiations, it is recommended that the cited statute be permitted to continue in force.

474. Time limit for filing of applications for renewal of certain foreign trade-marks, *July 17, 1949*.

July 17, 1946 (Public Law 517).

The cited statute contributes in an important way to the relationships of the United States with other countries, and it is recommended that the terminal period prescribed not be disturbed.

475. Extension of time for filing applications for patents; if rights had not expired on September 8, 1939, etc., and for payment of certain fees, when time limit has lapsed due to war conditions, to *August 8, 1947*.

August 8, 1946 (Public Law 690, secs. 1, 3).

The grace period provided in the cited statute continues to be utilized, and it is, accordingly, recommended that the cited provisions be permitted to remain in effect until the date specified—August 8, 1947.

6. PATENT OFFICE

476. If it is found that the publication of an invention by the granting of a patent might be detrimental to the *safety or defense of the United States*, such grant may be withheld until the termination of the war.

*October 6, 1917 (40 Stat. 394, ch. 95; 40 Stat. 422, sec. 10 (i)) amended July 1, 1940 (54 Stat. 710, ch. 501).

In order adequately to safeguard naval research and development work, the publication of certain inventions by the granting of patents and publication of data as to such inventions, in the opinion of the Navy Department, should be restricted at all times. There has been, or will shortly be, presented to the Congress proposed legislation to effect this objective. Accordingly, it is recommended that the authority contained in the cited statute be continued in effect until this proposed legislation has been considered by the Congress.

477. Authority of the Commissioner of Patents to order that certain inventions be kept secret, etc., *during the present war*.

July 1, 1940 (54 Stat. 710–711, ch. 501) amended August 21, 1941 (55 Stat. 657, ch. 393) and extended June 16, 1942 (56 Stat. 370, ch. 415).

The recommendation made in respect to item 476, above, is applicable here.

478. “*During the time when the United States is at war*,” restriction is placed on the publication of data as to inventions, when such publication is deemed detrimental to the public safety or defense.

*June 16, 1942 (56 Stat. 370, ch. 415).

The recommendation made in respect to item 476, above, is applicable here.

479. Provision for adjustment of royalties for use of inventions for the benefit of the United States, in aid of prosecution of the war, *until 6 months after the present war*.

October 31, 1942 (56 Stat. 1013–1015, ch. 634).

It is recommended that this statute not be disturbed for the time being, pending action by the Congress on proposed legislation concerning this subject.

480. Authority of the Commissioner of Patents to designate examiners to serve temporarily as examiners in chief, *until August 7, 1949*.
August 7, 1946 (Public Law 620).

The cited statute is not a war measure in the usual sense. It may be permitted to expire according to its terms on the date specified—August 7, 1949.

7. IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

481. Any person who deserts the military or naval forces of the United States, or who leaves the jurisdiction of the United States *in order to avoid being drafted into the military or naval service*, becomes ineligible for citizenship, and such deserters are barred from holding any office of trust or profit or of exercising the rights of citizens.

This provision makes ineligible for United States citizenship persons who "at any time during which the United States has been or shall be at war" deserted the armed forces of this country or evaded military service under the circumstances and conditions prescribed by the statute. It constitutes section 306 of the Nationality Act of 1940 and was designed as permanent legislation reflecting the policy of the Congress. Its retention is deemed desirable and it is recommended that no action be taken with respect thereto. (See also item 393).

482. A person who is a national of the United States, whether by birth or naturalization, loses that nationality upon conviction of deserting the military or naval service of the United States *in time of war*, but restoration to active duty with such military or naval forces or reenlistment or induction "*in time of war*" shall restore such nationality or citizenship and all civil and political rights connected therewith.

Children of a citizen who has served in the armed forces of the United States *between December 7, 1941, and the termination of hostilities* in World War II, are included among "nationals and citizens of the United States at birth."

†*Nationality Act of October 14, 1940 (54 Stat. 1139, sec. 201; 1141, sec. 306; 1150, sec. 326; 1169, sec. 401 (g)) amended January 20, 1944 (58 Stat. 4, sec. 1) and July 31, 1946 (Public Law 571).

The cited matter pertains to two provisions of the Nationality Act of 1940. The first provides for loss of United States nationality by a citizen who deserted the armed forces in time of war under the circumstances prescribed by the statute. It also provides that citizenship may be restored under certain conditions after the individual is restored to active duty in time of war or is reenlisted or inducted in time of war as prescribed by the statute. The recommendation made with respect to item 481, above, is applicable to this provision.

The second provision mentioned confers citizenship on a child born outside the United States to a citizen parent if such parent is otherwise qualified under the statute and has served or shall serve honorably in the armed forces of the United States after December 7, 1941, and before the date of the termination of hostilities in the present war. Presidential Proclamation 2714 of December 31, 1946, fixed the date of termination of hostilities, and accordingly it is unnecessary for any further action to be taken in connection with this section.

483. "*If the United States is at war*," and the deportation of a deportable alien is impracticable or inconvenient because of enemy occupation of the country whence such alien came, he may be deported (1) to the foreign country wherein is located his recognized government in exile, or (2) to the country which is proximate to the country of

which he is a citizen, or (3) with the consent of the country of which he is a citizen, to any other country.

*July 13, 1943 (57 Stat. 553, ch. 230).

The cited statute, which is an amendment to section 20 of the Immigration Act of 1917, is permanent legislation. It permits deportation of undesirable aliens to other countries when it is impracticable to deport them to the countries from which they came. It is recommended that the statute not be disturbed at this time.

484. "*Whenever the United States shall be in a state of war,*" a national of the United States who renounces his nationality before an officer designated by the Attorney General shall lose his nationality if the Attorney General approves such renunciation as not being contrary to the interests of national defense.

*July 1, 1944 (58 Stat. 677, ch. 368).

The primary purpose of the above-mentioned law is to authorize renunciation of nationality by certain American citizens whose loyalty to the United States was secondary to their loyalty to enemy countries, but who could not be removed from the United States because of their American citizenship. It is considered in the best interests of the United States that no action be taken to terminate the authority under this statute, and it is so recommended.

485. Time limit for application for admission of alien spouses and minor children of citizen members of the armed forces or veterans who served in World War II *between December 7, 1941, and termination of hostilities*, as nonquota immigrants, etc., is *December 28, 1948*.

†December 28, 1945 (59 Stat. 659, ch. 591).

This is the statute commonly known as the "War Brides Act." It provides for the admission to the United States without regard to various provisions of the immigration laws of the alien spouses and alien children of United States citizens who served in the armed forces of this country during the Second World War if application for admission is made within 3 years after December 28, 1945. Presidential Proclamation 2714 of December 31, 1946, in declaring the termination of hostilities effectively terminated the period of service which is the basis for the privileges granted by this act. It is suggested, therefore, that no further action is necessary by the Congress in connection with this law.

486. Time limit for reciprocal nonquota status of certain Philippine and United States citizens, *July 1, 1951*.

April 30, 1946 (Public Law 371, sec. 231, 331).

The cited provision relates to the mentioned sections of the Philippine Trade Act. Section 231 makes provision for granting nonquota immigration status to certain citizens of the Philippines who previously lived in the United States and seek to return to this country before July 3, 1951. Section 331 provides similar nonquota privileges during the same period for citizens of the United States who wish to return to the Philippines. These sections are an integral part of the plan of reciprocity between the United States and the Philippines which was established by the Philippine Trade Act and it is recommended that the provisions not be disturbed.

487. Time limit for admission of fiancées or fiancés of veterans or servicemen who served in World War II *between September 1, 1939 and treaty of peace or termination of hostilities*, as nonimmigrant temporary visitors, *July 1, 1947*.

†June 29, 1946 (Public Law 471).

The cited statute was designed to facilitate the admission into the United States, prior to July 1, 1947, of alien fiancés or fiancées of members of the armed forces of the United States who served during the period specified. In declaring the termination of hostilities Presidential Proclamation 2714 of December 31, 1946, effectively terminated the period of service which is the basis for the privilege granted by this act.

488. Time limit for naturalization of former citizens who have lost citizenship by voting in foreign political elections, by taking oath prescribed by section 335 of the Nationality Code, *August 7, 1947* (adding a paragraph to sec. 323 of the Nationality Code).

August 7, 1946 (Public Law 614).

The mentioned provision adds a new paragraph to section 323 of the Nationality Act of 1940. A reference in the paragraph to the Second World War must be read in conjunction with all of section 323, since the last sentence of the first paragraph of that section provides that "the Second World War shall be deemed to have commenced on September 1, 1939, and shall continue until such time as the United States shall cease to be in a state of war," for the purposes of the entire section. The cited provision establishes an expeditious method by which a former citizen of the United States may regain citizenship if he lost that status by voting in certain foreign political elections. It will be noted that it applies only to persons who lost American citizenship prior to August 7, 1946, and such persons may regain nationality in the expeditious manner provided by the statute only if they do so prior to August 7, 1947. Under these circumstances, congressional action with respect to the provisions of this paragraph of section 323 would appear to be unnecessary.

It should be noted that the first paragraph of section 323 provides an expeditious method by which a former citizen of the United States may regain citizenship if he lost that status by reason of entering the armed forces of certain foreign countries during the Second World War. It is apparent that insofar as the first paragraph of section 323 is concerned, a person may still enter the armed forces of certain foreign countries and, if by so doing he loses his American nationality, he may regain his citizenship in the expeditious manner provided. Whether the authority under this provision should now be terminated is a matter involving legislative discretion concerning which no recommendation is made.

8. CLAIMS AGAINST THE UNITED STATES

489. When a claim against the United States accrues *in time of war*, to a person in the military or naval service, or when war intervenes within 5 years after accrual of such claim, it may be presented within *5 years after the close of the war*, even though this would exceed the ordinary limitation of 10 years.

*October 9, 1940 (54 Stat. 1061, ch. 788, sec. 1).

The cited statute is permanent legislation which provides a period of limitations for presentation of claims against the United States in time of peace as well as in time of war. The 5-year period after peace is established which is provided by the statute for the presenting by a person serving in the military or naval forces of the United States of a claim which accrues in time of war or when war intervenes within 5 years may now be permitted to begin so far as claims accruing during or before World War II are concerned. However, the statute should not be repealed.

490. Time limit for presentation of written claims under section 18 of the Employees' Compensation Act of September 7, 1916, for injury or death of Public Health Service commissioned officers occurring between November 10, 1943, and termination of present war, is *1 year after the termination of the present war*.

July 1, 1944 (58 Stat. 713, ch. 373, sec. 605 (c)).

The cited provision may be repealed, such repeal to become effective 1 year from the date of the approval of the repealing statute in order to supply reasonable notice and opportunity to affected persons to make elections and claims which they may have delayed making in reliance upon the present terms of this section.

491. Legal proceedings against the United States under the provisions of the Public Vessels Act for damages caused by vessels of the Navy or in the naval service, or for compensation for towages or salvage services shall, "*in time of war*" be suspended until 6 months after the cessation of hostilities, if the Secretary of the Navy certifies that the prosecution of such suit would tend to endanger the security of naval operations.

†*July 3, 1944 (58 Stat. 723-726).

The cited statute is permanent legislation. This provision is affected by the President's Proclamation No. 2714 of December 31, 1946, declaring the cessation of hostilities, and it will lapse on June 30, 1947. It is recommended that the provision be left undisturbed.

492. Time limit for filing of claims for certain losses under Government war contracts, *February 7, 1947*.

August 7, 1946 (Public Law 657, sec. 3).

The terminal date—February 7, 1947—prescribed in the cited provision having been reached, this provision has now lapsed.

I. LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE

1. MEASURES RELATING TO EDUCATION, LABOR, AND PUBLIC WELFARE GENERALLY

493. Time limit for training of 100 Filipinos in United States schools, in public-health methods, under the Philippine Rehabilitation Act, *January 1, 1948*.

April 30, 1946 (Public Law 370, sec. 305 (b)).

The cited provision is not a war measure. It is recommended that the terminal date specified be left undisturbed at this time.

494. Reciprocal benefits for World War II veterans of United States and governments allied with United States since December 7, 1941, and *prior to termination of World War II*.

July 11, 1946 (Public Law 499).

The cited statute is permanent legislation. It authorizes the Veterans' Administration to make available, on a reciprocal basis only, certain benefits, services, and supplies to personnel of the armed forces of any nation allied with the United States "in the present war * * * since December 7, 1941, and prior to the termination" of the war. This statute should be retained to accomplish the purposes intended by the Congress.

495. No State is to be required to make appropriations, as provided in section 5 (a) of act of June 6, 1933, as amended, for public employment offices, before *July 1, 1948*.

July 26, 1946 (Public Law 549).

The cited provision is not a war measure. It is proposed in legislation now pending in the Congress (H. R. 2700) to postpone, until July 1, 1949, the provision cited in the above item.

2. MEDIATION AND ARBITRATION OF LABOR DISPUTES

496. Authority of the President to take possession of plants, mines, etc.; *until termination of hostilities or the termination of the War Labor Disputes Act* and to operate same *until 6 months after termination of hostilities*. Provisions of the War Labor Disputes Act are to terminate *6 months after termination of hostilities*. (Amendment adding paragraph to sec. 9 of the Selective Service Act. *See also* Selective Service Extension Act of June 29, 1946, Public Law 473, sec. 7, which provides for termination on March 31, 1947.)

†June 25, 1943 (57 Stat. 163-168, ch. 144).

The cited statute will expire on June 30, 1947, by virtue of the President's Proclamation No. 2714 of December 31, 1946, declaring the cessation of hostilities.

3. WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR

497. The President is authorized to waive stipulations of the 8-hour law in public contracts "*during time of war or a time when war is imminent*."

*June 19, 1912 (37 Stat. 138, sec. 2).

No further need presently exists for this authority and it may lapse. However, it is permanent war legislation and should not be repealed.

498. Employment of laborers and mechanics on public works for more than 8 hours a day is prohibited, "*except in case of extraordinary emergency*."

*March 3, 1913 (57 Stat. 726).

This statute is permanent legislation which limits employment of laborers and mechanics on public works to 8 hours per day "*except in case of extraordinary emergency*." No action should be taken with respect thereto.

499. The President may suspend provisions of the 8-hour law as to contracts with the United States "*in case of national emergency*."

*March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1192).

This statute was mentioned in the President's message of February 19, 1947, where it was listed in appendix B (Permanent Statutes Effective Only During An Emergency). With respect to the statutes in this category, the President stated that it is preferable that authority thereunder should lapse rather than to repeal the statute. As stated in that message, the President has requested the heads of the departments and agencies to discontinue not later than March 15, 1947, the exercise of powers derived from these statutes by virtue of the existence of the emergencies of 1939 and 1941.

500. The President may suspend certain provisions of law relating to wages of laborers, etc, under public building contracts, "*in the event of a national emergency.*"

*August 30, 1935 (49 Stat. 1013, ch. 825, sec. 6).

The comment made with respect to item 499, above, is applicable here.

4. SCHOOL-LUNCH PROGRAM

501. Time limit within which any agency designated by the Governor may qualify as a "State educational agency" under the National School Lunch Program Act, *July 1, 1948.*

June 4, 1946 (Public Law 396, sec. 11 (d) (2)).

This provision was enacted to expedite the starting of the program authorized by the statute in the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1946. Inasmuch as a number of State legislatures have not as yet acted to designate "State educational agencies" this provision should remain in force until the date specified.

5. ST. ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

502. Interned persons and prisoners of war, under the jurisdiction of the Navy Department, are entitled to admission to St. Elizabeths Hospital for treatment.

*August 29, 1916 (39 Stat. 558).

This legislation, which becomes effective only during war, should be permitted to remain a part of our permanent law. The authority provided thereunder is no longer in use, however, all patients having been discharged, and the provision may be permitted to lapse.

503. *Prisoners of war*, under the jurisdiction of the War Department, are entitled to admission to St. Elizabeths Hospital for treatment.

*October 6, 1917 (40 Stat. 373).

This permanent legislation has been found useful during both World Wars. Therefore, it is recommended that it remain available as part of our permanent law. At present it provides authority for the care of several persons under treatment in the hospital.

504. Purchase of butter substitutes for St. Elizabeths Hospital is authorized *during the present national emergency.*

July 12, 1943 (57 Stat. 520, ch. 222).

This legislation may be repealed, as recommended by the President in his message of February 19, 1947, in which this statute is listed in appendix A (Statutes Which Should Be Repealed).

6. PUBLIC HEALTH

505. The President may permit the removal of public offices from the seat of the Government "*in case of the prevalence of a contagious or epidemic disease.*"

*(R. S. 4798.)

This authority, which is not related to the war, has been a part of our permanent law since February 25, 1799. There is no reason to change it at this time.

506. "*In emergencies,*" hospitalization and dispensary service may be provided at naval hospitals and dispensaries outside the continental limits of the United States and in Alaska to such persons, other than those specified by law, as the Secretary of the Navy may prescribe.

*May 10, 1943 (57 Stat. 81, sec. 4).

This provision of permanent law becomes effective during all emergencies, including those not related to war. It should remain in effect for use in peacetime as well as wartime.

507. Provisions for training nurses (grants to institutions for training, etc.) are to cease *upon the termination of hostilities*, except for nurses who were receiving training 90 days prior to such date.

†June 15, 1943 (57 Stat. 153-155, ch. 126).

This statute has already expired upon the termination of hostilities proclaimed by the President December 31, 1946, except to the extent that it authorizes the completion of training started more than 90 days prior to the end of hostilities.

508. Appropriations are authorized under the Public Health Service Act for certain emergency health and sanitation activities *during the present war and any period of demobilization after the war.*

July 1, 1944 (58 Stat. 712, ch. 373, sec. 604).

This legislation authorizes certain health and sanitation activities around military and naval installations located outside the United States. Inasmuch as these activities are needed and continuing, the statute should remain in effect for the time being.

509. Appropriation of \$75,000,000 authorized for *fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for each of 4 succeeding years* for payments to the States, etc., for construction of hospitals; in order to benefit by these provisions the States must enact legislation providing for compliance with minimum standards for hospitals by *July 1, 1948*, adding sec. 621 to Public Health Service Act.

August 13, 1946 (Public Law 925, sec. 2).

This legislation appropriating funds for a 5-year program of Federal aid in the construction of hospitals and other health facilities is not war legislation. Any change in the postwar program involved is a matter for determination by the Congress.

7. VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION AND EDUCATION OF VETERANS

510. Any person who served in the armed forces *after December 7, 1941, and prior to the termination of hostilities in the present war* is entitled to vocational rehabilitation, subject to the provisions of Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a), as amended, part VII.

Persons serving in the armed forces after December 7, 1941, and *prior to the termination of the present war* are eligible for vocational rehabilitation which is limited to 9 years after the present war under Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a), part VII.

†March 24, 1943 (57 Stat. 43, ch. 22, secs. 1, 2), amended June 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 291, ch. 268, sec. 403), and December 28, 1945 (59 Stat. 626, ch. 588, sec. 7).

The mentioned statutes confer substantive benefits upon certain veterans, and a repeal thereof, extinguishing all right thereafter to such benefits regardless of the date of service, would discriminate against those persons heretofore qualified who have not, as yet, availed themselves of the benefits. Limitation or termination of the period during which service in the armed forces confers benefits under these statutes is a matter involving legislative discretion concerning which no recommendation is made at this time.

NOTE.—Section 1502 of the act of June 22, 1944, *supra*, provides that the phrases “termination of hostilities in the present war” and “termination of the present war” mean termination of the war as declared by Presidential proclamation or concurrent resolution of Congress, so that these statutes were not affected by the declaration of the termination of hostilities made in the President’s Proclamation No. 2714 of December 31, 1946. Moreover, in the light of the provisions of sections 400 (a) and 403 of the act of June 22, 1944, it would appear that the words “after December 7, 1941,” contained in the reference above should read “on or after September 16, 1940.”

511. Provision for education or training of veterans at Government expense *until 9 years after the present war*.

Commencement by veterans of course of education or training at Government expense *until 4 years after the present war*.

June 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 288, ch. 268, sec. 400 (b)), amended December 28, 1945 (59 Stat. 624, ch. 588, sec. 5).

For the reasons mentioned with respect to item 510, above, it is recommended that the instant statute not be repealed. Termination of the period during which service in the armed forces confers eligibility for the benefits under the statute is a matter involving legislative discretion, concerning which no recommendation is made at this time.

512. Provision for reciprocal benefits for World War II veterans of United States and governments allied with United States since December 7, 1941, and *prior to termination of World War II*.

July 11, 1946 (Public Law 499).

The cited statute is permanent legislation. It authorizes the Veterans’ Administration to make available, on a reciprocal basis only,

certain benefits, services, and supplies to personnel of the armed forces of any nation allied with the United States "in the present war * * * since December 7, 1941, and prior to the termination" of the war. This statute should be retained to accomplish the purposes intended by the Congress. (NOTE.—See item 494.)

8. SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' CIVIL RELIEF ACT

513. Suspension of enforcement of certain civil liabilities of persons in the Military or Naval Establishments and the Coast Guard, *until 6 months after treaty of peace.*

October 17, 1940 (54 Stat. 1178-1191, ch. 888), amended October 6, 1942 (56 Stat. 769-778).

The repeal or termination of the mentioned statute (including the amendment made thereto by the act of July 3, 1944 (58 Stat. 722, not referred to in this item), would result in undue hardship in certain cases of veterans who have relied on the protection of the act during the period of readjustment following their discharge. In all probability military and naval personnel will continue to serve in occupied areas for considerable additional time, and the suspension of civil liabilities provided by this act should be continued as long as a substantial number of such personnel are serving outside the continental limits of the United States.

It would appear, however, that in the light of present conditions the Congress may desire to consider the advisability of fixing definite terminal dates with respect to a number of the provisions of this act. In particular, Congress may desire to fix an earlier terminal date for the provision guaranteeing premiums on insurance policies (article IV). The present terminal date in this matter (6 months after the termination of the war by a treaty of peace proclaimed by the President), for example, may be viewed as unduly prolonging eligibility for protection afforded by the act. The need for the premium guarantee provision has largely ceased with the expiration of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended. In the event of the termination of this provision, it should be further provided, of course, that in any case where protection is afforded prior to the termination date, such protection shall continue for the 2-year minimum period afforded by section 403.

M. PUBLIC LANDS

1. PUBLIC LANDS GENERALLY

514. Authority of Secretary of the Interior to lease or sell public lands for use in connection with manufacture of arms, etc., *until 6 months after termination of the unlimited emergency.*

June 5, 1942 (56 Stat. 323, sec. 4).

The cited provision may be repealed immediately. The President in his Message to the Congress of February 19, 1947, included this statute in appendix A (Statutes Which Should Be Repealed).

515. Whenever use of the public domain "*for war purposes*" prevents its use for grazing, persons holding grazing permits are to be compensated for any loss suffered.

*July 9, 1942 (56 Stat. 654, ch. 500).

The cited provision is permanent legislation enacted for the protection of holders of grazing leases or permits on the public domain, and is applicable whenever range lands are used for war purposes. Some uses of public domain grazing lands for purposes connected with the war still continue and it is recommended that this statute not be disturbed at this time.

516. Authority for the Secretary of the Interior to dispose of certain materials on public lands, *until the termination of hostilities*.

†September 27, 1944 (58 Stat. 745-746, ch. 416).

The authority under the cited statute expired on December 31, 1946, by reason of the President's issuance of Proclamation 2714 of that date declaring the cessation of hostilities.

2. MEASURES RELATING TO HAWAII, ALASKA, AND THE INSULAR POSSESSIONS

517. Authority of the President to use for public defense certain lands transferred to the Territory of Hawaii, whenever in his judgment "*an emergency exists that requires*" such use.

*June 19, 1936 (49 Stat. 1535, ch. 604).

The cited statute is permanent legislation which becomes effective during the time specified. It was listed in the President's message of February 19, 1947, in appendix B (Permanent Statutes Effective Only During An Emergency). With respect to the statutes in that category, the President stated that it is preferable that operations conducted under them should lapse rather than that the statutes should be repealed. As stated in that message, the President has requested the heads of the executive departments to discontinue not later than March 15, 1947, the exercise of the powers derived from these statutes by virtue of the existence of the emergencies of 1939 and 1941.

518. Department of the Interior emergency fund for Territories and island possessions (for relief and civilian defense in Alaska, Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico) is to remain available *during the "unlimited emergency."*

December 23, 1941 (55 Stat. 856, ch. 621).

This legislation was referred to by the President in his message of February 19, 1947, where it was listed in appendix C (Statutes Appropriating Funds) as a statute under which expenditures will cease as rapidly as possible. It was the President's recommendation that funds appropriated by this legislation be rescinded in accordance with established budgetary procedure when they are no longer required, in lieu of repeal of the appropriation act.

519. Authority to employ nationals of the United States upon public works in Hawaii, *during the "unlimited emergency."*

January 2, 1942 (55 Stat. 881, ch. 646).

The cited statute may be repealed immediately. It was listed in the President's message of February 19, 1947, in appendix A (Statutes Which Should Be Repealed).

520. Deferment or waiver of payments under Alaska public land leases, *until 6 months after termination of hostilities*.

†May 29, 1943 (57 Stat. 92, ch. 107).

The cited provision will lapse on June 30, 1947, as a result of the President's Proclamation 2714 of December 31, 1946, declaring the cessation of hostilities. It is recommended that no action be taken with respect thereto and that it be permitted to lapse at that time.

3. IRRIGATION AND RECLAMATION

521. Extension of time for payment of reclamation charges by certain water users until *December 31, 1950, or December 31 of fifth full year after termination of hostilities.*

†August 4, 1939 (53 Stat. 1198, ch. 418, sec. 17), extended April 24, 1945 (59 Stat. 75, ch. 94, sec. 3).

The cited legislation was enacted for the purpose of according five full years after the declaration of the cessation of hostilities in which to do a job of peacetime, rather than wartime, nature. As a result of the issuance of the proclamation of the President (No. 2714) declaring the termination of hostilities as of December 31, 1946, the authorization will lapse automatically on December 31, 1951. The renegotiation of reclamation repayment contracts in accordance with the principles established by the Reclamation Project Act of 1939 would be frustrated by an earlier termination of the statute. Accordingly, it is recommended that this legislation be permitted to expire in accordance with its terms.

522. Use of certain funds for water conservation and utilization projects authorized *until 6 months after termination of hostilities* (adding sec. 4 (d) to act of August 11, 1939 (53 Stat. 1418; 54 Stat. 1122)).

†July 16, 1943 (57 Stat. 567-568, ch. 242).

The authority under the cited statute will expire on June 30, 1947, as a result of the issuance by the President of his proclamation of December 31, 1946, declaring the cessation of hostilities. It is recommended that this statute be permitted to expire on that date.

4. MINING INTERESTS GENERALLY

523. Authority of the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Bureau of Mines to construct, etc., synthetic liquid fuel demonstration plants for 5 years, *until April 5, 1949.*

April 5, 1944 (58 Stat. 190, ch. 172).

The mentioned statute has no relation to the termination of wartime controls. The authority granted by the Congress thereunder was intended for exercise in peacetime as well as in wartime, and the expiration period of 5 years from April 5, 1944, was fixed with regard to the time necessary to complete the synthetic-fuel program authorized by the act of that date, rather than with regard to any probable duration of the war or emergencies. Any shortening of the period provided would frustrate the accomplishment of the purposes for which this statute was enacted. In fact, a bill (S. 134) is now pending which would extend this period for three additional years.

5. MINERAL LAND LAWS AND CLAIMS

524. Suspension of requirement under Revised Statutes 2324 and \$100 worth of labor be performed, etc., on each mining claim, *until July 1 after termination of hostilities.*

†May 7, 1942 (56 Stat. 271, ch. 294), extended May 3, 1943 (57 Stat. 74, ch. 91).

The cited statute will expire on July 1, 1947, by reason of the proclamation of the President (No. 2714) declaring the cessation of hostilities as of December 31, 1946. It is recommended that this statute be permitted to lapse in the manner indicated above.

525. Twelve and one-half percent royalty obligation of oil or gas lessee who drills well resulting in discovery of new deposit on public domain, *during the "unlimited emergency."*

December 24, 1942 (56 Stat. 1080, ch. 812).

The cited provision can be repealed immediately. It was listed in the President's message of February 19, 1947, in appendix A (Statutes Which Should Be Repealed). The provision has been superseded by permanent legislation on the same subject contained in sections 4 and 12, Public Law 696, Seventy-ninth Congress.

526. Suspension of certain requirements relating to work on tunnel sites under Revised Statutes 2323, *until 6 months after termination of hostilities.*

June 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 324, ch. 271).

The cited statute will expire on June 30, 1947, by reason of the proclamation of the President (No. 2714) declaring the cessation of hostilities as of December 31, 1946. It is recommended that this statute be permitted to expire at that time.

N. PUBLIC WORKS

1. WATER POWER

527. The Federal Power Commission may require certain temporary connections of facilities, etc., to prevent shortage of electric energy "*during the continuance of any war in which the United States is engaged, or whenever the Commission determines that an emergency exists.*"

*August 26, 1935 (49 Stat. 849 (c)).

This legislation is effective not only during any war but also during any peacetime emergency period which the Commission determines to exist. Therefore, the authority conferred by this act should not be affected by any legislative action terminating war powers, particularly since such authority continues to be required in meeting the postwar emergency conditions which presently exist in the Northwestern and Central States.

528. Regulation of charges and provision for payments to States of Arizona and Nevada from June 1, 1937, to *May 31, 1987*, under the Boulder Canyon Project Adjustment Act.

July 19, 1940 (54 Stat. 774-779, ch. 643).

This statute is not related to the war and any change in the period ending May 31, 1987, specified therein, is a matter for determination by the Congress.

2. PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

529. Lease of naval hospital property by the Secretary of the Navy for a 15-year period, authorized (*until 1957*).

April 8, 1942 (56 Stat. 211-212, ch. 228).

This statute is not related to the war and any change in the 15-year period provided is a matter for determination by the Congress.

530. The provisions of the act of June 30, 1932, restricting the rental on buildings leased to the Government to 15 percent of the fair market value, are not to apply "*during war or a national emergency declared by Congress or by the President*," to premises used for national defense or war purposes.

*April 28, 1942 (56 Stat. 247, ch. 249).

This permanent legislation, permitting the Government to pay more than 15 percent of the fair market value for the rental of buildings during war or national emergency, is needed further in view of the continued shortage of available building space. The provision, therefore, should be left undisturbed at the present time.

531. Authority for designation of employees of the Public Buildings Administration as special policemen, *during the "unlimited emergency."*

October 26, 1942 (56 Stat. 1000, ch. 629).

This statute was mentioned in the President's message of February 19, 1947, where it was listed in appendix D (Statutes Which Should Be Temporarily Extended to June 30, 1948, Unless Otherwise Indicated). The President recommended that the act be retained until June 30, 1948, for the protection of Federal properties, pending action on proposed permanent legislation granting the power to arrest to guards employed by the Public Buildings Administration.

532. Permission for Washington Terminal Co. to park passenger motor vehicles in Capitol Grounds, *until 6 months after the present war.*

July 8, 1943 (57 Stat. 390, ch. 200).

This statute is a concern of the Congress, rather than the executive branch of the Government. However, it has been indicated by the Architect of the Capitol that the statute may be repealed immediately, because the authority granted thereunder is no longer required.

533. Authority of the Veterans' Administration to enter into 5-year leases of property for administrative, clinical, etc., purposes (*until July 1, 1947*), adding paragraph to Servicemen's Readjustment Act, section 100 (59 Stat. 463, ch. 280).

June 22, 1946 (Public Law 424).

The authority conferred by this law is needed not only until the date specified but for the next fiscal year. The authority should be continued in effect until July 1, 1947, or until action by the Congress on proposed legislation to extend it.

3. CAPITOL BUILDING

534. Appropriations for additional police protection for the Capitol Buildings and Grounds, etc., *during the present emergency.*

July 1, 1946 (Public Law 479).

This statute, together with the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1946 (59 Stat. 238, 241, and 250), which also included this matter, was mentioned by the President in his message of February 19, 1947, where the two statutes were listed in appendix C (Statutes Appropriating Funds) as exclusively of concern to the Congress.

4. ROADS

535. Possession of certain rights-of-way granted to Arlington County, Va., in order to connect Lee Boulevard with Arlington Memorial Bridge, may be resumed "*whenever in the judgment of the President an emergency exists that requires the use and appropriation of the same for the public defense.*"

*February 28, 1933 (47 Stat. 1368, sec. 4).

This legislation was mentioned by the President in his message of February 19, 1947, where it is listed in appendix B (Permanent Statutes Effective Only During Emergency). With respect to the statutes in this category, the President stated that it is preferable that the authority thereunder should lapse rather than to repeal the statute. As stated in that message, the President has requested the heads of the departments and agencies to discontinue not later than March 15, 1947, the exercise of powers derived from these statutes by virtue of the existence of the emergencies of 1939 and 1941.

536. Appropriations authorized under the Defense Highway Act of 1941, as amended, for "strategic network of highways," including access roads to sources of raw materials, etc., are to remain available *during the "unlimited emergency."*

November 19, 1941 (55 Stat. 765-770), amended July 2, 1942 (56 Stat. 562, ch. 474, sec. 1 (d)), July 13, 1943 (57 Stat. 561, ch. 236, sec. 4), and April 4, 1944 (58 Stat. 189, ch. 164).

The foregoing provisions may be repealed immediately. This legislation authorizing certain appropriations for the completion of access road projects now under construction, strategic network road projects, and necessary advance engineering, was referred to in the President's message of February 19, 1947, where it was listed in appendix A (Statutes Which Should Be Repealed).

537. Authority is granted to enter into contracts in an amount of \$25,400,000 for construction of access roads in accordance with section 6 of the Defense Highway Act of 1941, above, to continue *during the "unlimited emergency."*

April 28, 1942 (56 Stat. 236, ch. 247).

This provision appropriating funds for the construction of access roads was referred to in the President's message of February 19, 1947 (appendix C, Statutes Appropriating Funds), as legislation under which expenditures will cease as rapidly as possible. In accordance

with the President's recommendation, any appropriated funds no longer required should be rescinded pursuant to the regular budgetary procedure, rather than to repeal the statute involved.

538. Funds apportioned to States prior to January 1, 1942, for roads, etc., for obligations by the States and certain funds apportioned to States for emergency relief when roads damaged by floods, etc., are to remain available until *1 year after termination of the unlimited emergency*, amending section 5 of Defense Highway Act of November 19, 1941 (55 Stat. 766, ch. 474).

July 13, 1943 (57 Stat. 560, 562, ch. 236, secs. 2, 7).

This statute was mentioned in the President's message of February 19, 1947, where it was listed in appendix E (Statutes Which Should Be Continued for the Period or Purpose Stipulated). The legislation provides that certain Federal funds shall remain available for obligation by the States for secondary or feeder roads and for the elimination of grade crossings, in addition to the purposes specified above, until 1 year after the termination of the unlimited emergency. Inasmuch as the projects authorized are presently under way, the statute should remain in effect for the period provided to permit their completion.

539. Authority for reimbursement of States for rehabilitation of roads damaged by the military forces, etc., *in connection with the war and national defense* (amending sec. 10 of Defense Highway Act, 1941 (55 Stat. 768)).

July 13, 1943 (57 Stat. 561, ch. 236, sec. 6).

This statute provides the authority under which numerous claims are now being presented and considered by the appropriate agency and by the Congress for the reimbursement of the States for damages to roads in connection with the war and national defense. For a considerable number of claims payment has already been recommended to Congress and the necessary appropriations made. The payment of additional claims has been recommended, as set forth in House Document No. 123 of the Eightieth Congress, and additional claims are now pending with the Public Roads Administration. Inasmuch as the statute contains no termination provision as such, and in view of the continued handling of claims thereunder, the act should remain in effect for the limited purpose provided.

540. Five hundred million dollars annual appropriation is authorized for construction of roads *for three postwar years, beginning with fiscal year ending June 30 following the date of the termination of the existing war emergency*.

December 20, 1944 (58 Stat. 839, ch. 626, sec. 2).

The cited provision (sec. 2 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1944) is not a war measure. The time for the start of the running of the period indicated has already been fixed by action of the Congress in adopting House Concurrent Resolution 81 (October 2, 1945, 79th Cong.) which declared that for the purpose of the act the first postwar fiscal year referred to therein shall be the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946.

O. RULES AND ADMINISTRATION

CORRUPT PRACTICES

541. Exemption of part-time voluntary officers or employees serving in connection with the war effort, other than in relation to procurement or manufacture of war materials, from prohibition against political activities (Hatch Act) *until March 31, 1947*, under the Second War Powers Act.

March 27, 1942 (56 Stat. 181, ch. 199, title VII, sec. 701), amended June 29, 1946 (Public Law 475).

The cited provision is title VII of the Second War Powers Act, which expired on March 31, 1947. As is indicated in the President's message to the Congress of January 31, 1947 (H. Doc. No. 80), with respect to this statute, the provision is no longer required.

542. Sections 22 and 23 (and indirectly sec. 24) of the Hatch Act to prevent pernicious political activities are to be in force *until 6 months after the termination of hostilities*.

†August 21, 1944 (58 Stat. 728, ch. 404, sec. 2 ("sec. 25")).

This provision will expire on June 30, 1947, by virtue of the President's Proclamation No. 2714, of December 31, 1946, declaring the cessation of hostilities. No action need be taken by the Congress with respect thereto.

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80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. J. RES. 123

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 5 (legislative day, APRIL 21), 1947

Mr. WILEY introduced the following joint resolution; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

JOINT RESOLUTION

Declaring that in interpreting certain Acts of Congress, joint resolutions, and proclamations World War II, the limited emergency, and the unlimited emergency shall be construed as terminated and peace established.

1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That in the interpretation of any provision relating to the
4 duration or date of the termination of World War II, mean-
5 ing thereby the state of war declared December 8, 1941,
6 between the United States and the Imperial Government of
7 Japan; the state of war declared December 11, 1941, be-
8 tween the United States and the Government of Germany;
9 the state of war declared December 11, 1941, between the

1 United States and the Government of Italy; the state of war
2 declared June 5, 1942, between the United States and the
3 Government of Bulgaria; the state of war declared June 5,
4 1942, between the United States and the Government of
5 Hungary; and the state of war declared June 5, 1942, be-
6 tween the United States and the Government of Rumania,
7 in any Acts of Congress, joint resolutions, or proclamations of
8 the President containing provisions contingent upon the dura-
9 tion or the date of the termination of such war or contingent
10 upon the limited emergency proclaimed by the President on
11 September 8, 1939, or the unlimited emergency proclaimed
12 by the President on May 27, 1941, the date when this joint
13 resolution becomes effective shall be construed and treated
14 as the date of the termination of the war, the limited emer-
15 gency and the unlimited emergency, and the date of the
16 treaties of peace, notwithstanding any provision in any Act
17 of Congress or joint resolution providing any other mode
18 of determining the date of such termination; excepting, how-
19 ever, from the operation and effect of this joint resolution
20 the following Acts, to wit: The Act of August 24, 1912
21 (37 Stat. 569, sec. 13) ; the Act of June 4, 1920 (41 Stat.
22 759, secs. 2 and 3) ; the Act of July 2, 1926 (44 Stat. 780-
23 781) ; the Act of June 15, 1933 (48 Stat. 161, sec. 20),
24 as amended; the Act of June 23, 1938 (52 Stat. 944, ch.
25 598, sec. 3) ; the Act of June 23, 1938 (52 Stat. 952 (b)) ;

1 the Act of June 25, 1938 (52 Stat. 1180, sec. 302; 1181,
2 sec. 303) ; the Act of June 25, 1938 (52 Stat. 1183, sec.
3 311, as amended) ; the Act of June 25, 1938 (52 Stat.
4 1183, sec. 312) ; the Act of July 24, 1941 (55 Stat. 605,
5 ch. 320, sec. 10, as amended) ; the Act of July 24, 1941
6 (55 Stat. 603-605, as amended) ; the Act of August 21,
7 1941 (55 Stat. 652, sec. 3) ; the Act of September 22, 1941
8 (55 Stat. 728) ; the Act of September 22, 1941 (55 Stat.
9 728, ch. 414) ; the Act of February 6, 1942 (56 Stat. 50,
10 ch. 40, as extended) ; the Act of February 16, 1942 (56
11 Stat. 94, ch. 77) ; the Act of March 27, 1942 (56 Stat.
12 185-186, ch. 199; secs. 1301-1304) ; the Act of June 5,
13 1942 (56 Stat. 314-317, ch. 340) ; the Act of June 23,
14 1942 (56 Stat. 381-387, as amended) ; the Act of June
15 25, 1942 (56 Stat. 390-391, ch. 447) ; the Act of June
16 30, 1942 (56 Stat. 463-465, ch. 462, secs. 1-3, 5, 8-9) ;
17 the Act of July 20, 1942 (56 Stat. 663, ch. 509) ; the Act
18 of July 30, 1942 (56 Stat. 730-731, ch. 538) ; the Act of
19 September 16, 1942 (56 Stat. 753-757, as amended) ; the
20 Act of October 10, 1942 (56 Stat. 780-781, ch. 588) ; the
21 Act of December 4, 1942 (56 Stat. 1039-1040, ch. 674) ;
22 the Act of May 25, 1943 (57 Stat. 84-85, ch. 101) ; the
23 Act of July 1, 1943 (57 Stat. 371, ch. 187, sec. 3) ; the
24 Act of July 1, 1943 (57 Stat. 371-372, ch. 187) ; the Act
25 of July 7, 1943 (57 Stat. 382, sec. 11) ; the Act of October

1 25, 1943 (57 Stat. 575, ch. 277) ; the Act of April 1, 1944
 2 (58 Stat. 136–139, as amended) ; the Act of June 22, 1944
 3 (58 Stat. 324–326, ch. 272) ; the Act of June 28, 1944 (58
 4 Stat. 393, ch. 291) ; the Act of June 30, 1944 (58 Stat.
 5 648, ch. 335) ; the Act of July 1, 1944 (58 Stat. 714, ch.
 6 373, sec. 609) ; the Act of December 14, 1944 (58 Stat.
 7 802–803) ; the Act of December 14, 1944 (58 Stat. 802–
 8 903) ; the Act of December 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 886, ch.
 9 661) ; the Act of March 21, 1945 (59 Stat. 36–37, ch. 29) ;
 10 the Act of May 15, 1945 (59 Stat. 168, ch. 124) ; the Act
 11 of December 5, 1945 (59 Stat. 596, ch. 555, sec. 2) ; the
 12 Act of April 18, 1946 (60 Stat. 92) ; the Act of August 8,
 13 1946 (60 Stat. 34, ch. 884) ; the Act of October 14, 1940
 14 (54 Stat. 1127, sec. 4, as amended) ; the Act of January
 15 21, 1942 (56 Stat. 12, ch. 14, sec. 6) ; the Act of April
 16 10, 1942 (56 Stat. 212–213, secs. 401–404) ; the Act of
 17 December 22, 1942 (56 Stat. 1071, ch. 803) ; the Act of
 18 July 5, 1945 (59 Stat. 412, ch. 270) ; the Act of April 24,
 19 1912 (37 Stat. 90, ch. 90, as amended) ; the Act of Novem-
 20 ber 17, 1941 (55 Stat. 764, ch. 473, sec. 2) ; the Act of
 21 February 7, 1942 (56 Stat. 82, ch. 46, sec. 301) ; the Act
 22 of February 21, 1942 (56 Stat. 95, ch. 104) ; the Act of
 23 October 1, 1942 (56 Stat. 763, ch. 571) ; the Act of June
 24 19, 1943 (57 Stat. 159, ch. 132) ; the Act of March 21,
 25 1945 (59 Stat. 37, ch. 30) ; the Act of June 15, 1917 (40

1 Stat. 218–219, as amended) ; the Act of October 6, 1917
2 (40 Stat. 411–426, as amended) ; the Act of April 16,
3 1918 (40 Stat. 531, ch. 55) ; the Act of May 22, 1918 (40
4 Stat. 559) ; the Act of October 6, 1917 (40 Stat. 394, ch.
5 95; 40 Stat. 422, sec. 10 (1), as amended) ; the Act of
6 July 1, 1940 (54 Stat. 710–711, ch. 501, as amended) ;
7 the Act of June 21, 1941 (55 Stat. 252, ch. 210) ; the Act
8 of June 16, 1942 (56 Stat. 370, ch. 415) ; the Act of July
9 13, 1943 (57 Stat. 553, ch. 230) ; and the Act of April
10 28, 1942 (56 Stat. 247, ch. 249) .

11 Nothing herein contained shall be held to exempt from
12 prosecution or to relieve from punishment any offense here-
13 tofore committed in violation of any Act.

JOINT RESOLUTION

Declaring that in interpreting certain Acts of Congress, joint resolutions, and proclamations World War II, the limited emergency, and the unlimited emergency shall be construed as terminated and peace established.

By Mr. WILEY

JUNE 5 (legislative day, APRIL 21), 1947

Read twice and referred to the Committee on the
Judiciary

DIGEST OF
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Division of Legislative Reports
(For Department Staff only)

Issued June 24, 1947
For actions of June 23, 1947
80th-1st, No. 119

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed deficiency appropriation bill which includes items on foot-and-mouth disease, deficiency obligations, terminal leave from 1947 funds, and ARA buildings. Senate committee reported measures to end certain war powers and continue others. Rep. Murray, Wis., indicated belief that SCS funds are adequate, said "New Dealers...voted to liquidate the sheep business", and said "administration has allowed milk to sell below the floor". Senate passed measure to continue RFC without change; House Rules cleared similar bill.

SENATE

1. SECOND URGENT DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947. Passed as reported this bill, H. R. 3791 (pp. 7697). For its provisions see Digests 117 and 110. Sens. Bridges, Brooks, Gurney, Ball, McKellar, Hayden, and Tydings were appointed conferees (p. 7697).
2. LABOR. Over-rode, 68-25, the veto of H. R. 3020, the labor-management bill (pp. 7677-92). The bill now becomes law.
3. WAR POWERS. The Judiciary Committee reported with amendments S. J. Res. 123, declaring that in interpreting certain laws and proclamations World War II, the limited emergency, and the unlimited emergency shall be construed as terminated and peace established (S. Rept. 339); and S. 1461, to continue certain powers under the Second War Powers Act (S. Rept. 340)(p. 7693).
4. ELECTRIFICATION. Received from the Federal Power Commission its report on "Electric Utility Depreciation Practices," 1945; to Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee (p. 7692).
5. SURPLUS PROPERTY. Received from the Wis. Legislature a memorial asking discontinuance of disposal of surplus war goods until a "new and adequate system" can be worked out, and asking for an investigation (p. 7693).
6. HEALTH. At Sen. Aiken's request, transferred the President's health message from the Expenditures Committee to the Labor and Public Welfare Committee (p. 7694).
7. FLOOD CONTROL. Sens. Butler and Wherry, Nebr., spoke in favor of additional funds for flood control and mentioned farm damage from floods (pp. 7695-6).

8. FORESTS. Passed as reported S. 616, to authorize creation of a game refuge in Francis Marion National Forest, S.C. (p. 7698).
9. FISH. Passed as reported S. 682, to regulate interstate transportation of blue bass and other game fish (p. 7698).
10. RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION. Passed without amendment S.J.Res. 135, to continue RFC without change until June 30, 1948 (p. 7705).
11. MILITARY LEAVE. Passed without amendment H.R. 1845, to amend laws regarding such leave to certain U.S. employees so as to equalize rights to leave and re-employment for such employees who are members of the Enlisted or Officers' Reserve Corps, the National Guard, or the Naval Reserve (p. 7706). This bill will now be sent to the President.
12. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF COMMERCE. Passed without amendment S. 1421, to provide for an additional Assistant Secretary of Commerce (p. 7712).
13. NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL, H.R. 3493, was reported with amendments (S. Rept. 338) (p. 7693).

HOUSE

14. SOIL CONSERVATION; WOOL; MILK PRICE SUPPORTS. Rep. Murray, Wis., stated that "the New Dealers...voted to liquidate the sheep business...on June 16, 1947", that "it is difficult to see how the Soil Conservation Service can complain" about appropriations, and that "the administration has allowed milk to sell below the floor guaranteed by law" (p. 7716-7).
15. R.F.C. EXTENSION. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for the consideration of H.R. 3916, the RFC extension bill (pp. 7720, 7732).
16. FLOOD CONTROL. Rep. Curtis, Nebr., urged emergency assistance to control floods in southwest Nebr. (p. 7715).
17. FOREIGN AFFAIRS. Rep. Courtney, Tenn., spoke favoring H.R. 3342, the information and educational exchange bill (p. 7718).

BILLS INTRODUCED

18. PERSONNEL. S. 1492, by Sen. Langer, N. Dak., to amend the Social Security Act so as to provide unemployment compensation for Federal employees; and to provide benefits for Federal employees involuntarily separated from employment. To Civil Service Committee. (p. 7693.)
S. 1493, by Sen. Langer, N. Dak., "to amend section 19 of the Veterans' Preference Act. To Civil Service Committee. (p. 7693.)
S. 1494, by Sen. Langer, N. Dak., "to amend section 14 of the Veterans' Preference Act. To Civil Service Committee. (p. 7693.)

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

19. APPROPRIATIONS. Sen. Magnuson, Wash., inserted his statement before the Senate Appropriations Committee urging that adequate appropriations be made for SCS, APC, crop insurance, forest roads and trails, and REA (pp. A3268-72).
20. FARM PROGRAM. Extension of remarks of Rep. Lemke, N. Dak., defending the farmers' position in the question of high food prices and including a United

JOINT RESOLUTION DECLARING THAT IN INTERPRETING CERTAIN ACTS OF CONGRESS, JOINT RESOLUTIONS, AND PROCLAMATIONS, WORLD WAR II, THE LIMITED EMERGENCY, AND THE UNLIMITED EMERGENCY SHALL BE CONSTRUED AS TERMINATED AND PEACE ESTABLISHED

JUNE 23 (legislative day, APRIL 21), 1947.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. WILEY, from the Committee on the Judiciary, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. J. Res. 123]

The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 123) declaring that in interpreting certain acts of Congress, joint resolutions, and proclamations World War II, the limited emergency, and the unlimited emergency shall be construed as terminated and peace established, having considered same, do now report the joint resolution to the Senate favorably, with an amendment to the text in the nature of a substitute, and recommend that the joint resolution, as amended, do pass.

AMENDMENT

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

That the following statutory provisions are hereby repealed:
 Act of June 10, 1942 (56 Stat. 351);
 Section 207, title II, act of September 21, 1944 (58 Stat. 736);
 Act of March 5, 1940 (54 Stat. 45), as amended;
 Section 609, act of July 1, 1944 (58 Stat. 714, ch. 373);
 Act of October 1, 1942 (56 Stat. 763, ch. 573);
 Sections 2, 3, and 4, act of July 8, 1942 (56 Stat. 649);
 Act of April 16, 1943 (57 Stat. 65), as amended;
 Act of September 29, 1942 (56 Stat. 760);
 Section 61 (b) of the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, as added by the act of June 26, 1944 (58 Stat. 359, ch. 279);
 Section 21 of the act of February 16, 1914 (38 Stat. 289);
 Act of January 15, 1942 (56 Stat. 5, ch. 3);
 Act of June 3, 1941 (55 Stat. 238, ch. 162), as amended;
 The provision in the Act of June 11, 1940, making appropriations for the Navy Department for the fiscal year 1941, under the heading "Bureau of Supplies and

Accounts, Pay, Subsistence, and Transportation of Naval Personnel," prohibiting the payment of active-duty pay and allowances to retired officers except during war or national emergency (54 Stat. 265, 275);

The provision in the Act of February 7, 1942 (56 Stat. 68), under the heading "Marine Corps—Pay of officers, active list," relating to the availability of funds for the payment of active-duty pay to retired officers;

Section 2 of the Act of February 15, 1879 (20 Stat. 295);

Act of May 29, 1945 (59 Stat. 226, ch. 137);

The provisions under the headings "Bureau of Engineering" and "Bureau of Construction and Repair," in the Act of June 11, 1940 (54 Stat. 293), authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to exceed the statutory limit on repair and alterations to vessels commissioned or converted to meet the existing emergency;

Act of November 29, 1940 (54 Stat. 1219, ch. 923), as extended by the Act of May 15, 1945 (59 Stat. 168, ch. 127);

The proviso of the Act of February 7, 1942 (56 Stat. 63), that no officer of the Navy or Marine Corps who has been or hereafter may be, adjudged fitted shall be involuntarily retired prior to six months subsequent to the termination of the existing national emergency;

Act of December 2, 1944 (58 Stat. 793);

Act of February 21, 1942 (56 Stat. 97, ch. 107);

Act of April 9, 1943 (57 Stat. 61, ch. 40);

The proviso of the Act of June 26, 1940 (54 Stat. 599), under the heading "Council of National Defense," that until such time as the President shall declare the present emergency at an end the head of any department or independent establishment of the Government, notwithstanding the provisions of existing law, may employ, with the approval of the President, any person of outstanding experience and ability at a compensation of \$1 per annum;

The provision of the Act of July 2, 1942 (56 Stat. 548), as amended, which permits the Secretary of the Interior, or any official to whom he may delegate such authority, to appoint, without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, skilled and unskilled laborers, mechanics, and other persons engaged in a recognized trade or craft, including foremen of such groups;

Act of December 22, 1942 (56 Stat. 1070, ch. 801);

The provisions under the heading "Department of Agriculture, Surplus Marketing Administration," and "Department of the Interior, Government in the Territories," contained in the Act of December 23, 1941 (55 Stat. 855, 856-857);

Section 8 of the Act of June 9, 1943 (57 Stat. 126);

Section 301 of the Act of September 9, 1940 (54 Stat. 884), as amended;

The provision in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act of 1942, under the heading "Selective Service System" relating to the presentation of quarterly reports to the Postmaster General (56 Stat. 101);

Act of July 9, 1943 (57 Stat. 390; ch. 209);

Section 5 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (58 Stat. 394);

Section 2883(c) of the Internal Revenue Code, added by the Act of January 24, 1942 (56 Stat. 17);

Section 2883(d) and (e) of the Internal Revenue Code, added by the Act of March 27, 1942 (56 Stat. 187);

Act of December 20, 1944 (58 Stat. 817, ch. 609);

The provision in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1945, under the heading "Water Conservation and Utilization Projects," relating to the use of the services or labor of prisoners of war, enemy aliens, and American-born Japanese (58 Stat. 463, 491);

Section 6 (b) of the Act of March 11, 1941 (55 Stat. 33), as amended;

Act of December 17, 1941 (55 Stat. 808, ch. 588), as amended;

Section 606 (h) of the Communications Act of 1934, added by the act of December 29, 1942 (56 Stat. 1096);

Act of April 29, 1942 (56 Stat. 265, ch. 266);

Act of May 14, 1940 (54 Stat. 216, ch. 201), as amended;

Act of June 11, 1940 (54 Stat. 306, ch. 327), as amended;

Act of June 29, 1940 (54 Stat. 689, ch. 447), as amended;

Act of October 10, 1940 (54 Stat. 1092, ch. 838), as amended;

Act of May 2, 1941 (55 Stat. 148), as amended;

Act of June 14, 1941 (55 Stat. 591, ch. 297), as amended;

Section 3 (i) of the Act of March 24, 1943 (57 Stat. 45, 51);

The proviso of subsection (h) of section 511 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, added by the Act of June 17, 1943 (57 Stat. 158);

Section 1 of the Act of April 24, 1944 (58 Stat. 216), except that any suspension of the statute of limitations heretofore provided for in an agreement entered into under the authority of such section shall continue in effect for the period provided in such agreement, but in no case longer than two years after the date of the approval of this resolution;

Act of April 11, 1942 (56 Stat. 217);

Section 3 of the Act of July 11, 1941 (55 Stat. 585);

Act of November 23, 1942 (56 Stat. 1020), as amended;

Act of October 29, 1942 (56 Stat. 1012);

Section 303 of the Act of December 18, 1941 (55 Stat. 840);

Section 12 of the Act of June 11, 1942 (56 Stat. 357), except that outstanding certificates issued thereunder shall continue in effect for a period of six months from the date of the approval of this resolution unless sooner revoked;

Act of July 12, 1943 (57 Stat. 520);

Act of June 5, 1942 (56 Stat. 323, ch. 346);

Act of January 2, 1942 (55 Stat. 881, ch. 646);

Act of December 24, 1942 (56 Stat. 1080, ch. 812);

Act of July 8, 1943 (57 Stat. 390, ch. 200);

The provisions of the Act of November 19, 1941 (55 Stat. 765), as amended, relating to the availability for expenditure of funds appropriated pursuant to said act, are amended.

SEC. 2. Notwithstanding the termination date or termination period heretofore provided therefor by law, the following statutory provisions are repealed effective upon the date hereinafter specified, or upon the expiration of the period hereinafter specified, and shall remain in full force and effect until such date or until the expiration of such period. Such statutory provisions are hereby amended accordingly:

a. *Repeal effective July 1, 1948:*

Act of July 8, 1941 (55 Stat. 579, ch. 278) and the Act of June 22, 1943 (57 Stat. 161, ch. 137);

Section 2 of the Act of November 17, 1941 (55 Stat. 764);

Act of March 13, 1942 (56 Stat. 171);

Act of June 27, 1942 (56 Stat. 461, ch. 455);

Act of July 1, 1943 (57 Stat. 371), and the Act of May 14, 1942 (56 Stat. 278), as amended;

Act of September 22, 1941 (55 Stat. 728, ch. 414), as amended;

The provision in the Second Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1943, under the heading "Federal Works Agency, Public Buildings Administration," relating to the authority of the Commissioner of Public Buildings to designate employees as special policemen (56 Stat. 990, 1000);

Act of July 29, 1941 (55 Stat. 606, ch. 326).

b. *Repeal effective 6 months after the date of this Joint Resolution:*

Act of January 27, 1942 (56 Stat. 19, ch. 21), as amended;

Act of December 17, 1942 (56 Stat. 1056);

Section 610 (c) of the Act of July 1, 1944 (58 Stat. 682, 714);

Act of October 10, 1942 (56 Stat. 780, ch. 588);

Act of June 28, 1944 (58 Stat. 463, ch. 297);

Act of July 9, 1943 (57 Stat. 391, ch. 213), as amended.

c. *Repeal effective 1 year after the date of this Joint Resolution:*

Section 1 of the Act of July 20, 1942 (56 Stat. 662);

Section 605 (c) of the Act of July 1, 1944 (58 Stat. 682, 713).

SEC. 3. In the interpretation of the following statutory provisions, the date when this Joint Resolution becomes effective shall be deemed to be the date of the termination of any state of war heretofore declared by the Congress and of the national emergencies proclaimed by the President on September 8, 1939, and on May 27, 1941:

Act of July 1, 1941 (55 Stat. 498), as amended;

Act of February 28, 1945 (59 Stat. 9, ch. 15);

Section 86 of the Act of June 3, 1916 (39 Stat. 204);

Act of July 2, 1917 (40 Stat. 241), as amended;

Section 16 of the Act of June 10, 1920 (41 Stat. 1072);

Act of February 26, 1925 (43 Stat. 984, ch. 340);

Act of April 12, 1926 (44 Stat. 241);

Act of May 29, 1926 (44 Stat. 677, ch. 424);

Section 20 of the Act of May 18, 1933 (48 Stat. 68);

The provision of the Act of May 15, 1936 (49 Stat. 1292), which authorizes the United States to control and operate the Little Rock Municipal Airport without rental or other charge in time of national emergency;

Act of May 27, 1939 (49 Stat. 1387);

Provisions authorizing the assumption of possession and control of the areas specified in the following statutes or parts of statutes: Section 3 of the Act of June 21, 1938 (52 Stat. 834); Act of June 20, 1936 (49 Stat. 1557, ch. 636); Act of August 19, 1937 (50 Stat. 696, ch. 697); Section 4 of the Act of February 28, 1933 (47 Stat. 1368);

Section 5 (m) of the Act of May 18, 1933 (48 Stat. 62);

Act of December 26, 1941 (55 Stat. 863, ch. 633);

Act of January 26, 1942 (56 Stat. 19);

Section 120 of the Act of June 3, 1916 (39 Stat. 213, 214);

Provision of Naval Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1917 (Act of August 29, 1916, 39 Stat. 602), under the heading "Lighthouse Service," authorizing the President to transfer vessels, equipment, stations, and personnel of the Lighthouse Service (now Coast Guard under Reorganization Plan No. II) to the jurisdiction of the Navy or War Department;

Section 16 of the Act of May 22, 1917 (40 Stat. 87);

Provision of chapter XVIII of the Act of July 9, 1918 (40 Stat. 892), as amended by the Act of November 21, 1941 (55 Stat. 781, ch. 499), extending the time for examination of accounts of Army disbursing officers;

Section 69 of the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, as amended by section 7 of the Act of June 15, 1933 (48 Stat. 156);

The provision authorizing the extension of enlistments in the Regular Army or the Enlisted Reserve Corps, in force at the outbreak of war or entered into during its continuation, for six months after its termination, contained in the Act of March 15, 1940 (54 Stat. 53, ch. 61);

Act of May 14, 1940 (54 Stat. 213);

Section 2 of the Act of December 13, 1941 (55 Stat. 799, ch. 571);

Chapter II, articles 2 (d), 48, 58, 59, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 104, and 119 of the Act of June 4, 1920 (41 Stat. 759, ch. 227);

Paragraph 3 of section 127a as added to the Act of June 3, 1916 (39 Stat. 166), by section 51 of the Act of June 4, 1920 (41 Stat. 759, ch. 227);

R. S. 1166;

The fourth proviso of section 18 of the Act of February 2, 1901 (31 Stat. 748, ch. 192);

Provision of the Act of July 9, 1918 (40 Stat. 861), making appropriations for the Army for the fiscal year 1919, under the heading "Barracks and Quarters," authorizing the Secretary of War to rent or lease buildings in the District of Columbia necessary for military purposes;

Section 111 of the Act of June 3, 1916 (39 Stat. 211), as amended;

Section 363 of title III of the Act of July 1, 1944 (58 Stat. 682, ch. 373);

Act of December 26, 1941 (55 Stat. 862, ch. 629), as amended by the Act of December 23, 1944 (ch. 720, 58 Stat. 923);

Act of February 20, 1942 (56 Stat. 94);

Provision of Naval Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1917 (Act of August 29, 1916, 39 Stat. 581), under heading "Officers for Engineering Duty Only," authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to recall to active duty enlisted men on furlough without pay to complete the enlistment period;

Act of August 18, 1941 (55 Stat. 629);

Section 2 of the Act of December 13, 1941 (55 Stat. 799, ch. 570);

R. S. 1420, as amended by section 2 of the Act of January 20, 1944 (58 Stat. 4, ch. 2);

Provision of the Act of August 29, 1916 (39 Stat. 614), which authorizes Marine Corps training camps for the instruction of citizens to be in existence for a period longer than six weeks in each fiscal year in time of actual or threatened war;

R. S. 1624, article 4, paragraphs 6, 7, 12-20, and article 5;

Act of March 22, 1943 (57 Stat. 41);

R. S. 1462-1464;

Provision of the Naval Appropriation Act for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917 (Act of August 29, 1916, 39 Stat. 591), under the heading "Fleet Naval Reserve," authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to call retired enlisted men into active service;

Provisions contained in the Act of July 1, 1918 (40 Stat. 717), as amended (14 U. S. C. 164, 165), which authorize commissioned or warrant officers on the retired list to be ordered to active duty and to be temporarily advanced on the retired list, so far as such provisions pertain to personnel of the Coast Guard;

Act of April 8, 1946, Public Law 337, Seventy-ninth Congress;

Section 4 (c) of the Act of August 10, 1946, Public Law 720, Seventy-ninth Congress;

R. S. 1436;

First proviso of section 18 of the Act of May 22, 1917 (40 Stat. 84, 89);

Act of October 6, 1917 (40 Stat. 393, ch. 93), as amended;

Section 11 (c) of the Act of June 23, 1938 (52 Stat. 948);

Section 10 of the Act of June 14, 1940 (54 Stat. 394);

Section 18 of the Act of August 2, 1946, Public Law 604, Seventy-ninth Congress;

Provisions of the Act of March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1192-1193), the Act of May 13, 1942 (56 Stat. 277, ch. 304), sections 3 and 4 of the Act of July 9, 1942 (56 Stat. 656), the Act of June 17, 1943 (57 Stat. 156, ch. 128), the Act of June 26, 1943 (57 Stat. 209), and the Act of May 31, 1944 (58 Stat. 265, ch. 218), which authorize the President or the Secretary of the Navy to acquire, through construction or conversion, ships, landing craft, and other vessels;

Section 10 of the Act of May 14, 1930 (46 Stat. 329, 332);

Act of May 29, 1930 (46 Stat. 479, ch. 350);

Section 7 of the Act of April 26, 1898 (30 Stat. 365);

Act of March 7, 1942 (56 Stat. 143-148, ch. 766), as amended;

Sections 3 and 12 of the Act of February 21, 1946, Public Law 305, Seventy-ninth Congress;

Section 1 of the Act of July 20, 1942 (56 Stat. 662, ch. 508), as amended;

Act of December 17, 1942 (56 Stat. 1056, ch. 763);

Act of March 17, 1916 (39 Stat. 36, ch. 46);

Act of April 11, 1898 (30 Stat. 737);

Act of March 3, 1925 (43 Stat. 1109, 1110);

Section 1 of the Act of July 2, 1940 (54 Stat. 724, ch. 516);

Section 4 of the Act of July 7, 1943 (57 Stat. 388);

Act of May 18, 1946, Public Law 385, Seventy-ninth Congress;

Section 2 of the Act of August 8, 1946, Public Law 697, Seventy-ninth Congress;

Section 4 (b) of the Act of July 2, 1940 (54 Stat. 712, 714);

Act of December 17, 1942 (56 Stat. 1052);

Section 3 of the Act of June 27, 1944 (58 Stat. 387, ch. 287);

Act of December 23, 1944 (58 Stat. 926, ch. 726);

Act of March 7, 1942 (56 Stat. 143, ch. 166), as amended;

Section 1 of the Act of December 7, 1945 (59 Stat. 603, 604);

Act of December 10, 1942 (56 Stat. 1045);

Act of December 26, 1941 (55 Stat. 858), as amended, except that the Commissioners of the District of Columbia may continue to exercise the authority under sections 7 and 9 of such Act, as amended, until not later than June 30, 1948, and the provisions of sections 11 and 12 of such Act, as amended, shall continue to apply to cases in which the authority under sections 7 and 9 is exercised;

Proviso of section 303 (c) of the Act of October 14, 1944, as added by the Act of February 18, 1946, Public Law 301, Seventy-ninth Congress;

Sections 119 and 156 of the Act of October 21, 1942 (56 Stat. 814, 852-856);

Section 500 (a) of the Act of July 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 291, ch. 268), as amended;

Section 201 of the Act of August 10, 1946 (Public Law 719, 79th Cong.);

Act of July 31, 1945 (59 Stat. 511, ch. 338);

Section 6 of the Act of February 4, 1887 (24 Stat. 379), as amended;

Provision of the Act of August 29, 1916 (39 Stat. 619, 645), which empowers the President in time of war to take control of transportation systems;

Subsection (15) of section 402 of the Act of February 28, 1920 (41 Stat. 477 (15));

Section 420 of the Act of May 16, 1942 (56 Stat. 298);

Act of July 30, 1941 (55 Stat. 610);

Section 606 of the Act of June 19, 1934 (48 Stat. 1104), as amended;

Section 4 of the Act of July 15, 1918 (40 Stat. 901), as amended;

Sections 302 (h) and 712 (d) of the Act of June 29, 1936 (49 Stat. 1993 and 2010);

Sections 1 (d) and 3 (a) of the Act of August 7, 1939 (53 Stat. 1254 and 1255);

Section 2 of the Act of October 22, 1914 (38 Stat. 765, ch. 334);

Act of May 10, 1943 (57 Stat. 82);

Section 1 (b) and subsections 2 (a), 2 (b), and 2 (c) of the Act of August 8, 1946, Public Law 660, Seventy-ninth Congress;

Section 1 of the Act of January 28, 1915 (38 Stat. 800-801);

Provision of Naval Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1917 (Act of August 29, 1916, 39 Stat. 600), under heading "Coast Guard," subjecting personnel of the Coast Guard operating as part of the Navy to the laws governing the Navy;

Section 1 of title II of the Act of June 15, 1917 (40 Stat. 220);

Provision of Naval Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1917 (Act of August 29, 1916, 39 Stat. 601), under heading "Coast Guard," authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to man any Coast Guard station or maintain any house of refuge as a Coast Guard station;

Title II of the Act of February 19, 1941 (55 Stat. 11), as amended;

Act of December 16, 1941 (55 Stat. 807, ch. 586);

Provisions appearing under the heading "Limitations Upon Prosecutions" relating to crimes committed two years before arraignment, except for desertion committed in time of war, of the Act of June 4, 1920 (41 Stat. 794);

Act of July 1, 1944 (58 Stat. 677, ch. 368);

Section 1 of the Act of October 9, 1940 (54 Stat. 1061, ch. 788);

Section 2 of the Act of June 19, 1912 (37 Stat. 138);

Provision of Naval Appropriation Act for the year 1918 (Act of March 4, 1917, 39 Stat. 1192) authorizing the President to suspend provisions of the 8-hour law as to contracts with the United States;

Section 6 of the Act of March 3, 1931, as added by the Act of August 30, 1935 (49 Stat. 1013, ch. 825);

Provision of Naval Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1917 (Act of August 29, 1916, 39 Stat. 558), under heading "Pay, Miscellaneous," for the admission for treatment of interned persons and prisoners of war, under the jurisdiction of the Navy Department, to the Government Hospital for the Insane;

Section 604 of the Act of July 1, 1944 (58 Stat. 712, ch. 373);

Section 400 (b) of the Act of June 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 288), as amended;

Act of July 11, 1946, Public Law 499, Seventy-ninth Congress;

Act of July 9, 1942 (56 Stat. 654);

Act of June 19, 1936 (49 Stat. 1535).

SEC. 4. The first sentence of section 3805 of the Internal Revenue Code, as added by section 507 (a) of the Act of October 21, 1942 (56 Stat. 798, 963), is hereby amended to read as follows:

"In the case of any taxable year beginning after December 31, 1940, no Federal income tax return of, or payment of any Federal income tax by, any corporation organized under the China Trade Act, 1922 (42 Stat. 849; U. S. C., title 15, chapter 4), shall become due until January 1, 1948."

SEC. 5. Nothing herein contained shall be held to exempt from prosecution or to relieve from punishment any offense heretofore committed in violation of any Act.

The title of this joint resolution is amended to read as follows:
"A joint resolution to terminate certain emergency and war powers."

PART I

STATEMENT

The purpose of this joint resolution is to repeal, or otherwise terminate, operations under, certain war and emergency statutory provisions which are no longer essential.

In recognition of the interest of all its standing committees in this subject, the Senate, on January 8, 1947, adopted Senate Resolution 35, which directed each standing committee to make a full and complete study of all existing temporary and permanent emergency and war-time legislation within its jurisdiction and to transmit its recommendations to the Committee on the Judiciary for review and correlation.

The Committee on the Judiciary has had the problem of terminating war and emergency statutes under continuing study for a considerable period of time. In the course of the study the chairman of the committee caused to be compiled a list of all provisions of Federal statutes affected by the termination of hostilities, the war, or the emergencies as proclaimed by the President (S. Doc. No. 5). Thereafter the Attorney General correlated and presented the views of the interested

agencies of the executive branch of the Government on the statutes set forth in Senate Document 5. The report and recommendations of the Attorney General have been received (S. Doc. 42), and carefully considered by the committee. In the prolonged and detailed study made of the various provisions, the committee considered the recommendations contained in Senate Document No. 42 and the recommendations in the reports of the standing committees. The committee has also had numerous consultations and conferences with representatives of the Government agencies and has given careful consideration to the views of interested private agencies and persons. A public hearing in which full opportunity to testify was afforded all interested persons was held on June 10, 1947. The committee desires to express its recognition of the cooperation of representatives of the Department of Justice in this matter.

On the basis of all the information developed as a result of the foregoing procedure, the committee has concluded that while it is necessary to continue in effect a number of war and emergency statutory provisions, a large number of such provisions should now be repealed or operations thereunder terminated. Senate Joint Resolution 123 as introduced on June 5, 1947, was prepared primarily for the purpose of establishing a basis upon which the committee might found its final conclusions.

The committee recommends that the termination of war and emergency statutory provisions should be made in positive terms. Accordingly, the resolution in the amended form reported out by the committee provides specifically for the repeal or other termination of the provisions of law granting war or emergency powers which should be terminated at this time. In this form the resolution leaves no doubt as to its exact operation.

Section 1 of the resolution would accomplish the immediate repeal of 60 statutory provisions, which include the bulk of all the temporary statutes enacted since the beginning of World War II.

Section 2 amends 16 additional statutory provisions so as to effect their repeal at a fixed time in the future which will permit a necessary period for conversion to peacetime operations. The termination provisions in these statutes would no longer be related to a war or emergency, but the statutes would be amended so that they would expire on the dates provided in the resolution.

Section 3 of the resolution, which lists 108 statutory provisions, provides that in the interpretation of these provisions the time when the resolution becomes effective shall be deemed to be the date of the termination of any state of war heretofore declared by the Congress and of the national emergencies proclaimed by the President on September 8, 1939, and on May 27, 1941. Nearly all of the provisions affected by this section are permanent legislation. Most of them are effective only during the periods of war or emergency. A few provide that the statutory authority will continue for a specified period after the termination of war or an emergency. The section will have the effect of terminating immediately operations under the statutory provisions which are in effect only during a period of war or emergency. Authority under provisions which by their terms remain in effect for a specified period after the termination of the war or emergency will terminate at the end of that specified period. The permanent statutes affected by the section will remain as per-

manent legislation for use again upon the occurrence of the contingency provided for by their terms.

Section 4 amends a provision of the Internal Revenue Code to require the resumption of the filing of Federal income-tax returns and the payment of Federal income taxes by the China Trade Corporation on January 1, 1948.

Section 5 provides that nothing contained in the resolution shall be held to exempt from prosecution or to relieve from punishment any offense committed in violation of any act.

Senate Document No. 5 listed 542 temporary and emergency and wartime provisions of law. The committee has found that as of the time of the making of this report, 44 of these had already expired or been repealed or similarly affected, many on March 31, 1947, others upon the President's proclamation of the cessation of hostilities. Seventy provisions will expire on a definite date already fixed by Congress in the terms of the provisions themselves. Seventy-one are not war measures in the sense in which that term is usually interpreted, but relate to agricultural programs of the United States, provide rights for veterans, or pertain to other similar matters. Another group of statutory provisions set out in Senate Document No. 5 consists of those which relate to matters upon which legislation is now pending before the Congress. Nearly all of these pertain to the organization of the armed services. The committee felt that it would be inappropriate to repeal or otherwise terminate these provisions and thus interfere with the deliberations of the other standing committees of the Senate in matters pending before them.

CONCLUSION

Your committee has decided that all aspects of the problem of termination of war and emergency statutes have been thoroughly examined, and that the extensive investigations, conferences, hearings, and deliberations have provided a basis for intelligent legislative action. The need for this action is urgent in that the amended Senate Joint Resolution 123 will do a great deal toward returning the machinery and operations of the Government from a war and emergency status to a permanent peacetime basis.



80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. J. RES. 123

[Report No. 339]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 5 (legislative day, APRIL 21), 1947

Mr. WILEY introduced the following joint resolution; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

JUNE 23 (legislative day, APRIL 21), 1947

Reported by Mr. WILEY, with amendments

[Strike out all after the resolving clause and insert the part printed in italic]

JOINT RESOLUTION

Declaring that in interpreting certain Acts of Congress, joint resolutions, and proclamations World War II, the limited emergency, and the unlimited emergency shall be construed as terminated and peace established.

1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That in the interpretation of any provision relating to the
4 duration or date of the termination of World War II, mean-
5 ing thereby the state of war declared December 8, 1941,
6 between the United States and the Imperial Government of
7 Japan; the state of war declared December 11, 1941, be-
8 tween the United States and the Government of Germany;
9 the state of war declared December 11, 1941, between the

1 United States and the Government of Italy; the state of war
 2 declared June 5, 1942, between the United States and the
 3 Government of Bulgaria; the state of war declared June 5,
 4 1942, between the United States and the Government of
 5 Hungary; and the state of war declared June 5, 1942, be-
 6 tween the United States and the Government of Rumania;
 7 in any Acts of Congress, joint resolutions, or proclamations of
 8 the President containing provisions contingent upon the dura-
 9 tion or the date of the termination of such war or contingent
 10 upon the limited emergency proclaimed by the President on
 11 September 8, 1939, or the unlimited emergency proclaimed
 12 by the President on May 27, 1941, the date when this joint
 13 resolution becomes effective shall be construed and treated
 14 as the date of the termination of the war, the limited emer-
 15 gency and the unlimited emergency, and the date of the
 16 treaties of peace, notwithstanding any provision in any Act
 17 of Congress or joint resolution providing any other mode
 18 of determining the date of such termination; excepting, how-
 19 ever, from the operation and effect of this joint resolution
 20 the following Acts, to wit: The Act of August 24, 1912
 21 (37 Stat. 569, sec. 13); the Act of June 4, 1920 (41 Stat.
 22 759, sees. 2 and 3); the Act of July 2, 1926 (44 Stat. 780-
 23 781); the Act of June 15, 1933 (48 Stat. 161, sec. 20);
 24 as amended; the Act of June 23, 1938 (52 Stat. 944, ch.
 25 598, sec. 3); the Act of June 23, 1938 (52 Stat. 952 (b));

1 the Act of June 25, 1938 (52 Stat. 1180, sec. 302; 1181,
 2 sec. 303); the Act of June 25, 1938 (52 Stat. 1183, sec.
 3 311, as amended); the Act of June 25, 1938 (52 Stat.
 4 1183, sec. 312); the Act of July 24, 1941 (55 Stat. 605,
 5 ch. 320, sec. 10, as amended); the Act of July 24, 1941
 6 (55 Stat. 603-605, as amended); the Act of August 21,
 7 1941 (55 Stat. 652, sec. 3); the Act of September 22, 1941
 8 (55 Stat. 728); the Act of September 22, 1941 (55 Stat.
 9 728, ch. 414); the Act of February 6, 1942 (56 Stat. 50,
 10 ch. 40, as extended); the Act of February 16, 1942 (56
 11 Stat. 94, ch. 77); the Act of March 27, 1942 (56 Stat.
 12 185-186, ch. 199; sees. 1301-1304); the Act of June 5,
 13 1942 (56 Stat. 314-317, ch. 340); the Act of June 23,
 14 1942 (56 Stat. 381-387, as amended); the Act of June
 15 25, 1942 (56 Stat. 390-391, ch. 447); the Act of June
 16 30, 1942 (56 Stat. 463-465, ch. 462, sees. 1-3, 5, 8-9);
 17 the Act of July 20, 1942 (56 Stat. 663, ch. 509); the Act
 18 of July 30, 1942 (56 Stat. 730-731, ch. 538); the Act of
 19 September 16, 1942 (56 Stat. 753-757, as amended); the
 20 Act of October 10, 1942 (56 Stat. 780-781, ch. 588); the
 21 Act of December 4, 1942 (56 Stat. 1039-1040, ch. 674);
 22 the Act of May 25, 1943 (57 Stat. 84-85, ch. 101); the
 23 Act of July 1, 1943 (57 Stat. 371, ch. 187, sec. 3); the
 24 Act of July 1, 1943 (57 Stat. 371-372, ch. 187); the Act
 25 of July 7, 1943 (57 Stat. 382, sec. 11); the Act of October

1 25, 1943 (57 Stat. 575, ch. 277); the Act of April 1, 1944
 2 (58 Stat. 136-139, as amended); the Act of June 22, 1944
 3 (58 Stat. 324-326, ch. 272); the Act of June 28, 1944 (58
 4 Stat. 393, ch. 291); the Act of June 30, 1944 (58 Stat.
 5 648, ch. 335); the Act of July 1, 1944 (58 Stat. 714, ch.
 6 373, see. 609); the Act of December 14, 1944 (58 Stat.
 7 802-803); the Act of December 14, 1944 (58 Stat. 802-
 8 903); the Act of December 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 886, ch.
 9 661); the Act of March 21, 1945 (59 Stat. 36-37, ch. 29);
 10 the Act of May 15, 1945 (59 Stat. 168, ch. 124); the Act
 11 of December 5, 1945 (59 Stat. 596, ch. 555, see. 2); the
 12 Act of April 18, 1946 (60 Stat. 92); the Act of August 8,
 13 1946 (60 Stat. 34, ch. 884); the Act of October 14, 1940
 14 (54 Stat. 1127, see. 4, as amended); the Act of January
 15 21, 1942 (56 Stat. 12, ch. 14, see. 6); the Act of April
 16 10, 1942 (56 Stat. 212-213, sees. 401-404); the Act of
 17 December 22, 1942 (56 Stat. 1071, ch. 803); the Act of
 18 July 5, 1945 (59 Stat. 412, ch. 270); the Act of April 24,
 19 1912 (37 Stat. 90, ch. 90, as amended); the Act of Novem-
 20 ber 17, 1941 (55 Stat. 764, ch. 473, see. 2); the Act of
 21 February 7, 1942 (56 Stat. 82, ch. 46, see. 301); the Act
 22 of February 21, 1942 (56 Stat. 95, ch. 104); the Act of
 23 October 1, 1942 (56 Stat. 763, ch. 571); the Act of June
 24 19, 1943 (57 Stat. 159, ch. 132); the Act of March 21,
 25 1945 (59 Stat. 37, ch. 30); the Act of June 15, 1917 (40

1 Stat. 218-219, as amended); the Act of October 6, 1917
 2 (40 Stat. 411-426, as amended); the Act of April 16,
 3 1918 (40 Stat. 531, ch. 55); the Act of May 22, 1918 (40
 4 Stat. 559); the Act of October 6, 1917 40 Stat. 394, ch.
 5 95; 40 Stat. 422, see. 10 (1), as amended); the Act of
 6 July 1, 1940 (54 Stat. 710-711, ch. 501, as amended);
 7 the Act of June 21, 1941 (55 Stat. 252, ch. 210); the Act
 8 of June 16, 1942 (56 Stat. 370, ch. 415); the Act of July
 9 13, 1943 (57 Stat. 553, ch. 230); and the Act of April
 10 28, 1942 (56 Stat. 247, ch. 249).

11 Nothing herein contained shall be held to exempt from
 12 prosecution or to relieve from punishment any offense here-
 13 tofore committed in violation of any Act.

14 *That the following statutory provisions are hereby repealed:*

15 *Act of June 10, 1942 (56 Stat. 351);*

16 *Section 207, title II, Act of September 21, 1944 (58*
 17 *Stat. 736);*

18 *Act of March 5, 1940 (54 Stat. 45), as amended;*

19 *Section 609, Act of July 1, 1944 (58 Stat. 714, ch.*
 20 *373);*

21 *Act of October 1, 1942 (56 Stat. 763, ch. 573);*

22 *Sections 2, 3, and 4, Act of July 8, 1942 (56 Stat.*
 23 *649);*

24 *Act of April 16, 1943 (57 Stat. 65), as amended;*

25 *Act of September 29, 1942 (56 Stat. 760);*

1 *Section 61 (b) of the National Defense Act of June*
 2 *3, 1916, as added by the Act of June 26, 1944 (58 Stat.*
 3 *359, ch. 279);*

4 *Section 21 of the Act of February 16, 1914 (38 Stat.*
 5 *289);*

6 *Act of January 15, 1942 (56 Stat. 5, ch. 3);*

7 *Act of June 3, 1941 (55 Stat. 238, ch. 162), as*
 8 *amended;*

9 *The provision in the Act of June 11, 1940, making*
 10 *appropriations for the Navy Department for the fiscal year*
 11 *1941, under the heading "Bureau of Supplies and Accounts,*
 12 *Pay, Subsistence, and Transportation of Naval Personnel",*
 13 *prohibiting the payment of active-duty pay and allow-*
 14 *ances to retired officers except during the war or national*
 15 *emergency (54 Stat. 265, 275);*

16 *The provision in the Act of February 7, 1942 (56*
 17 *Stat. 68), under the heading "Marine Corps—Pay of*
 18 *officers, active list", relating to the availability of funds for*
 19 *the payment of active-duty pay to retired officers;*

20 *Section 2 of the Act of February 15, 1879 (20 Stat.*
 21 *295);*

22 *Act of May 29, 1945 (59 Stat. 226, ch. 137);*

23 *The provisions under the headings "Bureau of Engi-*
 24 *neering" and "Bureau of Construction and Repair", in*
 25 *the Act of June 11, 1940 (54 Stat. 293), authorizing*

1 the Secretary of the Navy to exceed the statutory limit on
2 repair and alterations to vessels commissioned or converted
3 to meet the existing emergency;

4 Act of November 29, 1940 (54 Stat. 1219, ch. 923),
5 as extended by the Act of May 15, 1945 (59 Stat. 168,
6 ch. 127);

7 The proviso of the Act of February 7, 1942 (56 Stat.
8 63), that no officer of the Navy or Marine Corps who has
9 been or hereafter may be adjudged fitted shall be involun-
10 tarily retired prior to six months subsequent to the termina-
11 tion of the existing national emergency;

12 Act of December 2, 1944 (58 Stat. 793);

13 Act of February 21, 1942 (56 Stat. 97, ch. 107);

14 Act of April 9, 1943 (57 Stat. 61, ch. 40);

15 The proviso of the Act of June 26, 1940 (54 Stat. 599),
16 under the heading "Council of National Defense", that
17 until such time as the President shall declare the present
18 emergency at an end the head of any department or inde-
19 pendent establishment of the Government, notwithstanding
20 the provisions of existing law, may employ, with the approval
21 of the President, any person of outstanding experience and
22 ability at a compensation of \$1 per annum;

23 The provision of the Act of July 2, 1942 (56 Stat.
24 548), as amended, which permits the Secretary of the
25 Interior, or any official to whom he may delegate such

1 authority, to appoint, without regard to the Classification
2 Act of 1923, as amended; skilled and unskilled laborers,
3 mechanics, and other persons engaged in a recognized trade
4 or craft, including foremen of such groups;

5 Act of December 22, 1942 (56 Stat. 1070, ch. 801);

6 The provisions under the heading "Department of Agri-
7 culture, Surplus Marketing Administration", and "Depart-
8 ment of the Interior, Government in the Territories",
9 contained in the Act of December 23, 1941 (55 Stat. 855,
10 856-857);

11 Section 8 of the Act of June 9, 1943 (57 Stat. 126);

12 Section 301 of the Act of September 9, 1940 (54 Stat.
13 884), as amended;

14 The provision in the First Deficiency Appropriation
15 Act of 1942, under the heading "Selective Service System",
16 relating to the presentation of quarterly reports to the Post-
17 master General (56 Stat. 101);

18 Act of July 9, 1943 (57 Stat. 390, ch. 209);

19 Section 5 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (58 Stat. 394);

20 Section 2883 (c) of the Internal Revenue Code, added
21 by the Act of January 24, 1942 (56 Stat. 17);

22 Section 2883 (d) and (e) of the Internal Revenue Code,
23 added by the Act of March 27, 1942 (56 Stat. 187);

24 Act of December 20, 1944 (58 Stat. 817, ch. 609);

25 The provision in the Interior Department Appropriation

1 *Act, 1945, under the heading "Water conservation and*
2 *utilization projects", relating to the use of the services or*
3 *labor of prisoners of war, enemy aliens, and American-born*
4 *Japanese (58 Stat. 463, 491);*

5 *Section 6 (b) of the Act of March 11, 1941 (55 Stat.*
6 *33), as amended;*

7 *Act of December 17, 1941 (55 Stat. 808, ch. 588), as*
8 *amended;*

9 *Section 606 (h) of the Communications Act of 1934,*
10 *added by the Act of December 29, 1942 (56 Stat. 1096);*

11 *Act of April 29, 1942 (56 Stat. 265, ch. 266);*

12 *Act of May 14, 1940 (54 Stat. 216, ch. 201), as*
13 *amended;*

14 *Act of June 11, 1940 (54 Stat. 306, ch. 327), as*
15 *amended;*

16 *Act of June 29, 1940 (54 Stat. 689, ch. 447), as*
17 *amended;*

18 *Act of October 10, 1940 (54 Stat. 1092, ch. 838), as*
19 *amended;*

20 *Act of May 2, 1941 (55 Stat. 148), as amended;*

21 *Act of June 14, 1941 (55 Stat. 591, ch. 297), as*
22 *amended;*

23 *Section 3 (i) of the Act of March 24, 1943 (57 Stat.*
24 *45, 51);*

1 *The proviso of subsection (h) of section 511 of the*
2 *Merchant Marine Act, 1936, added by the Act of June*
3 *17, 1943 (57 Stat. 158);*

4 *Section 1 of the Act of April 24, 1944 (58 Stat. 216),*
5 *except that any suspension of the statute of limitations hereto-*
6 *fore provided for in an agreement entered into under the*
7 *authority of such section shall continue in effect for the period*
8 *provided in such agreement, but in no case longer than two*
9 *years after the date of the approval of this resolution;*

10 *Act of April 11, 1942 (56 Stat. 217);*

11 *Section 3 of the Act of July 11, 1941 (55 Stat. 585);*

12 *Act of November 23, 1942 (56 Stat. 1020), as*
13 *amended;*

14 *Act of October 29, 1942 (56 Stat. 1012);*

15 *Section 303 of the Act of December 18, 1941 (55*
16 *Stat. 840);*

17 *Section 12 of the Act of June 11, 1942 (56 Stat. 357),*
18 *except that outstanding certificates issued thereunder shall*
19 *continue in effect for a period of six months from the date*
20 *of the approval of this joint resolution unless sooner revoked;*

21 *Act of July 12, 1943 (57 Stat. 520);*

22 *Act of June 5, 1942 (56 Stat. 323, ch. 346);*

23 *Act of January 2, 1942 (55 Stat. 881, ch. 646);*

24 *Act of December 24, 1942 (56 Stat. 1080, ch. 812);*

25 *Act of July 8, 1943 (57 Stat. 390, ch. 200);*

1 *The provisions of the Act of November 19, 1941 (55*
 2 *Stat. 765), as amended, relating to the availability for*
 3 *expenditure of funds appropriated pursuant to said Act,*
 4 *as amended.*

5 *SEC. 2. Notwithstanding the termination date or termina-*
 6 *tion period heretofore provided therefor by law, the following*
 7 *statutory provisions are repealed effective upon the date here-*
 8 *inafter specified, or upon the expiration of the period herein-*
 9 *after specified, and shall remain in full force and effect*
 10 *until such date or until the expiration of such period. Such*
 11 *statutory provisions are hereby amended accordingly:*

12 *a. Repeal effective July 1, 1948:*

13 *Act of July 8, 1941 (55 Stat. 579, ch. 278), and the*
 14 *Act of June 22, 1943 (57 Stat. 161, ch. 137);*

15 *Section 2 of the Act of November 17, 1941 (55 Stat.*
 16 *764);*

17 *Act of March 13, 1942 (56 Stat. 171);*

18 *Act of June 27, 1942 (56 Stat. 461, ch. 455);*

19 *Act of July 1, 1943 (57 Stat. 371), and the Act of*
 20 *May 14, 1942 (56 Stat. 278), as amended:*

21 *Act of September 22, 1941 (55 Stat. 728, ch. 414),*
 22 *as amended;*

23 *The provision in the Second Supplemental National*
 24 *Defense Appropriation Act, 1943, under the heading "Fed-*
 25 *eral Works Agency, Public Buildings Administration", relat-*

1 *ing to the authority of the Commissioner of Public Buildings*
 2 *to designate employees as special policemen (56 Stat. 990,*
 3 *1000);*

4 *Act of July 29, 1941 (55 Stat. 606, ch. 326).*

5 *b. Repeal effective six months after the date of this joint*
 6 *resolution:*

7 *Act of January 27, 1942 (56 Stat. 19, ch. 21, as*
 8 *amended);*

9 *Act of December 17, 1942 (56 Stat. 1056);*

10 *Section 610 (c) of the Act of July 1, 1944 (58 Stat.*
 11 *682, 714);*

12 *Act of October 10, 1942 (56 Stat. 780, ch. 588);*

13 *Act of June 28, 1944 (58 Stat. 463, ch. 297);*

14 *Act of July 9, 1943 (57 Stat. 391, ch. 213); as*
 15 *amended.*

16 *c. Repeal effective one year after the date of this joint*
 17 *resolution:*

18 *Section 1 of the Act of July 20, 1942 (56 Stat. 662);*

19 *Section 605 (c) of the Act of July 1, 1944 (58 Stat.*
 20 *682, 713).*

21 *SEC. 3. In the interpretation of the following statutory*
 22 *provisions, the date when this joint resolution becomes effec-*
 23 *tive shall be deemed to be the date of the termination of any*
 24 *state of war heretofore declared by the Congress and of the*

1 national emergencies proclaimed by the President on Septem-
 2 ber 8, 1939, and on May 27, 1941;

3 Act of July 1, 1941 (55 Stat. 498, as amended);

4 Act of February 28, 1945 (59 Stat. 9, ch. 15);

5 Section 86 of the Act of June 3, 1916 (39 Stat. 204);

6 Act of July 2, 1917 (40 Stat. 241), as amended;

7 Section 16 of the Act of June 10, 1920 (41 Stat. 1072);

8 Act of February 26, 1925 (43 Stat. 984, ch. 340);

9 Act of April 12, 1926 (44 Stat. 241);

10 Act of May 29, 1926 (44 Stat. 677, ch. 424);

11 Section 20 of the Act of May 18, 1933 (48 Stat. 68);

12 The provision of the Act of May 15, 1936 (49 Stat.
 13 1292), which authorizes the United States to control and
 14 operate the Little Rock Municipal Airport without rental
 15 or other charge in time of national emergency;

16 Act of May 27, 1939 (49 Stat. 1387);

17 Provisions authorizing the assumption of possession and
 18 control of the areas specified in the following statutes or parts
 19 of statutes: Section 3 of the Act of June 21, 1938 (52 Stat.
 20 834); Act of June 20, 1936 (49 Stat. 1557, ch. 636); Act
 21 of August 19, 1937 (50 Stat. 696, ch. 697); section 4 of the
 22 Act of February 28, 1933 (47 Stat. 1368);

23 Section 5 (m) of the Act of May 18, 1933 (48 Stat.
 24 62);

1 *Act of December 26, 1941 (55 Stat. 863, ch. 633);*

2 *Act of January 26, 1942 (56 Stat. 19);*

3 *Section 120 of the Act of June 3, 1916 (39 Stat.*
4 *213, 214);*

5 *Provision of Naval Appropriation Act for the fiscal*
6 *year 1917 (Act of August 29, 1916, 39 Stat. 602), under*
7 *the heading "Lighthouse Service", authorizing the Presi-*
8 *dent to transfer vessels, equipment, stations, and personnel*
9 *of the Lighthouse Service (now Coast Guard under Reor-*
10 *ganization Plan Numbered II) to the jurisdiction of the*
11 *Navy or War Department;*

12 *Section 16 of the Act of May 22, 1917 (40 Stat. 87);*

13 *Provision of chapter XVIII of the Act of July 9,*
14 *1918 (40 Stat. 892), as amended by the Act of November*
15 *21, 1941 (55 Stat. 781, ch. 499), extending the time for*
16 *examination of accounts of Army disbursing officers;*

17 *Section 69 of the National Defense Act of June 3,*
18 *1916, as amended by section 7 of the Act of June 15,*
19 *1933 (48 Stat. 156);*

20 *The provision authorizing the extension of enlistments*
21 *in the Regular Army or the Enlisted Reserve Corps, in*
22 *force at the outbreak of war or entered into during its contin-*
23 *uation, for six months after its termination, contained in*
24 *the Act of March 15, 1940 (54 Stat. 53, ch. 61);*

25 *Act of May 14, 1940 (54 Stat. 213);*

1 *Section 2 of the Act of December 13, 1941 (55 Stat.*
 2 *799, ch. 571);*

3 *Chapter II, articles 2 (d), 48, 58, 59, 74, 75, 76,*
 4 *77, 78, 79, 104, and 119 of the Act of June 4, 1920 (41*
 5 *Stat. 759, ch. 227);*

6 *Paragraph 3 of section 127a as added to the Act of*
 7 *June 3, 1916 (39 Stat. 166), by section 51 of the Act of*
 8 *June 4, 1920 (41 Stat. 759, ch. 227);*

9 *Revised Statutes, 1166;*

10 *The fourth proviso of section 18 of the Act of Feb-*
 11 *ruary 2, 1901 (31 Stat. 748, ch. 192);*

12 *Provision of the Act of July 9, 1918 (40 Stat. 861),*
 13 *making appropriations for the Army for the fiscal year*
 14 *1919, under the heading "Barracks and Quarters", author-*
 15 *izing the Secretary of War to rent or lease buildings in the*
 16 *District of Columbia necessary for military purposes;*

17 *Section 111 of the Act of June 3, 1916 (39 Stat. 211),*
 18 *as amended;*

19 *Section 363 of title III of the Act of July 1, 1944*
 20 *(58 Stat. 682, ch. 373);*

21 *Act of December 26, 1941 (55 Stat. 862, ch. 629),*
 22 *as amended by the Act of December 23, 1944 (ch. 720,*
 23 *58 Stat. 923);*

24 *Act of February 20, 1942 (56 Stat. 94);*

25 *Provision of Naval Appropriation Act for the fiscal year*

1 1917 (Act of August 29, 1916, 39 Stat. 581), under
2 heading "Officers for Engineering Duty Only", authorizing
3 the Secretary of the Navy to recall to active duty enlisted
4 men on furlough without pay to complete the enlistment
5 period;

6 Act of August 18, 1941 (55 Stat. 629);

7 Section 2 of the Act of December 13, 1941 (55 Stat.
8 799, ch. 570);

9 Revised Statutes, 1420, as amended by section 2 of the
10 Act of January 20, 1944 (58 Stat. 4, ch. 2);

11 Provision of the Act of August 29, 1916 (39 Stat. 614),
12 which authorizes Marine Corps training camps for the
13 instruction of citizens to be in existence for a period longer
14 than six weeks in each fiscal year in time of actual or threat-
15 ened war;

16 Revised Statutes, 1624, article 4, paragraphs 6, 7,
17 12-20, and article 5;

18 Act of March 22, 1943 (57 Stat. 41);

19 Revised Statutes, 1462-1464;

20 Provision of the Naval Appropriation Act for the fiscal
21 year ending June 30, 1917 (Act of August 29, 1916, 39
22 Stat. 591), under the heading "Fleet Naval Reserve", au-
23 thorizing the Secretary of the Navy to call retired enlisted
24 men into active service;

25 Provisions contained in the Act of July 1, 1918 (40

1 *Stat. 717), as amended (14 U. S. C. 164, 165), which*
2 *authorize commissioned or warrant officers on the retired list*
3 *to be ordered to active duty and to be temporarily advanced*
4 *on the retired list, so far as such provisions pertain to per-*
5 *sonnel of the Coast Guard;*

6 *Act of April 8, 1946 (Public Law 337, Seventy-ninth*
7 *Congress);*

8 *Section 4 (c) of the Act of August 10, 1946 (Public Law*
9 *720, Seventy-ninth Congress);*

10 *Revised Statutes, 1436;*

11 *First proviso of section 18 of the Act of May 22, 1917*
12 *(40 Stat. 84, 89);*

13 *Act of October 6, 1917 (40 Stat. 393, ch. 93), as*
14 *amended;*

15 *Section 11 (c) of the Act of June 23, 1938 (52 Stat.*
16 *948);*

17 *Section 10 of the Act of June 14, 1940 (54 Stat. 394);*

18 *Section 18 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law*
19 *604, Seventy-ninth Congress);*

20 *Provisions of the Act of March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1192-*
21 *1193); the Act of May 13, 1942 (56 Stat. 277, ch. 304);*
22 *sections 3 and 4 of the Act of July 9, 1942 (56 Stat. 656);*
23 *the Act of June 17, 1943 (57 Stat. 156, ch. 128); the*
24 *Act of June 26, 1943 (57 Stat. 209); and the Act of*
25 *May 31, 1944 (58 Stat. 265, ch. 218), which authorize the*

1 *President or the Secretary of the Navy to acquire, through*
2 *construction or conversion, ships, landing craft and other*
3 *vessels;*

4 *Section 10 of the Act of May 14, 1930 (46 Stat. 329,*
5 *332);*

6 *Act of May 29, 1930 (46 Stat. 479, ch. 350);*

7 *Section 7 of the Act of April 26, 1898 (30 Stat. 365);*

8 *Act of March 7, 1942 (56 Stat. 143-148, ch. 166),*
9 *as amended;*

10 *Sections 3 and 12 of the Act of February 21, 1946*
11 *(Public Law 305, Seventy-ninth Congress);*

12 *Section 1 of the Act of July 20, 1942 (56 Stat. 662,*
13 *ch. 508), as amended;*

14 *Act of December 17, 1942 (56 Stat. 1056, ch. 763);*

15 *Act of March 17, 1916 (39 Stat. 36, ch. 46);*

16 *Act of April 11, 1898 (30 Stat. 737);*

17 *Act of March 3, 1925 (43 Stat. 1109, 1110);*

18 *Section 1 of the Act of July 2, 1940 (54 Stat. 724,*
19 *ch. 516);*

20 *Section 4 of the Act of July 7, 1943 (57 Stat. 388);*

21 *Act of May 18, 1946 (Public Law 385, Seventy-ninth*
22 *Congress);*

23 *Section 2 of the Act of August 8, 1946 (Public Law*
24 *697, Seventy-ninth Congress);*

1 *Section 4 (b) of the Act of July 2, 1940 (54 Stat.*
2 *712, 714);*

3 *Act of December 17, 1942 (56 Stat. 1052);*

4 *Section 3 of the Act of June 27, 1944 (58 Stat. 387,*
5 *ch. 287);*

6 *Act of December 23, 1944 (58 Stat. 926, ch. 726);*

7 *Act of March 7, 1942 (56 Stat. 143, ch. 166), as*
8 *amended;*

9 *Section 1 of the Act of December 7, 1945 (59 Stat.*
10 *603, 604);*

11 *Act of December 10, 1942 (56 Stat. 1045);*

12 *Act of December 26, 1941 (55 Stat. 858), as amended,*
13 *except that the Commissioners of the District of Columbia*
14 *may continue to exercise the authority under sections 7 and*
15 *9 of such Act, as amended, until not later than June 30,*
16 *1948, and the provisions of sections 11 and 12 of such Act,*
17 *as amended, shall continue to apply to cases in which the*
18 *authority under sections 7 and 9 is exercised;*

19 *Proviso of section 303 (c) of the Act of October 14,*
20 *1944, as added by the Act of February 18, 1946 (Public*
21 *Law 301, Seventy-ninth Congress);*

22 *Sections 119 and 156 of the Act of October 21, 1942*
23 *(56 Stat. 814, 852-856);*

24 *Section 500 (a) of the Act of July 22, 1944 (58 Stat.*
25 *291, ch. 268), as amended;*

1 *Section 201 of the Act of August 10, 1946 (Public*
2 *Law 719, Seventy-ninth Congress);*

3 *Act of July 31, 1945 (59 Stat. 511, ch. 338);*

4 *Section 6 of the Act of February 4, 1887 (24 Stat.*
5 *379), as amended;*

6 *Provision of the Act of August 29, 1916 (39 Stat. 619,*
7 *645), which empowers the President in time of war to take*
8 *control of transportation systems;*

9 *Subsection (15) of section 402 of the Act of February*
10 *28, 1920 (41 Stat. 477 (15));*

11 *Section 420 of the Act of May 16, 1942 (56 Stat. 298);*

12 *Act of July 30, 1941 (55 Stat. 610);*

13 *Section 606 of the Act of June 19, 1934 (48 Stat.*
14 *1104), as amended;*

15 *Section 4 of the Act of July 15, 1918 (40 Stat. 901),*
16 *as amended;*

17 *Sections 302 (h) and 712 (d) of the Act of June 29,*
18 *1936 (49 Stat. 1993 and 2010);*

19 *Sections 1 (d) and 3 (a) of the Act of August 7, 1939*
20 *(53 Stat. 1254 and 1255);*

21 *Section 2 of the Act of October 22, 1914 (38 Stat. 765,*
22 *ch. 334); Act of May 10, 1943 (57 Stat. 82);*

23 *Section 1 (b) and subsections 2 (a), 2 (b), and 2 (c)*
24 *of the Act of August 8, 1946 (Public Law 660, Seventy-ninth*
25 *Congress);*

1 *Section 1 of the Act of January 28, 1915 (38 Stat.*
2 *800-801);*

3 *Provision of Naval Appropriation Act for the fiscal year*
4 *1917 (Act of August 29, 1916, 39 Stat. 600), under heading*
5 *"Coast Guard", subjecting personnel of the Coast Guard*
6 *operating as part of the Navy to the laws governing the Navy;*

7 *Section 1 of title II of the Act of June 15, 1917 (40*
8 *Stat. 220);*

9 *Provision of Naval Appropriation Act for the fiscal*
10 *year 1917 (Act of August 29, 1916, 39 Stat. 601),*
11 *under heading "Coast Guard", authorizing the Secretary*
12 *of the Navy to man any Coast Guard station or maintain*
13 *any house of refuge as a Coast Guard station;*

14 *Title II of the Act of February 19, 1941 (55 Stat.*
15 *11), as amended;*

16 *Act of December 16, 1941 (55 Stat. 807, ch. 586);*

17 *Provisions appearing under the heading "Limitations*
18 *upon Prosecutions", relating to crimes committed two years*
19 *before arraignment, except for desertion committed in time*
20 *of war, of the Act of June 4, 1920 (41 Stat. 794);*

21 *Act of July 1, 1944 (58 Stat. 677, ch. 368);*

22 *Section 1 of the Act of October 9, 1940 (54 Stat.*
23 *1061, ch. 788);*

24 *Section 2 of the Act of June 19, 1912 (37 Stat. 138);*

25 *Provision of Naval Appropriation Act for the year*

1 1918 (Act of March 4, 1917, 39 Stat. 1192), authorizing
2 the President to suspend provisions of the eight-hour law
3 to contracts with the United States;

4 Section 6 of the Act of March 3, 1931, as added by
5 the Act of August 30, 1935 (49 Stat. 1013, ch. 825);

6 Provision of Naval Appropriation Act for the fiscal
7 year 1917 (Act of August 29, 1916, 39 Stat. 558), under
8 heading "Pay Miscellaneous", for the admission for treat-
9 ment of interned persons and prisoners of war, under the
10 jurisdiction of the Navy Department, to the Government
11 Hospital for the Insane;

12 Section 604 of the Act of July 1, 1944 (58 Stat. 712,
13 ch. 373);

14 Section 400 (b) of the Act of June 22, 1944 (58
15 Stat. 288), as amended;

16 Act of July 11, 1946 (Public Law 499, Seventy-ninth
17 Congress);

18 Act of July 9, 1942 (56 Stat. 654);

19 Act of June 19, 1936 (49 Stat. 1535).

20 SEC. 4. The first sentence of section 3805 of the Inter-
21 nal Revenue Code, as added by section 507 (a) of the
22 Act of October 21, 1942 (56 Stat. 798, 963), is hereby
23 amended to read as follows:

24 "In the case of any taxable year beginning after Decem-
25 ber 31, 1940, no Federal income tax return of, or payment

1 of any Federal income tax by, any corporation organized
2 under the China Trade Act, 1922 (42 Stat. 849, U. S. C.,
3 title 15, ch. 4), shall become due until January 1, 1948.”

4 SEC. 5. Nothing herein contained shall be held to exempt
5 from prosecution or to relieve from punishment any offense
6 heretofore committed in violation of any Act.

Amend the title so as to read: “Joint resolution to
terminate certain emergency and war powers.”

[Report No. 339]

JOINT RESOLUTION

Declaring that in interpreting certain Acts of Congress, joint resolutions, and proclamations World War II, the limited emergency, and the unlimited emergency shall be construed as terminated and peace established.

By **Mr. WILEY**

JUNE 5 (legislative day, APRIL 21), 1947

Read twice and referred to the Committee on the
Judiciary

JUNE 23 (legislative day, APRIL 21), 1947

Reported with amendments

praying that the Senate override the President's veto of the Taft-Hartley labor relations bill; ordered to lie on the table.

Telegrams and a letter in the nature of petitions from the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local Union 1186, Honolulu, T. H.; Charles Lazzio, president, Dyers Local No. 1733, Paterson, N. J., and D. R. Covis, Columbus, Ohio, praying that the Senate sustain the President's veto of the Taft-Hartley labor relations bill; ordered to lie on the table.

A resolution adopted by the American Newspaper Guild at Sioux City, Iowa, commending Senators BARKLEY and MORSE in their efforts to sustain the President's veto of the labor bill; ordered to lie on the table.

By Mr. CAPPER:

A petition signed by 40 citizens of Manhattan, Kans., praying for the enactment of Senate bill 265, to prohibit the transportation of alcoholic beverage advertising in interstate commerce; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

A petition signed by 103 citizens of Spokane, Wash., praying for the enactment of Senate Joint Resolution 76, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to equal rights for men and women; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WILEY:

A joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments:

"Senate Joint Resolution 51

"Joint resolution memorializing the Congress of the United States to halt all disposal of war surplus goods

"Whereas after World War I a scandal resulted from the corrupt manner in which the sale of surplus war goods was handled and futile investigations did nothing more than to serve as a warning against future recurrences of the same sort of scandal; and

"Whereas there is ample evidence at the present time of inefficiency, favoritism, dishonesty, graft, and corruption in the methods being employed in the disposal of war surplus goods; and

"Whereas the misuse of privities, unscrupulous dealings, and various other types of favoritism as well as the misuse of veterans' privileges in the disposal of war surplus goods is adversely affecting the rights of the honest veteran seeking to avail himself of his priorities in acquiring surplus goods; and

"Whereas in many instances unused but useable materials are being dishonestly disposed of as junk or scrap to favored buyers; and

"Whereas an improved system for the disposal of war surplus goods must be immediately developed if a major scandal is to be averted: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the senate (the assembly concurring), That the Congress of the United States is respectfully requested to provide by law for an immediate stoppage of all disposal of World War II surplus material until a new and adequate system of disposal can be worked out; and be it further

"Resolved, That Congress is respectfully requested to thoroughly investigate the present system of war surplus disposal and take steps to see that present corruption in the disposal of such goods is brought to light; and be it further

"Resolved, That duly attested copies of this resolution be immediately transmitted to the clerks of both Houses of the Congress of the United States and to each Member of the Congress from this State."

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. SALTONSTALL, from the Committee on Appropriations:

H. R. 3493. A bill making appropriations for the Navy Department and the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. No. 338).

By Mr. WILEY, from the Committee on the Judiciary:

H. R. 1585. A bill for the relief of Adolph Pfannenstiehl; with an amendment (Rept. No. 341);

H. R. 1956. A bill for the relief of Hugh C. Gilliam; with an amendment (Rept. No. 342); and

S. J. Res. 123. Joint resolution declaring that in interpreting certain acts of Congress, joint resolutions, and proclamations World War II, the limited emergency, and the unlimited emergency shall be construed as terminated and peace established; with amendments (Rept. No. 339).

By Mr. COOPER, from the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. 1461. A bill to extend certain powers of the President under title III of the Second War Powers Act; with amendments (Rept. No. 340).

BILLS INTRODUCED

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. MARTIN:

S. 1491. A bill to amend the Social Security Act with respect to State plans for aid to the blind; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. LANGER:

S. 1492. A bill to amend the Social Security Act so as to provide unemployment compensation for Federal employees; to provide benefits for Federal employees involuntarily separated from employment; and for other purposes;

S. 1493. A bill to amend section 19 of the Veterans' Preference Act of June 27, 1944 (58 Stat., 387), and for other purposes; and

S. 1494. A bill to amend section 14 of the Veterans' Preference Act of June 27, 1944 (58 Stat. 387); to the Committee on Civil Service.

S. 1495. A bill to amend section 346 of the Nationality Act of 1940, as amended, so as to permit the making of copies by Government agencies of certain immigration and naturalization papers; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1496. A bill relating to training on the job for veterans who are lawyers; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION— AMENDMENTS

Mr. RUSSELL and Mr. McCLELLAN each submitted amendments intended to be proposed by them, respectively, to the bill (S. 564) to provide for the performance of the duties of the office of President in case of the removal, resignation, or inability both of the President and Vice President, which were severally ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

Mr. McMAHON submitted an amendment in the nature of a substitute intended to be proposed by him to Senate bill 564, supra, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

DAVID I. WALSH—TRIBUTE BY WILLIAM H. McMASTERS

[Mr. LANGER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a tribute to David I. Walsh, by William H. McMASTERS, of Belmont, Mass., which appears in the Appendix.]

EXCERPT FROM A SPEECH BY SENATOR BREWSTER ON AMERICAN HELP TO OTHER NATIONS

[Mr. MARTIN asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from a speech on the subject of American help to other nations, delivered by Senator BREWSTER on June 14, 1947, at Flag Day exercises in Philadelphia, which appears in the Appendix.]

IMPORTANCE AND ATTRACTIVENESS OF THE TEACHING PROFESSION—ARTICLE BY SENATOR WILEY

[Mr. WILEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "So You Don't Want To Be a Teacher" written by him, and published in the June 21, 1947, issue of the magazine Forward—For Young People, which appears in the Appendix.]

AMERICA'S NEW ROLE IN WORLD LEADERSHIP— SPEECH BY SENATOR THYE

[Mr. MCCARTHY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a speech entitled "America's New Role in World Leadership," delivered by Senator THYE at the commencement exercises at Carroll College, Waukesha, Wis., on June 9, 1947, which appears in the Appendix.]

FLOOD CONTROL—STATEMENT BY SENATOR MYERS BEFORE HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE

[Mr. MYERS asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a statement made by him before the House of Representatives Appropriations Subcommittee considering flood control and rivers and harbors items in the Army civil functions appropriation bill for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1947, which appears in the Appendix.]

STATEMENT BY SENATOR MAGNUSON BEFORE APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948

[Mr. MAGNUSON asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a statement by himself to be made before the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on the Department of Agriculture appropriation bill, 1948, which appears in the Appendix.]

SPEECH BY SENATOR PEPPER IN SUPPORT OF THE PRESIDENT'S VETO OF THE LABOR BILL

[Mr. PEPPER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a radio speech delivered by him on June 22, 1947, in support of the President's veto of the labor bill, which appears in the Appendix.]

HARRY F. SINCLAIR AND THE ANGLO-AMERICAN OIL TREATY—ARTICLE BY HAROLD L. ICKES

[Mr. TAYOR asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article by Harold L. Ickes, dealing with Harry F. Sinclair and the pending Anglo-American oil treaty, published in the New York Post of June 20, 1947, which appears in the Appendix.]

MUST WE HAVE ANOTHER DEPRESSION?— ARTICLE BY LEON H. KEYSERLING

[Mr. SPARKMAN asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "Must We Have Another Depression?" written by Leon H. Keyserling, and published in the New York Times of June 8, 1947, which will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

SPENDING BY GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS—ARTICLE BY HERMAN A. LOWE

[Mr. MARTIN asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article dealing with the buying of 1948 supplies with 1947 funds by Government departments, by Herman A. Lowe, published in the Philadelphia Inquirer of June 19, 1947, which appears in the Appendix.]

CONGRESS AND HOUSING—EDITORIAL COMMENT

[Mr. LODGE asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "Congressional Failure," published in the Haverhill (Mass.) Gazette of June 2, 1947, and an editorial entitled "Housing—This Session of Congress?" published in the South Boston Gazette of June 13, 1947, which appears in the Appendix.]

PUBLIC POWER IN THE NORTHWEST—EDITORIAL FROM THE SEATTLE STAR

[Mr. MAGNUSON asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "New Attack on Public Power Is Threat to Northwest," published in the Seattle Star of June 13, 1947, which appears in the Appendix.]

AMENDMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE ACT—CHANGE OF REFERENCE

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, under date of June 11, 1947, the Social Security Administrator communicated to the President of the Senate a draft of a bill amending the Public Health Service Act. His communication and the draft of the bill were referred to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments. That committee has examined the bill and has ascertained that all matters in it naturally come under the jurisdiction of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare. So I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments be discharged from the further consideration of the communication and bill and that they be referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, where they evidently belong.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the change of reference will be made.

STATEMENT BY COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY DEALING WITH PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE ON PORTAL-TO-PORTAL ACT OF 1947

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, on May 14, 1947, the President of the United States signed the Portal-to-Portal Act of 1947. On the same day he sent to the Congress a message with respect to his action on that measure. On the same day it was announced by the temporary Presiding Officer of the Senate that the message would be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Today the Committee on the Judiciary approved a statement with respect to the message from the President. I now present to the Senate, on behalf of that committee, the statement so approved, and ask unanimous consent that it be incorporated at this point in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

To the Senate of the United States:

ITEM I

This communication is sent you by reason of two portions of that certain message of

May 14, 1947, from the President of the United States to the Congress of the United States in which he notified Congress of the fact that he had that day signed H. R. 2157, the Portal-to-Portal Act of 1947.

ITEM II

The first of those two portions of said message is constituted of the first two sentences in the fifth paragraph from the opening of the message which paragraph reads as follows, namely:

"Section 2 of the act relates to existing claims. From my consideration of this section I understand it to be the intent of the Congress to meet the problem raised by portal-to-portal claims, but not to invalidate all other existing claims. The plain language of section 2 of the act preserves minimum wage and overtime compensation claims based upon activities which were compensable in any amount under contract, custom, or practice. Various provisions of the act such as sections 3, 9, and 12, would be rendered absurd or unnecessary under any other interpretation. Moreover a contrary interpretation would raise difficult and grave questions of constitutionality."

In order to recall what existing claims are comprehended within those from which is granted relief by section 2 of the Portal-to-Portal Act of 1947, there are below quoted subsections (a), (b), and (c) of said section 2, as follows, namely:

(a) No employer shall be subject to any liability or punishment under the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, the Walsh-Healey Act, or the Bacon-Davis Act (in any action or proceeding commenced prior to or on or after the date of the enactment of this act), on account of the failure of such employer to pay an employee minimum wages, or to pay an employee overtime compensation, for or on account of any activity of an employee engaged in prior to the date of the enactment of this act, except an activity which was compensable by either—

"(1) an express provision of a written or nonwritten contract in effect at the time of such activity between such employee, his agent, or collective-bargaining representative and his employer; or

"(2) a custom or practice in effect, at the time of such activity, at the establishment or other place where such employee was employed covering such activity not inconsistent with a written or nonwritten contract in effect at the time of such activity between such employee, his agent, or collective-bargaining representative and his employer.

"(b) For the purposes of subsection (a), an activity shall be considered as compensable under such contract provision or such custom or practice only when it was engaged in during the portion of the day with respect to which it was so made compensable.

"(c) In the application of the minimum-wage and overtime-compensation provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, of the Walsh-Healey Act, or of the Bacon-Davis Act, in determining the time for which an employer employed an employee, there shall be counted all that time, but only that time, during which the employee engaged in activities which were compensable within the meaning of subsections (a) and (b) of this section."

If, for illustration, walking engaged in prior to the date of the enactment of the Portal-to-Portal Act of 1947, done in the morning shortly prior to entry on his operation of a lathe by an employee, in going from the entrance of the plant in which he was employed to such lathe, was not compensable by either (1) an express provision of a written or nonwritten contract in effect, at the time of such walking, between such employee, his agent, or collective-bargaining representative and his employer; or (2) a custom or practice in effect, at the time of such walking, at the establishment or other place where such employee was employed,

covering such walking, not inconsistent with a written or nonwritten contract, in effect at the time of such walking, between such employee, his agent, or collective-bargaining representative and his employer, there is no liability, and no punishment inflictible, under the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, the Walsh-Healey Act, or the Bacon-Davis Act (in any action or proceeding commenced prior to or on or after the date of the enactment of the Portal-to-Portal Act of 1947) on the employer on account of his failure to pay said employee minimum wages, or to pay said employee overtime compensation, for or on account of said walking.

For further illustration, if a woman employed to sew upon garments in a production line did, prior to the date of the enactment of the Portal-to-Portal Act of 1947, for 2 hours per day for a week, after having engaged on each respective day in part of her day's sewing, wait in that production line for garments to reach her and neither (1) by an express provision of a written or nonwritten contract in effect, at the time of said waiting, between her, her agent, or collective-bargaining representative and her employer, nor (2) by a custom or practice in effect, at the time of said waiting, at the establishment or other place where she was employed, covering such waiting, not inconsistent with a written or nonwritten contract, in effect at the time of such waiting, between her, her agent, or collective-bargaining representative and her employer, was said waiting compensable, there is no liability, and no punishment inflictible, under the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, the Walsh-Healey Act, or the Bacon-Davis Act (in any action or proceeding commenced prior to or on or after the date of the enactment of the Portal-to-Portal Act of 1947), on her employer on account of his failure to pay her minimum wages, or to pay her overtime compensation, for or on account of said waiting.

Attention is called to the following quoted paragraph which is set forth in the course of the statement of the managers on the part of the House contained in House of Representatives Report No. 326, Eightieth Congress, first session, namely:

"The conference agreement (sec. 2 (b)) contains a provision not stated expressly in either bill, that an activity shall be considered as compensable under the above referred to contract provision or custom or practice only when it was engaged in during the portion of the day with respect to which it was so made compensable. Under this provision, for example, if under the contract provision or custom or practice an activity was compensable only when engaged in between 8 and 5 o'clock but was not compensable when engaged in before 8 or after 5 o'clock, it will not be considered as a compensable activity when engaged in before 8 or after 5 o'clock. So also, if under the contract provision or custom or practice an activity was compensable when engaged in before 8 but was not compensable when engaged in after 5 o'clock, it will not be compensable under the bill as agreed to in conference when engaged in after 5 o'clock. So also, if under the contract provision or custom or practice an activity was compensable during a certain portion of the regular work-day but was not compensable when engaged in during other hours of the regular work-day, it will not be compensable under the bill as agreed to in conference when engaged in during such other hours."

ITEM III

The second of those two portions, which are mentioned hereinabove in item I, of said message from the President of the United States reads as follows, namely:

"I wish also to refer to the so-called 'good faith' provisions of sections 9 and 10 of the act. It has been said that they make such employer his own judge of whether of not he has been guilty of a violation. It seems

such country denies fair and equitable treatment to U.S. nationals and business. Provides for allocation of any Philippine deficit to Cuba (95%) and full-duty countries. Provides that, if the Cuban quota after reallocation of deficits falls below 28.6%, except for the provisions mentioned above, the proration to full-duty countries would be 1.36% instead of 5% and that the Cuban quota be increased accordingly. Requires establishment of quotas for the calendar year 1948 within the first 10 days of that year. Provides that the direct consumption portion of the quotas shall not be subject to suspension unless the President finds that emergency exists. Deletes certain conditions for sugar payments regarding fair wages, soil-conservation requirements, and fair prices. Permits funds for payments to be allotted to local committees and payments made to farmers as soon as compliance with conditions for payment has been determined; the funds could be deposited in local banks and disbursed at local offices. Provides for a refund on inventories of manufactured sugar on hand at the time of tax termination. Also contains a number of technical and clarifying amendments to the Sugar Act.

SENATE

TERMINATION OF WAR AND EMERGENCY. Passed as reported S.J.Res. 123, which repeals immediately 60 statutory provisions, effects the repeal within 1 year of 16 additional statutory provisions, and terminates operations under 108 further statutory provisions so far as those operations depend upon the existence of war heretofore declared by Congress or the emergencies proclaimed by the President on Sept. 8, 1939, and May 27, 1941 (pp. 7737-41). The resolution as passed, which lists the specific provisions, is printed in the Congressional Record (pp. 7738-9). The following are excerpts from Sen. Wiley's explanation of the measure: "The committee recommends that the termination of war and emergency statutory provisions should be made in positive terms. Accordingly, the joint resolution in the amended form reported out by the Committee provides specifically for the repeal or other termination of the provisions of law granting war or emergency powers which should be terminated at this time. In this form the joint resolution leaves no doubt as to its exact operation.

"Section 1 of the joint resolution would accomplish the immediate repeal of 60 statutory provisions, which include the bulk of all the temporary statutes enacted since the beginning of World War II.

"Section 2 amends 16 additional statutory provisions so as to effect their repeal at a fixed time in the future, which will permit a necessary period for conversion to peacetime operations. The termination provisions in these statutes would no longer be related to a war or emergency, but the statutes would be amended so that they would expire on the dates provided in the resolution.

"Section 3 of the joint resolution, which lists 108 statutory provisions, provides that in the interpretation of these provisions the time when the joint resolution becomes effective shall be deemed to be the date of termination of any state of war heretofore declared by the Congress and of the national emergencies proclaimed by the President on September 8, 1939, and on May 27, 1941. Nearly all provisions affected by this section are permanent legislation. Most of them are effective only during the periods of war or emergency. A few provide that the statutory authority shall continue for a specified period after the termination of war or an emergency. The section will have the effect of terminating immediately operations under the statutory provisions which are in effect only during a period of war or emergency. Authority under provisions which by their terms remain in effect for a specified period after the termination of the war or emergency will terminate at the end of that specified period. The permanent statutes affected by the section will remain as permanent legislation for use again upon the occurrence of the contingency provided for by their terms."

"I want to say, briefly, that it will be remembered that in January the program was developed, and a general resolution was adopted whereby there was

referred to the various committees the question of determining what in their judgment should be done in relation to statutes or laws that had special application to the jurisdiction possessed by those committees. The committees functioned and reported, in accordance with the resolution, to the Committee on the Judiciary. The Committee on the Judiciary then proceeded to screen all the information it received from the committees; it proceeded to screen information it had received from the executive departments of the Government; and it then proceeded to hold conferences. There was a general agreement reached between the departments and the committee, so there is practically no controversial element in the joint resolution."

12. EXECUTIVE REORGANIZATION. The Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee reported without amendment S. 164, to provide for the establishment of a Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government (S.Rept. 344) (p. 7736).
13. STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, AND JUDICIARY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments this bill, H.R. 3311 (S.Rept. 343) (p. 7736).
14. APPROPRIATIONS. The "Daily Digest" states that the Rules Subcommittee "agreed to report favorably to the full committee S. Con. Res. 6 (Byrd-Butler resolution), to include all general appropriation bills in one consolidated measure" (p. D427).
Sen. Thye, Minn., spoke in favor of adequate appropriations for flood control, soil conservation, and REA, and inserted Minn. Legislature resolutions urging appropriations for flood control works in Minn. (pp. 7752-3).
15. REMOUNT SERVICE. The "Daily Digest" states that the Armed Services Committee "approved...H.R. 3484, to transfer the Remount Service [from the War Department to this Department]" (p. D426).
16. NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948. Passed as reported this bill, H.R. 3493 (pp. 7741-8).
17. PRICE CONTROL. Received from the Office of Temporary Controls the 20th Report of the OPA, for the period ended Dec. 31, 1946 (pp. 7735-6).
18. R.F.C. REPORT. Received this report for the period ended Sept. 30, 1946 (p. 7736).
19. DRUGS. Ratified a protocol amending the agreements, conventions, and protocols on narcotic drugs signed on behalf of the U.S. on Dec. 11, 1946 (pp. 7748-51).
20. STEEL; ECONOMY. Sen. Murray, Mont., discussed the steel industry in relation to the economy of the U.S. and full employment, and inserted a letter and memorandum from Louis H. Bean of this Department, discussing the relationship between the steel industry and agriculture (pp. 7754-8).
21. RECESSED until Thurs., June 26 (p. 7761). Sen. Wherry, Nebr., announced that the bill to extend certain powers relating to import and allocations of commodities under Title III of the Second War Powers Act (S. 1461) would be taken up Thurs. (p. 7761).

BILLS INTRODUCED

22. PEANUT MARKETING. H.R. 3940, by Rep. Dirksen, Ill., to authorize CCC, as a U.S. Agency, to sell peanuts owned or controlled by it. To Banking and Currency Committee. (p. 7796)

without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, of an information program outside of the continental United States, including the purchase of radio time (except that funds herein appropriated shall not be used to purchase more than 75 percent of the effective daily broadcasting time from any person or corporation holding an international short-wave broadcasting license from the Federal Communications Commission without the consent of such licensee), and the purchase, rental, construction, improvement, maintenance, and operation of facilities for radio transmission and reception; purchase and presentation of various objects of a cultural nature suitable for presentation (through diplomatic and consular offices) to foreign governments, schools, or other cultural or patriotic organizations, the purchase, rental, distribution, and operation of motion-picture projection equipment and supplies, including rentals of halls, hire of motion-picture projector operators, and all other necessary services by contract or otherwise without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; not to exceed \$5,000 for entertainment."

Mr. BALL. In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 3311) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, and the Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely: Page 3, line 16, after "(19 U. S. C. 1354)" and before the period, insert the following: "Provided further, That notwithstanding the provisions of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 665), the Department of State is authorized in making contracts for the use of international short-wave radio stations and facilities, to agree on behalf of the United States to indemnify the owners and operators of said radio stations and facilities from such funds as may be hereafter appropriated for the purpose, against loss or damage on account of injury to persons or property arising from such use of said radio stations and facilities."

Mr. BALL. In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of the rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 3311) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, and the Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely: Page 71, after line 12, insert the following:

"Miscellaneous salaries: For salaries of all officials and employees of the Federal judiciary, not otherwise specifically provided for, \$1,800,000: *Provided*, That the compensation of secretaries and law clerks of circuit and district judges (exclusive of any additional compensation under the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945 and any other acts of similar purport subsequently enacted) shall be fixed by the Director of the Administrative Office without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, except that the salary of a secretary shall conform with that of the main (CAF-4), senior (CAF-5), or principal (CAF-6) clerical grade, or assistant (CAF-7), or associate (CAF-8) administrative grade, as the appointing judge shall determine, and the salary of a law clerk shall conform with that of the junior (P-1), assistant (P-2), associate (P-3), full (P-4), or senior (P-5) professional grade, as the appointing judge shall determine, subject to review by the judicial council of the circuit if requested by the Director, such determination by the judge otherwise to be final: *Provided further*, That (exclusive of any additional compensation under the Fed-

eral Employees Pay Act of 1945 and any other acts of similar purport subsequently enacted) the aggregate salaries paid to secretaries and law clerks appointed by one judge shall not exceed \$6,500 per annum, except in the case of the senior circuit judge of each circuit and senior district judge of each district having five or more district judges, in which case the aggregate salaries shall not exceed \$7,500.

Mr. BALL also submitted three amendments intended to be proposed by him to House bill 3311, making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, and the Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, which were ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

(For text of amendments referred to, see the foregoing notices.)

HOUSE BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION REFERRED

The following bills and joint resolution were severally read twice by their titles and referred as indicated:

H. R. 2173. An act to amend section 7 of the act entitled "An act making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, and for other purposes," approved July 1, 1902, as amended:

H. R. 3131. An act to extend for the period of 1 year the provisions of the District of Columbia Emergency Rent Act, approved December 2, 1941, as amended;

H. R. 3433. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to classify the officers and members of the Fire Department of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved June 20, 1906, and for other purposes;

H. R. 3744. An act to authorize the construction of a railroad siding in the vicinity of Franklin Street NE., District of Columbia; and

H. R. 3864. An act to amend the District of Columbia Unemployment Compensation Act with respect to contribution rates after termination of military service; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H. R. 3861. An act to allow to a successor railroad corporation the benefits of certain carry-overs of a predecessor corporation for the purposes of certain provisions of the Internal Revenue Code; to the Committee on Finance.

H. J. Res. 221. Joint resolution to provide for permanent rates of postage on mail matter of the first class, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Civil Service.

CITATIONS BY B'NAI B'RITH TO SECRETARY OF STATE GEORGE C. MARSHALL, ASSOCIATE JUSTICE ROBERT H. JACKSON, AND SECRETARY OF WAR ROBERT P. PATTERSON

[Mr. MURRAY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD addresses by Secretary of State Marshall, Associate Justice Jackson, and Secretary of War Patterson, on the occasion of the award of citations to them, together with an address by Attorney General Clark, which appears in the Appendix.]

UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—VIEWS OF IDAHO STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

[Mr. TAYLOR asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD statements by Col. S. D. Hayes, director of the Idaho State Employment Service, and Mr. A. J. Tillman, assistant director of the Idaho State Employment Service, and presently acting director, which appear in the Appendix.]

UNNECESSARY OPERATIONS—ARTICLE BY ALBERT DEUTSCH

[Mr. TAYLOR asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a condensation of an article entitled "Unnecessary Operations," by Albert Deutsch, published in the Woman's Home Companion, which appears in the Appendix.]

IT DID HAPPEN—ARTICLE BY THOMAS L. STOKES

[Mr. TAYLOR asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "It Did Happen," by Thomas L. Stokes, appearing in the Atlanta Constitution, the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, and other papers, which appears in the Appendix.]

THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER FLOOD—EDITORIAL COMMENT

[Mr. MURRAY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD various articles and editorials relating to the Mississippi flood, which appear in the Appendix.]

ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY PROJECT—EDITORIAL FROM WINNIPEG TRIBUNE

[Mr. AIKEN asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "A Dream That May Come True," published in the Winnipeg, Manitoba, Tribune of June 19, 1947, which appears in the Appendix.]

PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 564) to provide for the performance of the duties of the office of President, in case of the removal, resignation, or inability both of the President and Vice President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Ives in the chair). The pending business before the Senate is Senate bill 564, the Presidential succession measure. The Chair recognizes the Senator from Wisconsin.

TERMINATION OF CERTAIN EMERGENCY AND WAR POWERS

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the pending business be temporarily laid aside, and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 346, Senate Joint Resolution 123, declaring that in interpreting certain acts of Congress, joint resolutions, and proclamations World War II, the limited emergency, and the unlimited emergency shall be construed as terminated and peace established.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. WHERRY. Reserving the right to object, it is understood the pending business will be resumed after the joint resolution in charge of the Senator from Wisconsin shall have been disposed of?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is understood by the occupant of the chair at the present moment.

Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Wisconsin?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 123) declaring that in interpreting certain acts of Congress, joint resolutions, and proclamations World War II, the limited emergency, and the unlimited emergency shall be construed as terminated and peace established, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an

amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and to insert:

That the following statutory provisions are hereby repealed:

Act of June 10, 1942 (56 Stat. 351);

Section 207, title II, act of September 21, 1944 (58 Stat. 736);

Act of March 5, 1940 (50 Stat. 45), as amended;

Section 609, act of July 1, 1944 (58 Stat. 714, ch. 373);

Act of October 1, 1942 (56 Stat. 763, ch. 573);

Sections 2, 3, and 4, act of July 8, 1942 (56 Stat. 649);

Act of April 16, 1943 (57 Stat. 65), as amended;

Act of September 29, 1942 (56 Stat. 760);

Section 61 (b) of the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, as added by the act of June 26, 1944 (58 Stat. 359, ch. 279);

Section 21 of the act of February 16, 1914 (38 Stat. 289);

Act of January 15, 1942 (56 Stat. 5, ch. 3);

Act of June 3, 1941 (55 Stat. 238, ch. 162), as amended;

The provision in the act of June 11, 1940, making appropriations for the Navy Department for the fiscal year 1941, under the heading "Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, pay, subsistence, and transportation of naval personnel," prohibiting the payment of active-duty pay and allowances to retired officers except during the war or national emergency (54 Stat. 265, 275);

The provision in the act of February 7, 1942 (56 Stat. 68), under the heading "Marine Corps—Pay of officers, active list," relating to the availability of funds for the payment of active-duty pay to retired officers;

Section 2 of the act of February 15, 1879 (20 Stat. 295);

Act of May 29, 1945 (59 Stat. 226, ch. 137);

The provisions under the headings "Bureau of Engineering" and "Bureau of Construction and Repair," in the act of June 11, 1940 (54 Stat. 293), authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to exceed the statutory limit on repair and alterations to vessels commissioned or converted to meet the existing emergency;

Act of November 29, 1940 (54 Stat. 1219, ch. 923), as extended by the act of May 15, 1945 (59 Stat. 168, ch. 127);

The proviso of the act of February 7, 1942 (56 Stat. 63), that no officer of the Navy or Marine Corps who has been or hereafter may be adjudged fitted shall be involuntarily retired prior to 6 months subsequent to the termination of the existing national emergency;

Act of December 2, 1944 (58 Stat. 793);

Act of February 21, 1942 (56 Stat. 97, ch. 107);

Act of April 9, 1943 (57 Stat. 61, ch. 40);

The proviso of the act of June 26, 1940 (54 Stat. 599), under the heading "Council of National Defense," that until such time as the President shall declare the present emergency at an end the head of any department or independent establishment of the Government, notwithstanding the provisions of existing law, may employ, with the approval of the President, any person of outstanding experience and ability at a compensation of \$1 per annum;

The provision of the act of July 2, 1942 (56 Stat. 548), as amended, which permits the Secretary of the Interior, or any official to whom he may delegate such authority, to appoint, without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, skilled and unskilled laborers, mechanics, and other persons engaged in a recognized trade or craft, including foremen of such groups;

Act of December 22, 1942 (56 Stat. 1070, ch. 801);

The provisions under the heading "Department of Agriculture, Surplus Marketing Administration," and "Department of the

Interior, Government in the Territories," contained in the act of December 23, 1941 (55 Stat. 855, 856-857);

Section 8 of the act of June 9, 1943 (57 Stat. 126);

Section 301 of the act of September 9, 1940 (54 Stat. 884), as amended;

The provision in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act of 1942, under the heading "Selective Service System," relating to the presentation of quarterly reports to the Postmaster General (56 Stat. 101);

Act of July 9, 1943 (57 Stat. 390, ch. 209);

Section 5 of the act of June 28, 1944 (58 Stat. 394);

Section 2883 (c) of the Internal Revenue Code, added by the act of January 24, 1942 (56 Stat. 17);

Section 2883 (d) and (e) of the Internal Revenue Code, added by the act of March 27, 1942 (56 Stat. 187);

Act of December 20, 1944 (58 Stat. 817, ch. 609);

The provision in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1945, under the heading "Water conservation and utilization projects," relating to the use of the services or labor of prisoners of war, enemy aliens, and American-born Japanese (58 Stat. 463, 491);

Section 6 (b) of the act of March 11, 1941 (55 Stat. 33), as amended;

Act of December 17, 1941 (55 Stat. 808, ch. 588), as amended;

Section 606 (h) of the Communications Act of 1934, added by the act of December 29, 1942 (56 Stat. 1096);

Act of April 29, 1942 (56 Stat. 265, ch. 266);

Act of May 14, 1940 (54 Stat. 216, ch. 201), as amended;

Act of June 11, 1940 (54 Stat. 306, ch. 327), as amended;

Act of June 29, 1940 (54 Stat. 689, ch. 447), as amended;

Act of October 10, 1940 (54 Stat. 1092, ch. 838), as amended;

Act of May 2, 1941 (55 Stat. 148), as amended;

Act of June 14, 1941 (55 Stat. 591, ch. 297), as amended;

Section 3 (i) of the act of March 24, 1943 (57 Stat. 45, 51);

The proviso of subsection (h) of section 511 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, added by the act of June 17, 1943 (57 Stat. 158);

Section 1 of the act of April 24, 1944 (58 Stat. 216), except that any suspension of the statute of limitations heretofore provided for in an agreement entered into under the authority of such section shall continue in effect for the period provided in such agreement, but in no case longer than 2 years after the date of the approval of this resolution;

Act of April 11, 1942 (56 Stat. 217);

Section 3 of the act of July 11, 1941 (55 Stat. 585);

Act of November 23, 1942 (56 Stat. 1020), as amended;

Act of October 29, 1942 (56 Stat. 1012);

Section 303 of the act of December 18, 1941 (55 Stat. 840);

Section 12 of the act of June 11, 1942 (56 Stat. 357), except that outstanding certificates issued thereunder shall continue in effect for a period of 6 months from the date of the approval of this joint resolution unless sooner revoked;

Act of July 12, 1943 (57 Stat. 520);

Act of June 5, 1942 (56 Stat. 323, ch. 346);

Act of January 2, 1942 (55 Stat. 881, ch. 646);

Act of December 24, 1942 (56 Stat. 1080, ch. 812);

Act of July 8, 1943 (57 Stat. 390, ch. 200);

The provisions of the act of November 19, 1941 (55 Stat. 765), as amended, relating to the availability for expenditure of funds appropriated pursuant to said act, as amended.

SEC. 2. Notwithstanding the termination date or termination period heretofore provided therefor by law, the following statutory provisions are repealed effective upon the

date hereinafter specified, or upon the expiration of the period hereinafter specified, and shall remain in full force and effect until such date or until the expiration of such period. Such statutory provisions are hereby amended accordingly:

a. Repeal effective July 1, 1948:

Act of July 8, 1941 (55 Stat. 579, ch. 278), and the Act of June 22, 1943 (57 Stat. 161, ch. 137);

Section 2 of the act of November 17, 1941 (55 Stat. 764);

Act of March 13, 1942 (56 Stat. 171);

Act of June 27, 1942 (56 Stat. 461, ch. 455);

Act of July 1, 1943 (57 Stat. 371), and the act of May 14, 1942 (56 Stat. 278), as amended;

Act of September 22, 1941 (55 Stat. 728, ch. 414), as amended;

The provision in the Second Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1943, under the heading "Federal Works Agency, Public Buildings Administration," relating to the authority of the Commissioner of Public Buildings to designate employees as special policemen (56 Stat. 990, 1000);

Act of July 29, 1941 (55 Stat. 606, ch. 326).

b. Repeal effective 6 months after the date of this joint resolution:

Act of January 27, 1942 (56 Stat. 19, ch. 21), as amended;

Act of December 17, 1942 (56 Stat. 1056);

Section 610 (c) of the act of July 1, 1944 (58 Stat. 682, 714);

Act of October 10, 1942 (56 Stat. 780, ch. 588);

Act of June 28, 1944 (58 Stat. 463, ch. 297);

Act of July 9, 1943 (57 Stat. 391, ch. 213), as amended.

c. Repeal effective 1 year after the date of this joint resolution:

Section 1 of the act of July 20, 1942 (56 Stat. 662);

Section 605 (c) of the act of July 1, 1944 (58 Stat. 682, 713).

SEC. 3. In the interpretation of the following statutory provisions, the date when this joint resolution becomes effective shall be deemed to be the date of the termination of any state of war heretofore declared by the Congress and of the national emergencies proclaimed by the President on September 8, 1939, and on May 27, 1941;

Act of July 1, 1941 (55 Stat. 498, as amended);

Act of February 28, 1945 (59 Stat. 9, ch. 15);

Section 86 of the act of June 3, 1916 (39 Stat. 204);

Act of July 2, 1917 (40 Stat. 241), as amended;

Section 16 of the act of June 10, 1920 (41 Stat. 1072);

Act of February 26, 1925 (43 Stat. 984, ch. 340);

Act of April 12, 1926 (44 Stat. 241);

Act of May 29, 1926 (44 Stat. 677, ch. 424);

Section 20 of the act of May 18, 1933 (48 Stat. 68);

The provision of the act of May 15, 1936 (49 Stat. 1292), which authorizes the United States to control and operate the Little Rock Municipal Airport without rental or other charge in time of national emergency;

Act of May 27, 1939 (49 Stat. 1387);

Provisions authorizing the assumption of possession and control of the areas specified in the following statutes or parts of statutes: Section 3 of the act of June 21, 1938 (52 Stat. 834); act of June 20, 1936 (49 Stat. 1557, ch. 636); act of August 19, 1937 (50 Stat. 696, ch. 697); section 4 of the act of February 28, 1933 (47 Stat. 1368);

Section 5 (m) of the act of May 18, 1933 (48 Stat. 62);

Act of December 26, 1941 (55 Stat. 863, ch. 633);

Act of January 26, 1942 (56 Stat. 19);

Section 120 of the act of June 3, 1916 (39 Stat. 213, 214);

Provision of Naval Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1917 (act of August 29, 1916, 39 Stat. 602), under the heading "Lighthouse Service," authorizing the President to transfer vessels, equipment, stations, and personnel of the Lighthouse Service (now Coast Guard under Reorganization Plan No. II) to the jurisdiction of the Navy or War Department;

Section 16 of the act of May 22, 1917 (40 Stat. 87);

Provision of chapter XVIII of the act of July 9, 1918 (40 Stat. 892), as amended by the act of November 21, 1941 (55 Stat. 781, ch. 499), extending the time for examination of accounts of Army disbursing officers;

Section 69 of the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, as amended by section 7 of the act of June 15, 1933 (48 Stat. 156);

The provision authorizing the extension of enlistments in the Regular Army or the Enlisted Reserve Corps, in force at the outbreak of war or entered into during its continuation, for 6 months after its termination, contained in the act of March 15, 1940 (54 Stat. 53, ch. 61);

Act of May 14, 1940 (54 Stat. 213);

Section 2 of the act of December 13, 1941 (55 Stat. 799, ch. 571);

Chapter II, articles 2 (d), 48, 58, 59, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 104, and 119 of the act of June 4, 1920 (41 Stat. 759, ch. 227);

Paragraph 3 of section 127a as added to the act of June 3, 1916 (39 Stat. 166), by section 51 of the act of June 4, 1920 (41 Stat. 759, ch. 227);

Revised Statutes, 1166;

The fourth proviso of section 18 of the act of February 2, 1901 (31 Stat. 748, ch. 192);

Provision of the act of July 9, 1918 (40 Stat. 861), making appropriations for the Army for the fiscal year 1919, under the heading "Barracks and Quarters," authorizing the Secretary of War to rent or lease buildings in the District of Columbia necessary for military purposes;

Section 111 of the act of June 3, 1916 (39 Stat. 211), as amended;

Section 363 of title III of the act of July 1, 1944 (58 Stat. 682, ch. 373);

Act of December 26, 1941 (55 Stat. 862, ch. 629), as amended by the act of December 23, 1944 (ch. 720, 58 Stat. 923);

Act of February 20, 1942 (56 Stat. 94);

Provision of Naval Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1917 (act of August 29, 1916, 39 Stat. 581), under heading "Officers for Engineering Duty Only," authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to recall to active duty enlisted men on furlough without pay to complete the enlistment period;

Act of August 18, 1941 (55 Stat. 629);

Section 2 of the act of December 13, 1941 (55 Stat. 799, ch. 570);

Revised Statutes, 1420, as amended by section 2 of the act of January 20, 1944 (58 Stat. 4, ch. 2);

Provision of the act of August 29, 1916 (39 Stat. 614), which authorizes Marine Corps training camps for the instruction of citizens to be in existence for a period longer than 6 weeks in each fiscal year in time of actual or threatened war;

Revised Statutes, 1624, article 4, paragraphs 6, 7, 12-20, and article 5;

Act of March 22, 1943 (57 Stat. 41);

Revised Statutes, 1462-1464;

Provision of the Naval Appropriation Act for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917 (act of August 29, 1916, 39 Stat. 591), under the heading "Fleet Naval Reserve," authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to call retired enlisted men into active service;

Provisions contained in the act of July 1, 1918 (40 Stat. 717), as amended (14 U. S. C. 164, 165), which authorize commissioned or warrant officers on the retired list to be ordered to active duty and to be temporarily advanced on the retired list, so far as those provisions pertain to personnel of the Coast Guard;

Act of April 8, 1946 (Public Law 387, 79th Cong.);

Section 4 (c) of the act of August 10, 1946 (Public Law 720, 79th Cong.);

Revised Statutes, 1436;

First proviso of section 18 of the act of May 22, 1917 (40 Stat. 84, 89);

Act of October 6, 1917 (40 Stat. 393, ch. 93), as amended;

Section 11 (c) of the act of June 23, 1938 (52 Stat. 948);

Section 10 of the act of June 14, 1940 (54 Stat. 394);

Section 18 of the act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 604, 79th Cong.);

Provisions of the act of March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1192-1193); the act of May 13, 1942 (56 Stat. 277, ch. 304); sections 3 and 4 of the act of July 9, 1942 (56 Stat. 656); the act of June 17, 1943 (57 Stat. 156, ch. 128); the act of June 26, 1943 (57 Stat. 209); and the act of May 31, 1944 (58 Stat. 265, ch. 218), which authorize the President or the Secretary of the Navy to acquire, through construction or conversion, ships, landing craft, and other vessels;

Section 10 of the act of May 14, 1930 (46 Stat. 329, 332);

Act of May 29, 1930 (46 Stat. 479, ch. 350);

Section 7 of the act of April 26, 1898 (30 Stat. 365);

Act of March 7, 1942 (56 Stat. 143-148, ch. 166), as amended;

Sections 3 and 12 of the act of February 21, 1946 (Public Law 305, 79th Cong.);

Section 1 of the act of July 20, 1942 (56 Stat. 662, ch. 508), as amended;

Act of December 17, 1942 (56 Stat. 1056, ch. 763);

Act of March 17, 1916 (39 Stat. 36, ch. 46);

Act of April 11, 1898 (30 Stat. 737);

Act of March 3, 1925 (43 Stat. 1109, 1110);

Section 1 of the act of July 2, 1940 (54 Stat. 724, ch. 516);

Section 4 of the act of July 7, 1943 (57 Stat. 388);

Act of May 18, 1946 (Public Law 385, 79th Cong.);

Section 2 of the act of August 8, 1946 (Public Law 697, 79th Cong.);

Section 4 (b) of the act of July 2, 1940 (54 Stat. 712, 714);

Act of December 17, 1942 (56 Stat. 1052);

Section 3 of the act of June 27, 1944 (58 Stat. 387, ch. 287);

Act of December 23, 1944 (58 Stat. 926, ch. 726);

Act of March 7, 1942 (56 Stat. 143, ch. 166), as amended;

Section 1 of the act of December 7, 1945 (59 Stat. 603, 604);

Act of December 10, 1942 (56 Stat. 1045);

Act of December 26, 1941 (55 Stat. 858), as amended, except that the Commissioners of the District of Columbia may continue to exercise the authority under sections 7 and 9 of such act, as amended, until not later than June 30, 1948, and the provisions of sections 11 and 12 of such act, as amended, shall continue to apply to cases in which the authority under sections 7 and 9 is exercised;

Proviso of section 303 (c) of the act of October 14, 1944, as added by the act of February 18, 1946 (Public Law 301, 79th Cong.);

Sections 119 and 156 of the act of October 21, 1942 (56 Stat. 814, 852-856);

Section 500 (a) of the act of July 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 291, ch. 288), as amended;

Section 201 of the act of August 10, 1946 (Public Law 719, 79th Cong.);

Act of July 31, 1945 (59 Stat. 511, ch. 338);

Section 6 of the act of February 4, 1887 (24 Stat. 379), as amended;

Provision of the act of August 29, 1916 (39 Stat. 619, 645), which empowers the President in time of war to take control of transportation systems;

Subsection (15) of section 402 of the act of February 28, 1920 (41 Stat. 477 (15));

Section 420 of the act of May 16, 1942 (56 Stat. 298);

Act of July 30, 1941 (55 Stat. 610);

Section 606 of the act of June 19, 1934 (48 Stat. 1104), as amended;

Section 4 of the act of July 15, 1918 (40 Stat. 901), as amended;

Sections 302 (h) and 712 (d) of the act of June 29, 1936 (49 Stat. 1993 and 2010);

Sections 1 (d) and 3 (a) of the act of August 7, 1939 (53 Stat. 1254 and 1255);

Section 2 of the act of October 22, 1914 (38 Stat. 765, ch. 334); act of May 10, 1943 (57 Stat. 82);

Section 1 (b) and subsections 2 (a), 2 (b), and 2 (c) of the act of August 8, 1946 (Public Law 660, 79th Cong.);

Section 1 of the act of January 28, 1915 (38 Stat. 800-801);

Provision of Naval Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1917 (act of August 29, 1916, 39 Stat. 600), under heading "Coast Guard," subjecting personnel of the Coast Guard operating as part of the Navy to the laws governing the Navy;

Section 1 of title II of the act of June 15, 1917 (40 Stat. 220);

Provision of Naval Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1917 (act of August 29, 1916, 39 Stat. 601), under heading "Coast Guard," authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to man any Coast Guard station or maintain any house of refuge as a Coast Guard station;

Title II of the act of February 19, 1941 (55 Stat. 11), as amended;

Act of December 16, 1941 (55 Stat. 807, ch. 586);

Provisions appearing under the heading "Limitations upon prosecutions," relating to crimes committed 2 years before arraignment, except for desertion committed in time of war, of the act of June 4, 1920 (41 Stat. 794);

Act of July 1, 1944 (58 Stat. 677, ch. 368);

Section 1 of the act of October 9, 1940 (54 Stat. 1061, ch. 788);

Section 2 of the act of June 19, 1912 (37 Stat. 138);

Provision of Naval Appropriation Act for the year 1918 (act of March 4, 1917, 39 Stat. 1192), authorizing the President to suspend provisions of the 8-hour law to contracts with the United States;

Section 6 of the act of March 3, 1931, as added by the act of August 30, 1935 (49 Stat. 1013, ch. 825);

Provision of Naval Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1917 (act of August 29, 1916, 39 Stat. 558), under heading "Pay, miscellaneous," for the admission for treatment of interned persons and prisoners of war, under the jurisdiction of the Navy Department, to the Government Hospital for the Insane;

Section 604 of the act of July 1, 1944 (58 Stat. 712, ch. 373);

Section 400 (b) of the act of June 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 288), as amended;

Act of July 11, 1946 (Public Law 499, 79th Cong.);

Act of July 9, 1942 (56 Stat. 654);

Act of June 19, 1936 (49 Stat. 1535).

SEC. 4. The first sentence of section 3805 of the Internal Revenue Code, as added by section 507 (a) of the act of October 21, 1942 (56 Stat. 798, 963), is hereby amended to read as follows:

"In the case of any taxable year beginning after December 31, 1940, no Federal income tax return of, or payment of any Federal income tax by, any corporation organized under the China Trade Act, 1922 (42 Stat. 849, U. S. C., title 15, ch. 4), shall become due until January 1, 1948."

SEC. 5. Nothing herein contained shall be held to exempt from prosecution or to relieve from punishment any offense heretofore committed in violation of any act.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, the purpose of the joint resolution is to repeal

or otherwise terminate operations under certain war and emergency statutory provisions which are no longer needed for the proper functioning of various agencies and departments of the Government.

In recognition of the interest of all its standing committees in this subject, the Senate, on January 8, 1947, adopted Senate Resolution 35, which directed each standing committee to make a full and complete study of all existing temporary and permanent emergency and wartime legislation within its jurisdiction, and to transmit its recommendations to the Committee on the Judiciary for review and correlation.

The Committee on the Judiciary has had the problem of terminating war and emergency statutes under continuing study for a considerable period of time. In the course of its study the committee caused to be compiled a list of all provisions of Federal statutes affected by the termination of hostilities, the war, or emergency, and that list has been printed as Senate Document No. 5.

Thereafter the Attorney General correlated and presented the views of the interested agencies of the executive branch of the Government on the statutes set forth in Senate Document No. 5. The report and recommendations of the Attorney General have been received, and are printed as Senate Document No. 42, and then were carefully considered by the committee.

In the prolonged and detailed study made of the various provisions, the committee considered the recommendations contained in Senate Document No. 42 and the recommendations in the reports of the standing committees. The committee has also had numerous consultations and conferences with representatives of the Government agencies, and has given careful consideration to the views of interested private agencies and persons. A public hearing, in which full opportunity to testify was afforded all interested persons, was also held on June 10, 1947.

On the basis of all the information developed as a result of the foregoing procedure, the committee has concluded that while it is necessary to continue in effect some of the war and emergency statutory provisions, a large number of such provisions should now be repealed or operations thereunder terminated. Senate Joint Resolution 123, as introduced on June 5, 1947, was prepared only for the purpose of establishing a basis upon which the committee might found its final conclusions.

The committee recommends that the termination of war and emergency statutory provisions should be made in positive terms. Accordingly, the joint resolution in the amended form reported out by the committee provides specifically for the repeal or other termination of the provisions of law granting war or emergency powers which should be terminated at this time. In this form the joint resolution leaves no doubt as to its exact operation.

Section 1 of the joint resolution would accomplish the immediate repeal of 60 statutory provisions, which include the

bulk of all the temporary statutes enacted since the beginning of World War II.

Section 2 amends 16 additional statutory provisions so as to effect their repeal at a fixed time in the future, which will permit a necessary period for conversion to peacetime operations. The termination provisions in these statutes would no longer be related to a war or emergency, but the statutes would be amended so that they would expire on the dates provided in the resolution.

Section 3 of the joint resolution, which lists 108 statutory provisions, provides that in the interpretation of these provisions the time when the joint resolution becomes effective shall be deemed to be the date of the termination of any state of war heretofore declared by the Congress and of the national emergencies proclaimed by the President on September 8, 1939, and on May 27, 1941. Nearly all the provisions affected by this section are permanent legislation. Most of them are effective only during the periods of war or emergency. A few provide that the statutory authority shall continue for a specified period after the termination of war or an emergency. The section will have the effect of terminating immediately operations under the statutory provisions which are in effect only during a period of war or emergency. Authority under provisions which by their terms remain in effect for a specified period after the termination of the war or emergency will terminate at the end of that specified period. The permanent statutes affected by the section will remain as permanent legislation for use again upon the occurrence of the contingency provided for by their terms.

Section 5 provides that nothing contained in the resolution shall be held to exempt from prosecution or to relieve from punishment any offense committed in violation of any act.

Senate Document No. 5, prepared by this committee in the course of its study of the problem of terminating war controls, listed 542 temporary and emergency and wartime provisions of law. The committee has found that 44 of these have already expired or been repealed or similarly affected, many on March 31, 1947, others upon the President's proclamation of the cessation of hostilities. Seventy provisions will expire on a definite date already fixed by Congress in the terms of the provisions themselves. Seventy-one are not war measures in the sense in which that term is usually interpreted, but relate to agricultural programs of the United States, provide rights for veterans, or pertain to other similar matters. Another group of statutory provisions set out in Senate Document No. 5 consists of those which relate to matters upon which legislation is now pending before the Congress. Nearly all of these pertain to the organization of the armed services. The committee felt that it would be inappropriate to repeal or otherwise terminate these provisions and thus interfere with the deliberations of the other standing committees of the Senate in matters pending before them.

SUMMARY

Briefly, the joint resolution has the effect of repealing immediately 60 statutory provisions, of effecting the repeal within 1 year of 16 additional statutory provisions, and of terminating operations under 108 further statutory provisions so far as those operations depend upon the existence of war heretofore declared by the Congress or the emergencies proclaimed by the President on September 8, 1939, and May 27, 1941.

Of the war and emergency statutes not affected by the resolution, a large number will terminate at some definite time in the future by reason of provisions already contained in them. Another group are not affected by the resolution because they are presently the subject of deliberations of standing committees of the Senate other than the Judiciary Committee.

CONCLUSION

The committee has decided that all aspects of the problem of termination of war and emergency statutes have been thoroughly examined, and that the extensive investigations, conferences, hearings, and deliberations have provided a basis for intelligent legislative action. The need for this action is urgent in that the amended Senate Joint Resolution 123 will do a great deal toward returning the machinery and operations of the Government from a war and emergency status to a permanent peacetime basis.

For the foregoing reasons, the Committee on the Judiciary reports Senate Joint Resolution 123, as amended, by unanimous consent, and urges that it be adopted.

Mr. President, there is on the desk of each Senator the report of the committee, which contains the bill and the substance of the statement I have already given to the Senate. I want to say, briefly, that it will be remembered that in January the program was developed, and a general resolution was adopted whereby there was referred to the various committees the question of determining what in their judgment should be done in relation to statutes or laws that had special application to the jurisdiction possessed by those committees. The committees functioned and reported, in accordance with the resolution, to the Committee on the Judiciary. The Committee on the Judiciary then proceeded to screen all the information it received from the committees; it proceeded to screen the information it had received from the executive departments of the Government; and it then proceeded to hold conferences. There was a general agreement reached between the departments and the committee, so there is practically no controversial element in the joint resolution.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. WILEY. I am happy to yield to the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Am I correct in understanding that we are now discussing the control bill that concerns the continuance of control over manila hemp and other imported fibers?

Mr. WILEY. No; that is order No. 347 on the calendar, Senate bill 1461, a bill to extend certain powers of the President under title III of the Second War Powers Act. We are not discussing that. It is unaffected by the proposed legislation. The Senator from Kentucky [Mr. COOPER] should take up that bill immediately following action on the pending bill. I am informed the Senator from Kentucky is now on his way to the Senate Chamber.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Then those articles are the subject of another bill that is now before the Committee on the Judiciary, or which the Judiciary Committee has reported; is that not true?

Mr. WILEY. That is correct. That relates to the Second War Powers Act, title III.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WILEY. I am happy to yield.

Mr. LODGE. Is it planned to take up Senate bill 1461 this morning?

Mr. WILEY. I hope that will be done. At least, if I have anything to say about it, we will consider it, for the reason that it is necessary that action on the part of both Houses of Congress and the President be had by the 30th of the month; otherwise there would be a hiatus respecting these matters that might be very detrimental to the functioning of our economy.

Mr. LODGE. So far as the Senator from Wisconsin knows, then, Calendar No. 347, Senate bill 1461, will be considered immediately following the disposition of the bill that is now being discussed?

Mr. WILEY. That is my understanding.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WILEY. Yes; I am happy to yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. In furtherance of what my colleague from Massachusetts has just said, I understand that the report on Calendar 347, which is Senate bill 1461, has not yet been printed and is not available, and, therefore, since one of our substantial Massachusetts businesses, employing over 1,000 persons, is vitally interested in the matter, I hope the matter may not come before us until there has been an opportunity at least to see it in printed form.

Mr. WILEY. In reply to that suggestion, I may say that I hope the Senator will not insist that that be done. The bill and the report have been submitted, but the Printing Office has been so swamped that apparently we may not get them promptly. The only question at issue, however, between the Senator and the committee would be the question of so-called control of cordage, and that matter can be discussed very openly and freely; and, whatever the judgment of the Senate is, that matter could even be removed from the bill. But we must get action on the Second War Powers Act.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WILEY. I am happy to yield.

Mr. LODGE. May I understand that the able Senator from Wisconsin would be willing to accept an amendment, even if the bill is not printed?

Mr. WILEY. The bill is printed, but the report is not printed.

Mr. LODGE. I wanted to inquire whether the Senator from Wisconsin might be willing to accept an amendment to the bill, even if the bill were not printed?

Mr. WILEY. The Senator from Massachusetts is not now talking about the bill that I am discussing. He is referring to order 347, Senate bill 1461, which is a bill to extend certain powers of the President under title III of the Second War Powers Act?

Mr. LODGE. Yes.

Mr. WILEY. That bill is not under consideration at this time; and, of course, I would not have authority to accept an amendment, anyway. The Senator from Kentucky [Mr. COOPER] is in charge of that bill, and it involves only four or five items of the Second War Powers Act, one of which relates to cordage. The bill has just now been laid on my desk, and it can be brought up for consideration.

Mr. LODGE. I know that the Senator from Wisconsin is very influential insofar as that bill is concerned.

Mr. WILEY. I thank the Senator from Massachusetts. This is the first time the word "influential" has been used in connection with me, and I appreciate it.

Mr. LODGE. Well, I mean it.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I suggest that the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. McGRATH] make a statement in connection with the bill at this time, and that the Senate proceed to a conclusion upon it.

Mr. McGRATH. Mr. President, addressing myself to Senate Joint Resolution 123, which is now before the Senate, I may say that the bill has been worked over very laboriously by the Committee on the Judiciary in complete cooperation with the Department of Justice. The measure deals with extremely complicated matters, because what is attempted to be done by it is to wipe off the statute books a great many of the acts that were placed upon them during the war period.

The purpose of the bill, as drawn, is to place the country largely back on a peacetime basis with respect to many of the functions that have been heretofore exercised on a wartime or emergency basis. The general purpose of the bill requires very little explanation, but if we were to begin to explain it in detail the Senate would perhaps be kept in session longer than the session concluded on Saturday.

Mr. President, I might say that there are over 500 different enactments that have had to be considered in the drafting of the joint resolution now before us. All these various enactments have been considered by the agencies of Government they affect. They have been analyzed by the experts in the Department of Justice who were familiar with the original enactments and their operations.

I am authorized to say on behalf of those who have been representing the administration, that the joint resolution in its present form is desirable.

Should the measure not pass in its present form we will soon have to face the task of dealing with these acts one by one, and it is greatly to be feared that such an approach to the problem would result in endless confusion in the administrative branches of Government.

Therefore, Mr. President, without going into further details, for the matters involved are set forth adequately in the report, I should like to join with the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY], in urging the passage of the joint resolution, with the assurance to the Members of the Senate on this side of the aisle, if they should need any assurance, and to all the Members of the Senate, that the measure we are asking the Senate to pass has been thoroughly studied, and we believe it to be the most orderly way possible to largely return the Government to a peacetime basis. Therefore, I hope the joint resolution will be passed.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I urge the adoption of the joint resolution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the amendment of the committee to strike out all after the enacting clause and to insert other language in lieu thereof.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no further amendments to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment and third reading of the joint resolution.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 123) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "Joint resolution to terminate certain emergency and war powers."

PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 564) to provide for the performance of the duties of the office of President, in case of the removal, resignation, or inability both of the President and Vice President.

NAVY DEPARTMENT AND NAVAL SERVICE APPROPRIATIONS, 1948.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to lay aside the unfinished business, Senate bill 564, and that the Senate proceed to consider the Navy Department and naval service appropriation bill, fiscal year 1948.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair wishes to ask the Senator from Massachusetts if that request has been cleared with the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY], who has a standing request that the unfinished business have first consideration.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. The Senator from Massachusetts replies in the affirmative.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Massachusetts that the unfinished business be laid aside and that the Senate proceed to consider the naval appropriation bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 3493) making appropriations for the Navy Department and the naval service.

for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations with amendments.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, this being an appropriation bill, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Hatch	Murray
Baldwin	Hawkes	Myers
Ball	Hayden	O'Connor
Barkley	Hickenlooper	O'Daniel
Brewster	Hill	O'Mahoney
Bricker	Hoey	Overton
Bridges	Holland	Repper
Brooks	Ives	Reed
Buck	Jenner	Revercomb
Bushfield	Johnson, Colo.	Robertson, Va.
Butler	Johnston, S. C.	Robertson, Wyo.
Byrd	Kem	Russell
Cain	Kilgore	Saltonstall
Capehart	Knowland	Smith
Capper	Langer	Sparkman
Chavez	Lodge	Stewart
Connally	Lucas	Taft
Cooper	McCarran	Taylor
Cordon	McCarthy	Thomas, Okla.
Donnell	McClellan	Thye
Downey	McFarland	Tobey
Dworshak	McGrath	Tydings
Eastland	McKellar	Umstead
Eaton	McMahon	Vandenberg
Ellender	Magnuson	Watkins
Ferguson	Malone	Wherry
Flanders	Martin	White
Fulbright	Maybank	Wiley
George	Millikin	Williams
Green	Moore	Wilson
Gurney	Morse	Young

Mr. LUCAS. I announce that the Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS] is absent by leave of the Senate, having been appointed a delegate to the International Labor Conference at Geneva, Switzerland.

The Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER] is absent because of illness.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. LODGE in the chair). Ninety-three Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I ask that the formal reading of the bill be dispensed with, that it be read for amendment, and that the committee amendments be first considered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I should like to make a very brief statement. To the best of my knowledge, this is a unanimous committee report. A summary of what the committee has recommended is on page 7 of the report. The committee believes that what it has recommended for the Navy will provide a well-balanced fighting navy, adequately manned. In dollars and cents, the committee has increased the net appropriation over what the House recommended by \$15,500,000. In expenditures in the fiscal year 1948, it has reduced the House action by approximately \$30,000,000. The bill would permit an increase in enlisted personnel to 395,000 men, with 43,000 officers, as compared with 355,000 men and 41,000 officers, as provided by the House.

In a nutshell, that is what the committee recommends for the action of the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the first committee amendment.

The first amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, under the heading "Naval Establishment—Office of the Secretary—Miscellaneous expenses," on page 3, line 16, after the word "expenses", to strike out "\$14,500,000" and insert "\$16,700,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Research, Navy," on page 4, line 6, after the word "Research", to strike out "\$34,400,000" and insert "\$34,000,000"; and in line 9, after the word "Laboratory", to insert a comma and "and the Special Devices Center."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Island governments," on page 5, line 10, after the word "areas", to strike out "\$2,500,000" and insert "\$3,500,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Bureau of Naval Personnel—Training, education, and welfare, Navy," on page 6, line 12, after the word "For", to insert "expenses necessary for the."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 6, line 22, after the word "libraries", to insert "and expenses incident thereto."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 7, line 11, after "(34 U. S. C. 821)", to strike out "\$12,000,000" and insert "\$15,000,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 7, line 13, after the word "Navy", to strike out "\$26,850,000" and insert "\$29,850,000, to be accounted for as one fund."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Miscellaneous expenses, Bureau of Naval Personnel," on page 7, line 18, after the word "tags", to strike out "\$300,000" and insert "\$700,000."

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Naval Reserve," on page 8, line 5, after the word "activities", to strike out "\$100,000,000" and insert "\$92,700,000."

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, in connection with the Naval Reserve I notice that the Senate committee has cut the amount recommended by the House to the extent of approximately \$300,000, as is well known by the Senator from Massachusetts, who himself has been very active in the matter of the Naval Reserve. I wonder if it was the consensus of the committee and the Navy Department that the amount recommended will be adequate to establish Naval Reserve units in the various districts of the United States. The Navy has been very active in this connection. In my own State and in the State of Massachusetts several communities have active Naval Reserve units. They are not Naval Reserve units such as we had prior to World War II, which existed largely only on paper. These are active, going concerns. The men take pride in their commissions, and they undergo training every year. The Navy has generously placed at their disposal many ships. I am wondering if it is the consensus of opinion that the amount recommended will cover not only the existing activities, but also possible future activities in the coming year.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I would reply to my colleague from Washington that the House gave the Naval Reserve the full amount requested in the budget. The Senate cut it by \$300,000, but increased by \$450,000 the amount to go into purchasing Naval Reserve items. That was entirely agreeable to the Navy. They can put the money into the other item and they probably could not put it into the first item.

Mr. MAGNUSON. So, what the Navy itself probably contemplates and plans for the coming fiscal year is what it thinks will do the job?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Yes.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I thank the Senator.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 8, line 5.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Naval Academy," on page 8, line 13, after the word "models", to strike out the colon and the following proviso: "Provided, That no part of any appropriation in this act shall be available for the pay or allowances of any enlisted man of the Navy or Marine Corps assigned to duty at the Naval Academy, if such assignment will increase the total number so assigned above 1,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Bureau of Ships—Maintenance, Bureau of Ships," on page 9, line 10, after the word "vessels", to insert "leasing of laying-up facilities and docks"; on page 10, line 19, after the word "expeditions," to strike out "\$300,000,000" and insert "\$322,000,000"; and in line 23, after the word "Fund", to insert "and/or the Clothing and Small Stores Fund."

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, to my mind, this is the most important item in the naval appropriation bill. As the Senator from Massachusetts well knows, when the President suggested that the various bureaus of the Navy cut and economize after the war, the Bureau of Ships probably did the best job of any of the Navy Department bureaus.

It is my understanding that the House gave them an over-all cut of approximately 17 percent of their budget estimate. In effect, that means to the Bureau of Ships an even greater cut, because they were diligent in cutting ahead of time, and cutting down to the rock bottom of their budget estimates. Of course, as the Senator well knows, the maintenance of the fleet, both active and inactive, is the most important item in naval appropriations, and one of the largest items. It affects employment in all the navy yards, in Massachusetts, in my own State, in California, at Philadelphia, Norfolk, New York, Mare Island, San Diego, Terminal Island, Hunters Point, and Bremerton.

The Navy had set an over-all figure, again a rock-bottom estimate, in order to maintain the fleet which Congress itself had given a mandate to the Navy to maintain, and there was a rock bottom of approximately 90,000 civilian employees scattered about through the

DIGEST OF
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE

Division of Legislative Reports
(For Department staff only)

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For actions of

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80th-1st, No. 121

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate committee approved bills to place crop insurance on limited basis and authorize cattle grub research and eradication. Senate committee approved measures to consolidate appropriation bills and to create joint committee to investigate agricultural matters. House committee reported bill to create Commission on Organization of Executive Branch. Rep. Rich criticized potato destruction.

HOUSE

1. FOREIGN RELIEF. Began debate on H. J. Res. 207, providing for membership of the U. S. in the International Refugee Organization (pp. 7825-32).
Reps. Rich, McDowell, and Rogers criticized shipments of food from Europe to America (pp. 7801, 7832-4, 7834).
2. FORESTS. The Public Lands Committee reported with amendment H. R. 3395, to add certain lands to the Modoc National Forest, Calif. (H. Rept. 693)(p. 7825).
3. PERSONNEL. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported with amendments H. R. 1426, to extend veterans-preference benefits to widowed mothers of certain ex-servicemen (H. Rept. 697)(p. 7835).
4. REORGANIZATION. The Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee reported without amendment H. R. 775, for establishment of a Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government (H. Rept. 704)(p. 7835). A similar bill, S. 164, has been reported in the Senate.
5. COLUMBIA RIVER DEVELOPMENT. Rep. Horan, Wash., spoke in favor of developing the Columbia R. Basin (pp. 7821-3).
6. POTATO SURPLUS. Rep. Rich, Pa., criticized destruction of surplus potatoes (p. 7801).
7. APPROPRIATIONS. Rep. Hoffman, Mich., briefly explained why he is not in favor of increases in USDA appropriation bill as passed by the House (p. 7803).
8. WAR-POWERS continuation, H. R. 3647, is to be debated today (p. 7825).

9. RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION. H. R. 3916 as passed by the House, in addition to the provisions mentioned in Digest 120, would repeal the following acts and parts of acts which have had a bearing on the operations of this Department: Sec. 201 of the Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932, which authorizes various types of loans, primarily to aid in financing self-liquidating projects of a public nature, and provides for creation of regional agricultural credit corporations. Secs. 27, 32, and 36 of the Emergency Farm Mortgage Act of 1933, which authorize loans to receivers appointed by the Federal Farm Loan Board, make \$200,000,000 available for the Land Bank Commissioner loans, and authorize loans to drainage and irrigation districts. Secs. 5, 19c, and 8b of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933, which provide for loans to USDA for the cotton-purchase program, loans to processors subject to AAA taxes, and loans to parties to marketing agreements. Sec. 84 of the Farm Credit Act of 1933, which authorizes RFC to reduce the capital of regional agricultural credit corporations. Act of Apr. 10, 1936, which directed RFC to acquire the capital stock of Commodity Credit Corporation. So much of Sec. 33b of the Farm Credit Act of 1937 as relates to payment of expenses of corporations formed by consolidating 2 or more regional agricultural credit corporations (these provisions authorize RACC's to borrow from RFC and require RFC to pay expenses of consolidated RACC's).

10. PERSONNEL. H. R. 3812, as reported (see Digest 116), would provide for investigation of all employees or applicants for employment in the Federal Government; direct CSC to make preliminary investigations and refer to FBI cases where derogatory information is revealed; require FBI to submit reports of such investigations to a Loyalty Review Board composed of 5 members appointed by the President; direct the agency involved to remove an employee or refuse to employ an applicant in the case of a final adverse decision by the Board; and direct, in cases where any agency refuses to comply with the Board's decision, that the Board report to the President and Congress.

SENATE .

NOT IN SESSION. Next meeting Thurs., June 26.

11. WAR POWERS. As reported by committee June 24, S. 1461 provides for a limited continuation of allocations and priorities powers under the Second War Powers Act until not after June 30, 1948; and continues export-control powers until not after June 30, 1948, but provides for an Administrator of Import and Export Controls in the Executive Office of the President to establish policies and programs and for an advisory committee to include the Secretary of Agriculture.

S. J. Res. 123, as passed by the Senate June 24, has the same effect as the measure as introduced, so far as items under USDA are concerned (see Digest 110 for summary of such items).

12. STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, JUDICIARY APPROPRIATION BILL. As reported (see Digest 120), this bill, H. R. 3311, increases the House figure for cooperation with Latin America by \$1,300,000 (\$410,000 for agricultural programs).

13. CROP INSURANCE. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee approved with amendment S. 1326, to place the crop insurance program on a limited basis (p. D433).

14. LIVESTOCK; RESEARCH. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee approved S. 1249, authorizing additional research on the eradication of cattle grubs (p. D433).

15. RURAL ELECTRIFICATION. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee approved S. 1087, to authorize REA to refinance obligations owed by certain municipalities to TVA, to the extent that such indebtedness was incurred with respect to electric

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. J. RES. 123

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 25, 1947

Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

JOINT RESOLUTION

To terminate certain emergency and war powers.

1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*

2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 That the following statutory provisions are hereby repealed:

4 Act of June 10, 1942 (56 Stat. 351) ;

5 Section 207, title II, Act of September 21, 1944 (58

6 Stat. 736) ;

7 Act of March 5, 1940 (54 Stat. 45), as amended;

8 Section 609, Act of July 1, 1944 (58 Stat. 714, ch.

9 373) ;

10 Act of October 1, 1942 (56 Stat. 763, ch. 573) ;

1 Sections 2, 3, and 4, Act of July 8, 1942 (56 Stat.
2 649) ;

3 Act of April 16, 1943 (57 Stat. 65), as amended ;

4 Act of September 29, 1942 (56 Stat. 760) ;

5 Section 61 (b) of the National Defense Act of June
6 3, 1916, as added by the Act of June 26, 1944 (58 Stat.
7 359, ch. 279) ;

8 Section 21 of the Act of February 16, 1914 (38 Stat.
9 289) ;

10 Act of January 15, 1942 (56 Stat. 5, ch. 3) ;

11 Act of June 3, 1941 (55 Stat. 238, ch. 162), as
12 amended ;

13 The provision in the Act of June 11, 1940, making
14 appropriations for the Navy Department for the fiscal year
15 1941, under the heading "Bureau of Supplies and Accounts,
16 Pay, Subsistence, and Transportation of Naval Personnel",
17 prohibiting the payment of active-duty pay and allow-
18 ances to retired officers except during the war or national
19 emergency (54 Stat. 265, 275) ;

20 The provision in the Act of February 7, 1942 (56
21 Stat. 68), under the heading "Marine Corps—Pay of
22 officers, active list", relating to the availability of funds for
23 the payment of active-duty pay to retired officers ;

24 Section 2 of the Act of February 15, 1879 (20 Stat.
25 295) ;

1 Act of May 29, 1945 (59 Stat. 226, ch. 137) ;

2 The provisions under the headings "Bureau of Engi-
3 neering" and "Bureau of Construction and Repair", in
4 the Act of June 11, 1940 (54 Stat. 293), authorizing
5 the Secretary of the Navy to exceed the statutory limit on
6 repair and alterations to vessels commissioned or converted
7 to meet the existing emergency;

8 Act of November 29, 1940 (54 Stat. 1219, ch. 923),
9 as extended by the Act of May 15, 1945 (59 Stat. 168,
10 ch. 127) ;

11 The proviso of the Act of February 7, 1942 (56 Stat.
12 63), that no officer of the Navy or Marine Corps who has
13 been or hereafter may be adjudged fitted shall be involun-
14 tarily retired prior to six months subsequent to the termina-
15 tion of the existing national emergency;

16 Act of December 2, 1944 (58 Stat. 793) ;

17 Act of February 21, 1942 (56 Stat. 97, ch. 107) ;

18 Act of April 9, 1943 (57 Stat. 61, ch. 40) ;

19 The proviso of the Act of June 26, 1940 (54 Stat. 599),
20 under the heading "Council of National Defense", that
21 until such time as the President shall declare the present
22 emergency at an end the head of any department or inde-
23 pendent establishment of the Government, notwithstanding
24 the provisions of existing law, may employ, with the approval

1 of the President, any person of outstanding experience and
2 ability at a compensation of \$1 per annum;

3 The provision of the Act of July 2, 1942 (56 Stat.
4 548), as amended, which permits the Secretary of the
5 Interior, or any official to whom he may delegate such
6 authority, to appoint, without regard to the Classification
7 Act of 1923, as amended, skilled and unskilled laborers,
8 mechanics, and other persons engaged in a recognized trade
9 or craft, including foremen of such groups;

10 Act of December 22, 1942 (56 Stat. 1070, ch. 801) ;

11 The provisions under the heading "Department of Agri-
12 culture, Surplus Marketing Administration", and "Depart-
13 ment of the Interior, Government in the Territories", con-
14 tained in the Act of December 23, 1941 (55 Stat. 855,
15 856-857) ;

16 Section 8 of the Act of June 9, 1943 (57 Stat. 126) ;

17 Section 301 of the Act of September 9, 1940 (54 Stat.
18 884), as amended;

19 The provision in the First Deficiency Appropriation
20 Act of 1942, under the heading "Selective Service System",
21 relating to the presentation of quarterly reports to the Post-
22 master General (56 Stat. 101) ;

23 Act of July 9, 1943 (57 Stat. 390, ch. 209) ;

24 Section 5 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (58 Stat. 394) ;

1 Section 2883 (c) of the Internal Revenue Code, added
2 by the Act of January 24, 1942 (56 Stat. 17) ;

3 Section 2883 (d) and (e) of the Internal Revenue
4 Code, added by the Act of March 27, 1942 (56 Stat. 187) ;
5 Act of December 20, 1944 (58 Stat. 817, ch. 609) ;

6 The provision in the Interior Department Appropriation
7 Act, 1945, under the heading "Water conservation and
8 utilization projects", relating to the use of the services or
9 labor of prisoners of war, enemy aliens, and American-born
10 Japanese (58 Stat. 463, 491) ;

11 Section 6 (b) of the Act of March 11, 1941 (55 Stat.
12 33), as amended;

13 Act of December 17, 1941 (55 Stat. 808, ch. 588), as
14 amended;

15 Section 606 (h) of the Communications Act of 1934,
16 added by the Act of December 29, 1942 (56 Stat. 1096) ;

17 Act of April 29, 1942 (56 Stat. 265, ch. 266) ;

18 Act of May 14, 1940 (54 Stat. 216, ch. 201), as
19 amended;

20 Act of June 11, 1940 (54 Stat. 306, ch. 327), as
21 amended;

22 Act of June 29, 1940 (54 Stat. 689, ch. 447), as
23 amended;

24 Act of October 10, 1940 (54 Stat. 1092, ch. 838), as
25 amended;

1 Act of May 2, 1941 (55 Stat. 148), as amended;

2 Act of June 14, 1941 (55 Stat. 591, ch. 297), as
3 amended;

4 Section 3 (i) of the Act of March 24, 1943 (57 Stat.
5 45, 51) ;

6 The proviso of subsection (h) of section 511 of the
7 Merchant Marine Act, 1936, added by the Act of June
8 17, 1943 (57 Stat. 158) ;

9 Section 1 of the Act of April 24, 1944 (58 Stat. 216) ,
10 except that any suspension of the statute of limitations hereto-
11 fore provided for in an agreement entered into under the
12 authority of such section shall continue in effect for the period
13 provided in such agreement, but in no case longer than two
14 years after the date of the approval of this resolution;

15 Act of April 11, 1942 (56 Stat. 217) ;

16 Section 3 of the Act of July 11, 1941 (55 Stat. 585) ;

17 Act of November 23, 1942 (56 Stat. 1020), as
18 amended;

19 Act of October 29, 1942 (56 Stat. 1012) ;

20 Section 303 of the Act of December 18, 1941 (55
21 Stat. 840) ;

22 Section 12 of the Act of June 11, 1942 (56 Stat. 357),
23 except that outstanding certificates issued thereunder shall
24 continue in effect for a period of six months from the date
25 of the approval of this joint resolution unless sooner revoked;

1 Act of July 12, 1943 (57 Stat. 520) ;

2 Act of June 5, 1942 (56 Stat. 323, ch. 346) ;

3 Act of January 2, 1942 (55 Stat. 881, ch. 646) ;

4 Act of December 24, 1942 (56 Stat. 1080, ch. 812) ;

5 Act of July 8, 1943 (57 Stat. 390, ch. 200) ;

6 The provisions of the Act of November 19, 1941 (55
7 Stat. 765), as amended, relating to the availability for
8 expenditure of funds appropriated pursuant to said Act,
9 as amended.

10 SEC. 2. Notwithstanding the termination date or termi-
11 nation period heretofore provided therefor by law, the follow-
12 ing statutory provisions are repealed effective upon the date
13 hereinafter specified, or upon the expiration of the period
14 hereinafter specified, and shall remain in full force and effect
15 until such date or until the expiration of such period. Such
16 statutory provisions are hereby amended accordingly:

17 a. Repeal effective July 1, 1948:

18 Act of July 8, 1941 (55 Stat. 579, ch. 278), and the

19 Act of June 22, 1943 (57 Stat. 161, ch. 137) ;

20 Section 2 of the Act of November 17, 1941 (55 Stat.
21 764) ;

22 Act of March 13, 1942 (56 Stat. 171) ;

23 Act of June 27, 1942 (56 Stat. 461, ch. 455) ;

24 Act of July 1, 1943 (57 Stat. 371), and the Act of
25 May 14, 1942 (56 Stat. 278), as amended ;

1 Act of September 22, 1941 (55 Stat. 728, ch. 414),
2 as amended;

3 The provision in the Second Supplemental National
4 Defense Appropriation Act, 1943, under the heading "Fed-
5 eral Works Agency, Public Buildings Administration", relat-
6 ing to the authority of the Commissioner of Public Buildings
7 to designate employees as special policemen (56 Stat. 990.
8 1000) ;

9 Act of July 29, 1941 (55 Stat. 606, ch. 326) .

10 b. Repeal effective six months after the date of this joint
11 resolution:

12 Act of January 27, 1942 (56 Stat. 19, ch. 21, as
13 amended) ;

14 Act of December 17, 1942 (56 Stat. 1056) ;

15 Section 610 (c) of the Act of July 1, 1944 (58 Stat.
16 682, 714) ;

17 Act of October 10, 1942 (56 Stat. 780, ch. 588) ;

18 Act of June 28, 1944 (58 Stat. 463, ch. 297) ;

19 Act of July 9, 1943 (57 Stat. 391, ch. 213) ; as
20 amended.

21 c. Repeal effective one year after the date of this joint
22 resolution:

23 Section 1 of the Act of July 20, 1942 (56 Stat. 662) ;

24 Section 605 (c) of the Act of July 1, 1944 (58 Stat.
25 682, 713) .

1 SEC. 3. In the interpretation of the following statutory
 2 provisions, the date when this joint resolution becomes effec-
 3 tive shall be deemed to be the date of the termination of any
 4 state of war heretofore declared by the Congress and of the
 5 national emergencies proclaimed by the President on Septem-
 6 ber 8, 1939, and on May 27, 1941;

7 Act of July 1, 1941 (55 Stat. 498, as amended) ;

8 Act of February 28, 1945 (59 Stat. 9, ch. 15) ;

9 Section 86 of the Act of June 3, 1916 (39 Stat. 204) ;

10 Act of July 2, 1917 (40 Stat. 241), as amended;

11 Section 16 of the Act of June 10, 1920 (41 Stat. 1072) ;

12 Act of February 26, 1925 (43 Stat. 984, ch. 340) ;

13 Act of April 12, 1926 (44 Stat. 241) ;

14 Act of May 29, 1926 (44 Stat. 677, ch. 424) ;

15 Section 20 of the Act of May 18, 1933 (48 Stat. 68) ;

16 The provision of the Act of May 15, 1936 (49 Stat.
 17 1292), which authorizes the United States to control and
 18 operate the Little Rock Municipal Airport without rental
 19 or other charge in time of national emergency;

20 Act of May 27, 1939 (49 Stat. 1387) ;

21 Provisions authorizing the assumption of possession and
 22 control of the areas specified in the following statutes or parts
 23 of statutes: Section 3 of the Act of June 21, 1938 (52 Stat.
 24 834) ; Act of June 20, 1936 (49 Stat. 1557, ch. 636) ; Act

1 of August 19, 1937 (50 Stat. 696, ch. 697) ; section 4 of the
2 Act of February 28, 1933 (47 Stat. 1368) ;

3 Section 5 (m) of the Act of May 18, 1933 (48 Stat.
4 62) ;

5 Act of December 26, 1941 (55 Stat. 863, ch. 633) ;

6 Act of January 26, 1942 (56 Stat. 19) ;

7 Section 120 of the Act of June 3, 1946 (39 Stat.
8 213, 214) ;

9 Provision of Naval Appropriation Act for the fiscal
10 year 1917 (Act of August 29, 1916, 39 Stat. 602) , under
11 the heading "Lighthouse Service", authorizing the Presi-
12 dent to transfer vessels, equipment, stations, and personnel
13 of the Lighthouse Service (now Coast Guard under Reor-
14 ganization Plan Numbered II) to the jurisdiction of the
15 Navy or War Department ;

16 Section 16 of the Act of May 22, 1917 (40 Stat. 87) ;

17 Provision of chapter XVIII of the Act of July 9,
18 1918 (40 Stat. 892) , as amended by the Act of November
19 21, 1941 (55 Stat. 781, ch. 499) , extending the time for
20 examination of accounts of Army disbursing officers ;

21 Section 69 of the National Defense Act of June 3,
22 1916, as amended by section 7 of the Act of June 15,
23 1933 (48 Stat. 156) ;

24 The provision authorizing the extension of enlistments
25 in the Regular Army or the Enlisted Reserve Corps, in

1 force at the outbreak of war or entered into during its contin-
2 uation, for six months after its termination, contained in
3 the Act of March 15, 1940 (54 Stat. 53, ch. 61) ;

4 Act of May 14, 1940 (54 Stat. 213) ;

5 Section 2 of the Act of December 13, 1941 (55 Stat.
6 799, ch. 571) ;

7 Chapter II, articles 2 (d), 48, 58, 59, 74, 75, 76,
8 77, 78, 79, 104, and 119 of the Act of June 4, 1920 (41
9 Stat. 759, ch. 227) ;

10 Paragraph 3 of section 127a as added to the Act of
11 June 3, 1916 (39 Stat. 166), by section 51 of the Act of
12 June 4, 1920 (41 Stat. 759, ch. 227) ;

13 Revised Statutes, 1166 ;

14 The fourth proviso of section 18 of the Act of February
15 2, 1901 (31 Stat. 748, ch. 192) ;

16 Provision of the Act of July 9, 1918 (40 Stat. 861),
17 making appropriations for the Army for the fiscal year
18 1919, under the heading "Barracks and Quarters", author-
19 izing the Secretary of War to rent or lease buildings in the
20 District of Columbia necessary for military purposes ;

21 Section 111 of the Act of June 3, 1916 (39 Stat. 211),
22 as amended ;

23 Section 363 of title III of the Act of July 1, 1944
24 (58 Stat. 682, ch. 373) ;

25 Act of December 26, 1941 (55 Stat. 862, ch. 629),

1 as amended by the Act of December 23, 1944 (ch. 720,
2 58 Stat. 923) ;

3 Act of February 20, 1942 (56 Stat. 94) ;

4 Provision of Naval Appropriation Act for the fiscal year
5 1917 (Act of August 29, 1916, 39 Stat. 581), under
6 heading "Officers for Engineering Duty Only", authorizing
7 the Secretary of the Navy to recall to active duty enlisted
8 men on furlough without pay to complete the enlistment
9 period ;

10 Act of August 18, 1941 (55 Stat. 629) ;

11 Section 2 of the Act of December 13, 1941 (55 Stat.
12 799, ch. 570) ;

13 Revised Statutes, 1420, as amended by section 2 of the
14 Act of January 20, 1944 (58 Stat. 4, ch. 2) ;

15 Provision of the Act of August 29, 1916 (39 Stat. 614),
16 which authorizes Marine Corps training camps for the
17 instruction of citizens to be in existence for a period longer
18 than six weeks in each fiscal year in time of actual or threat-
19 ened war ;

20 Revised Statutes, 1624, article 4, paragraphs 6, 7,
21 12-20, and article 5 ;

22 Act of March 22, 1943 (57 Stat. 41) ;

23 Revised Statutes, 1462-1464 ;

24 Provision of the Naval Appropriation Act for the fiscal
25 year ending June 30, 1917 (Act of August 29, 1916, 39

1 Stat. 591), under the heading "Fleet Naval Reserve", au-
2 thorizing the Secretary of the Navy to call retired enlisted
3 men into active service;

4 Provisions contained in the Act of July 1, 1918 (40
5 Stat. 717), as amended (14 U. S. C. 164, 165), which
6 authorize commissioned or warrant officers on the retired list
7 to be ordered to active duty and to be temporarily advanced
8 on the retired list, so far as such provisions pertain to per-
9 sonnel of the Coast Guard;

10 Act of April 8, 1946 (Public Law 337, Seventy-ninth
11 Congress) ;

12 Section 4 (c) of the Act of August 10, 1946 (Public
13 Law 720, Seventy-ninth Congress) ;

14 Revised Statutes, 1436;

15 First proviso of section 18 of the Act of May 22, 1917
16 (40 Stat. 84, 89) ;

17 Act of October 6, 1917 (40 Stat. 393, ch. 93), as
18 amended;

19 Section 11 (c) of the Act of June 23, 1938 (52 Stat.
20 948) ;

21 Section 10 of the Act of June 14, 1940 (54 Stat. 394) ;

22 Section 18 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law
23 604, Seventy-ninth Congress) ;

24 Provisions of the Act of March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1192-

1 1193) ; the Act of May 13, 1942 (56 Stat. 277, ch. 304) ;
2 sections 3 and 4 of the Act of July 9, 1942 (56 Stat. 656) ;
3 the Act of June 17, 1943 (57 Stat. 156, ch. 128) ; the
4 Act of June 26, 1943 (57 Stat. 209) ; and the Act of
5 May 31, 1944 (58 Stat. 265, ch. 218) , which authorize the
6 President or the Secretary of the Navy to acquire, through
7 construction or conversion, ships, landing craft and other
8 vessels ;

9 Section 10 of the Act of May 14, 1930 (46 Stat. 329,
10 332) ;

11 Act of May 29, 1930 (46 Stat. 479, ch. 350) ;

12 Section 7 of the Act of April 26, 1898 (30 Stat. 365) ;

13 Act of March 7, 1942 (56 Stat. 143-148, ch. 166) ,
14 as amended ;

15 Sections 3 and 12 of the Act of February 21, 1946
16 (Public Law 305, Seventy-ninth Congress) ;

17 Section 1 of the Act of July 20, 1942 (56 Stat. 662,
18 ch. 508) , as amended ;

19 Act of December 17, 1942 (56 Stat. 1056, ch. 763) ;

20 Act of March 17, 1916 (39 Stat. 36, ch. 46) ;

21 Act of April 11, 1898 (30 Stat. 737) ;

22 Act of March 3, 1925 (43 Stat. 1109, 1110) ;

23 Section 1 of the Act of July 2, 1940 (54 Stat. 724,
24 ch. 516) ;

25 Section 4 of the Act of July 7, 1943 (57 Stat. 388) ;

1 Act of May 18, 1946 (Public Law 385, Seventy-ninth
2 Congress) ;

3 Section 2 of the Act of August 8, 1946 (Public Law
4 697, Seventy-ninth Congress) ;

5 Section 4 (b) of the Act of July 2, 1940 (54 Stat.
6 712, 714) ;

7 Act of December 17, 1942 (56 Stat. 1052) ;

8 Section 3 of the Act of June 27, 1944 (58 Stat. 387,
9 ch. 287) ;

10 Act of December 23, 1944 (58 Stat. 926, ch. 726) ;

11 Act of March 7, 1942 (56 Stat. 143, ch. 166), as
12 amended ;

13 Section 1 of the Act of December 7, 1945 (59 Stat.
14 603, 604) ;

15 Act of December 10, 1942 (56 Stat. 1045) ;

16 Act of December 26, 1941 (55 Stat. 858), as amended,
17 except that the Commissioners of the District of Columbia
18 may continue to exercise the authority under sections 7 and
19 9 of such Act, as amended, until not later than June 30,
20 1948, and the provisions of sections 11 and 12 of such Act,
21 as amended, shall continue to apply to cases in which the
22 authority under sections 7 and 9 is exercised ;

23 Proviso of section 303 (c) of the Act of October 14,
24 1944, as added by the Act of February 18, 1946 (Public
25 Law 301, Seventy-ninth Congress) ;

1 Sections 119 and 156 of the Act of October 21, 1942
2 (56 Stat. 814, 852-856) ;

3 Section 500 (a) of the Act of July 22, 1944 (58 Stat.
4 291, ch. 268) , as amended ;

5 Section 201 of the Act of August 10, 1946 (Public
6 Law 719, Seventy-ninth Congress) ;

7 Act of July 31, 1945 (59 Stat. 511, ch. 338) ;

8 Section 6 of the Act of February 4, 1887 (24 Stat.
9 379) , as amended ;

10 Provision of the Act of August 29, 1916 (39 Stat. 619,
11 645) , which empowers the President in time of war to take
12 control of transportation systems ;

13 Subsection (15) of section 402 of the Act of February
14 28, 1920 (41 Stat. 477 (15)) ;

15 Section 420 of the Act of May 16, 1942 (56 Stat. 298) ;
16 Act of July 30, 1941 (55 Stat. 610) ;

17 Section 606 of the Act of June 19, 1934 (48 Stat.
18 1104) , as amended ;

19 Section 4 of the Act of July 15, 1918 (40 Stat. 901) ,
20 as amended ;

21 Sections 302 (h) and 712 (d) of the Act of June 29,
22 1936 (49 Stat. 1993 and 2010) ;

23 Sections 1 (d) and 3 (a) of the Act of August 7, 1939
24 (53 Stat. 1254 and 1255) ;

1 Section 2 of the Act of October 22, 1914 (38 Stat. 765,
2 ch. 334) ; Act of May 10, 1943 (57 Stat. 82) ;

3 Section 1 (b) and subsections 2 (a) , 2 (b) , and 2 (c)
4 of the Act of August 8, 1946 (Public Law 660, Seventy-
5 ninth Congress) ;

6 Section 1 of the Act of January 28, 1915 (38 Stat.
7 800-801) ;

8 Provision of Naval Appropriation Act for the fiscal year
9 1917 (Act of August 29, 1916, 39 Stat. 600) , under heading
10 "Coast Guard", subjecting personnel of the Coast Guard
11 operating as part of the Navy to the laws governing the Navy ;

12 Section 1 of title II of the Act of June 15, 1917 (40
13 Stat. 220) ;

14 Provision of Naval Appropriation Act for the fiscal
15 year 1917 (Act of August 29, 1916, 39 Stat. 601) ,
16 under heading "Coast Guard", authorizing the Secretary of
17 the Navy to man any Coast Guard station or maintain any
18 house of refuge as a Coast Guard station ;

19 Title II of the Act of February 19, 1941 (55 Stat.
20 11) , as amended ;

21 Act of December 16, 1941 (55 Stat. 807, ch. 586) ;

22 Provisions appearing under the heading "Limitations
23 upon Prosecutions", relating to crimes committed two years

1 before arraignment, except for desertion committed in time
2 of war, of the Act of June 4, 1920 (41 Stat. 794) ;

3 Act of July 1, 1944 (58 Stat. 677, ch. 368) ;

4 Section 1 of the Act of October 9, 1940 (54 Stat.
5 1061, ch. 788) ;

6 Section 2 of the Act of June 19, 1912 (37 Stat. 138) ;

7 Provision of Naval Appropriation Act for the year
8 1918 (Act of March 4, 1917, 39 Stat. 1192), authorizing
9 the President to suspend provisions of the eight-hour law
10 to contracts with the United States ;

11 Section 6 of the Act of March 3, 1931, as added by
12 the Act of August 30, 1935 (49 Stat. 1013, ch. 825) ;

13 Provision of Naval Appropriation Act for the fiscal
14 year 1917 (Act of August 29, 1916, 39 Stat. 558), under
15 heading "Pay Miscellaneous", for the admission for treat-
16 ment of interned persons and prisoners of war, under the
17 jurisdiction of the Navy Department, to the Government
18 Hospital for the Insane ;

19 Section 604 of the Act of July 1, 1944 (58 Stat. 712,
20 ch. 373) ;

21 Section 400 (b) of the Act of June 22, 1944 (58
22 Stat. 288), as amended ;

23 Act of July 11, 1946 (Public Law 499, Seventy-ninth
24 Congress) ;

25 Act of July 9, 1942 (56 Stat. 654) ;

1 Act of June 19, 1936 (49 Stat. 1535) .

2 SEC. 4. The first sentence of section 3805 of the Inter-
3 nal Revenue Code, as added by section 507 (a) of the
4 Act of October 21, 1942 (56 Stat. 798, 963), is hereby
5 amended to read as follows:

6 “In the case of any taxable year beginning after Decem-
7 ber 31, 1940, no Federal income tax return of, or payment
8 of any Federal income tax by, any corporation organized
9 under the China Trade Act, 1922 (42 Stat. 849, U. S. C.,
10 title 15, ch. 4) , shall become due until January 1, 1948.”

11 SEC. 5. Nothing herein contained shall be held to exempt
12 from prosecution or to relieve from punishment any offense
13 heretofore committed in violation of any Act.

Passed the Senate June 24 (legislative day, April 21) ,
1947.

Attest:

CARL A. LOEFFLER,

Secretary.

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. J. RES. 123

JOINT RESOLUTION

To terminate certain emergency and war powers.

JUNE 25, 1947

Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

fields of the Revolution, contains the names of Poles and Czechs and other Slavs—many of them—who risked their lives, and many died in their wild desire for freedom—freedom for America, if they could not have it in their own country.

Mr. Speaker, many American Slavs are being urged to visit Canada and then urged to get aboard these ships and sail without proper passports or visas. Even their visiting papers are eagerly sought after by the agents of the Comintern.

These things that I have related here, dismal as they are, I believe to be true, as I have checked the source of my information in many ways and in many directions. This information has come to me through my work on the House Committee on Un-American Activities. For the safety of those who furnished the information I will not reveal their names, but one day I will, and it will be seen that the people who told me these things and placed the proof in my hands are as familiar with the countries named here as I am with my own beloved Pennsylvania.

I hope the Slavs of America will read these remarks and ponder about their future.

(Mr. McDOWELL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

SPECIAL ORDER

The SPEAKER. Under previous order heretofore entered, the gentlewoman from Massachusetts [Mrs. ROGERS] is recognized for 3 minutes.

MOVEMENT OF FOOD PARCELS TO THE UNITED STATES

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I have just introduced two similar resolutions; one requests information of the Secretary of State and the other requests information of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be requested to furnish the House of Representatives full information in his possession relative to reports published in the New York Times and other newspapers that thousands of packages containing 100,000 to 160,000 pounds of food, mostly meat, have been shipped during the past 6 to 12 months from Greece and the Mediterranean area to the United States for supposedly starving Americans.

Mr. Speaker, I have introduced a second similar resolution asking that the Secretary of the Treasury submit to the House the same information, as the Commissioner of the Bureau of Customs has much information in the matter.

This is a serious situation and should not be permitted to go unnoticed or unexplained by the Government departments. With the billions of dollars and commodities of all kinds being sent to Europe by this country, something is very definitely wrong to have a situation of this kind exist. The United States Department of Agriculture undoubtedly brought the matter out into the light when the Bureau of Animal Industry apparently traced an outbreak of hoof-and-mouth disease to 1,539 cases of foodstuffs which arrived here on the S. S. *Examiner* last November. Mark Eth-

ridge, United States representative of the United Nations' Balkan Commission, said the shipment of food parcels from Greece to the United States "sounds like a first-class racket." The Greek Government officials have cabled the Greek consular officials in the United States for full details of the shipments. I hope very much that the Members of the House will cooperate in securing the adoption of my resolutions.

Mr. Speaker, this strange situation should be immediately and very thoroughly investigated. We are sending supplies to the starving people of Greece and other countries in the Mediterranean area, and certainly they should not be sending back supplies to us. Whether this is out of the kindness of their hearts or just a racket, nobody seems to know.

Reference has been made to the outbreak of the hoof-and-mouth disease, which has been traced to 1,539 cases of foodstuffs which arrived on the steamship *Examiner* last November. Something is radically wrong if we are sending food to the starving people of Europe, and they, in turn, because they think we are starving, send it back to us. This situation should be investigated completely before we go very much further with what we are doing. The situation shows an inadequate information department or an inadequate intelligence department.

Mr. Speaker, I also take this time to say to the House that the amputees and the disabled veterans cannot understand why they are getting no legislation during this session of the Congress when millions and millions of dollars are being sent to foreign countries. The disabled veterans have no feeling against the people of foreign countries, but they do have a feeling against sending money over there, and when they are asked for help they are told it is time to economize. Economy should not be at the expense of the disabled. It is high time that the money going to these other countries be used for the disabled if they are to be cared for. The disabled are extremely tender-hearted and generous, and every country has had examples of their great generosity. But our disabled need help.

I refer to one piece of legislation having to do with the amputees and the blind, which expires on the 30th of June. Many of them are in hospitals and cannot take advantage of the legislation. For many, it is their only means of transportation. If this legislation expires, it means that their ability to get around will be lost. It means loss of a chance for a job or a chance for school or college. Can you picture a man without legs, a man without arms, and you see him in an automobile; you do not know whether he has any legs or not, you do not realize whether he has arms or not; but if you see him get out of that car, you will realize what it has meant to that man, who has given half of himself, to have a means of transportation in order that he may live a fairly normal life, in order that he may be able to get work. No one would want to deny him this opportunity. This is a rehabilitation measure. Some of the doctors who opposed the measure last year, when the boys had

taken it up with me, are for it this year. They have made a further study of the matter, and they believe that it is a real rehabilitation for these men. The gentleman from New Jersey, Judge MATHEWS, introduced a much better piece of legislation than the one last year.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleading with the House to pass his bill, H. R. 3583, which was reported out of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, and is now before the Rules Committee. I plead that this legislation be passed before the time expires, preferably tomorrow. Pass the bill before it is too late.

SENATE BILL REFERRED

A bill of the Senate of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. J. Res. 123. Joint resolution to terminate certain emergency and war powers; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Mr. Lecompte, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled bills of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H. R. 3769. An act to amend the Bankruptcy Act with respect to qualifications of part-time referees in bankruptcy; and

H. R. 3791. An act making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. JONKMAN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 5 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, June 26, 1947, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

849. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to amend section 3121 of the Internal Revenue Code; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

850. A letter from the Acting Administrator, Federal Security Agency, transmitting an amendment to a draft of a proposed bill which was submitted on April 22, 1947, entitled "A bill to authorize certain expenditures from the appropriation of St. Elizabeths Hospital, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

851. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1948 in the amount of \$100,000, for the Department of the Interior, to remain available until expended (H. Doc. No. 363); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. KEAN: Committee on Ways and Means. H. R. 3810. A bill to amend section 522 of the Tariff Act of 1930 so as to clarify the procedure in ascertaining the value of foreign

should be construed as a message to all of the Americans of Slavish descent, and to all the Canadian people of Slavish descent, and to all the Slavs in either the United States or the Dominion of Canada.

For the past 18 months there has been considerable action amongst American and Canadian Slavs, particularly those citizens of either country who were born in Slavish countries and who during their years on this continent have acquired a modest stake, and are either at or are approaching the period of their retirement. The action amongst these people, I have discovered, is by agents and representatives of the various Slavish countries now behind the ominous Russian iron curtain. It is now known that a great effort, for many, many months, has been made to convince those who have some money, that things are now good back in Europe and every appeal is made to the very human desire of every person to see the hills and streams of his native land before he dies.

I have discovered that many Slavs, particularly Croats and Serbs, have already shipped back to Yugoslavia, usually accompanied by their wife and what children they can induce to go along, in the belief that they were going back to a peaceful, settled land where there was a minimum of political troubles, and sufficient food, and the other necessities of life, to keep every person contented. This idea has been drummed into these people in Canada and the United States to such an extent that several boat loads of them have already disappeared behind the iron curtain, and it is my fear that they have disappeared forever.

The gentleman from Tennessee is much puzzled that packages of food should be arriving from Balkan countries supposedly for starving Americans, and expresses the belief that some person is supplying the people of the Balkans with misinformation about the United States, where we still have plenty to eat, plenty to wear, and almost every other thing that humans desire these days. Let me inform the gentleman from Tennessee, Congressman COURTNEY, and let me inform the Slavish people of the United States and Canada what is actually going on, and may I preface this remark by saying that although I represent a district in western Pennsylvania, and as everybody knows there are hundreds of thousands of citizens of Slavish descent in western Pennsylvania, there are so few of them in my own district that no check has ever been made to determine their numbers, thus there is no politics in what I say; but there is a sincere desire to save thousands of the good Slavish citizens of North America from the horrible, bloody disillusion that awaits them if they make the mistake of leaving these shores.

I should be specific and say that my message today is directed principally to former citizens of Yugoslavia, Serbs, Croats, and Albanians, to Bulgars, to Latvians, to Czechs, Slovenes, Russians, and Poles, and to the non-Slavic countries—Rumania, Hungary, and Greece. Those packages of food coming back here are all a part of a dastardly lie on the part of the Communist dictators in Moscow who are teaching the illiterate

people in the Balkans that the American Government has fallen and the American people are in chaos and that food has become a desperate necessity here in America. Let me tell the Congress something, and the Slavs of the United States and Canada. There is a movement of Slavs out of Canada to Yugoslavia. Every inducement is made by Communist agents to accelerate this movement. The Communists have several objectives—one is to immediately steal what money these people have taken with them, and another is to prove to the people back home, by the arrival of many American Slavs, that conditions here are so awful that they were glad to escape. A third reason is to get the children both in the United States and Canada, and who are citizens of both countries, who are now between, say, 9 and 15 years old, into cleverly organized Communist schools in Russia, that they may come back here in a few years as American citizens and Canadian citizens, and a fourth reason, and an all-important reason for this attempted mass exodus of Slavs, is to give the Communist agents who arranged this the opportunity to get into their possession as many American and Canadian passports as possible. The now-famous Gerhart Eisler case demonstrates what can be done in America with such documents as these.

Let me read you a wire received from the steamship *Radnik*, which very recently arrived at the port of Split on the Dalmatian coast, which is a part of Yugoslavia:

The first day after leaving Montreal the Communist commissar of the ship informed all passengers that they must deliver their money into his hands. This money, he said, would be returned to them on their arrival in Yugoslavia. The commissar told these people that the reason for collecting their money was because of their sleeping arrangements there might be burglaries aboard.

The disillusioned Slavs aboard the *Radnik* made such a strenuous objection to this mass theft that the commissar and other Communist agents aboard the ship made a forced search of their baggage. This resulted in arguments, quarrels, and fights and resulted in the death of one of the men named Jakov Drobnic, a Slovene from Toronto who was buried before the ship got out of the St. Lawrence River, at Father Point, Quebec. This man's wife and two children are now in Yugoslavia and a son is living in Noranda, Canada. They were robbed before they even left the sound of traffic on the Canadian shore.

On an earlier voyage, the *Radnik* took a load of passengers from Vancouver in British Columbia. It picked up some more at San Pedro, Calif., picked up some more at Marseilles, France, and they all disappeared behind the hammer and the sickle on the Dalmatian coast. No Congressman, nor the State Department, nor anybody else, can get these American and Canadian citizens back to the safety of America, as the Communist dictator, Josip Broz, known to the world as Tito, insists they every person born in Yugoslavia is always a citizen of that country, and recognizes no demands for them.

Mr. Speaker, may I reveal something else that should be interesting, not only to the Slavs of the New World but to all citizens of all decent countries all over the world. Here is the story of what happens when Red fascism overcomes a free country. Yugoslavia, like all other lands, is a land of homes and families, otherwise it would not be a country but merely a desert of wandering folk much like the Sahara, but for generations and centuries the hills of Albania, Croatia, and Serbia have been populated with homes and all the things that make for a country. Here is what happened in Yugoslavia—Tito, after years of training in Moscow, and after General Mihailovich was sold out by the British and American Governments, became the dictator of Yugoslavia. He made only a few laws, and, taken separately, those laws appear not to be too bad, but collectively they have destroyed the home life and the family life of this country, and are rapidly creating a generation of children whose only paternity is the State, which means Tito. For instance, Mr. Speaker, Tito said that the penalty for the oldest and most common crime in the world—adultery—would be death, and in subsequent months people were executed in various parts of Yugoslavia charged with adultery. He also declared that all children are born legal—that there is no such thing as illegitimate, and that every mother was by law required to be responsible for a child. He removed from men any responsibility for fatherhood at all. Then a third edict was that divorce is merely a matter of routine. A divorce could be granted on any cause whatsoever—merely the desire. With the awful penalty of death hanging over the heads of young people of Yugoslavia, hundreds of thousands of marriages occurred, and subsequently hundreds of thousands of divorces occurred, until within a period of 3 years hundreds of thousands of girls had been married numerous times, had children by various fathers, and these children now are wards of the State. Do not you see what has happened in Yugoslavia? This country of peasants, whose mainstay was the home and the fireside, and who were intensely religious—religion has gone, all knowledge of home life is gone, and a new and dangerous generation is rapidly being created there.

Can you imagine the results of such laws—laws that affect birth and death and everything else that is fundamental to human being? By the time the young people of Yugoslavia reach the age where they desire a more settled and a more sedate life, they discover that is not to be. The girls have been married many times and have many children. The only thing to turn to, either for the men or the women and children, is to the state; thus, these ruthless antireligious Communists destroy civilization in one generation.

The number of Members of the House and the Senate who bear Slavic names or who have Slav blood in their veins is a daily living testimony to the great things the Slavish people have brought to America. The history of the United States, beginning with the very battle-

DIGEST OF
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE

Division of Legislative Reports
(For Department staff only)

Issued July 2, 1947
For actions of July 1, 1947
80th-1st, No. 125

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed bill to continue appropriations, substituting its version for House's. House committee approved bill to provide for review of USDA packers-stockyards and perishable-commodities orders. House debated War Department civil appropriation bill. Sen. Byrd submitted resolution to investigate Government corporations.

SENATE

1. APPROPRIATIONS CONTINUATION. Passed H. R. 4031, to continue certain appropriations pending enactment of new appropriations, with the language of S. J. Res. 140 (see Digest 123). Indefinitely postponed action on S. J. Res. 140 in view of this. Sens. Bridges, Ball, Wherry, Cordon, McKellar, Hayden, and Thomas of Okla. were appointed conferees. (p. 8145.)
2. STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, JUDICIARY APPROPRIATION BILL, H. R. 3311, was passed with amendments (pp. 8133-43).
3. CIVIL SERVICE Committee ordered reported*: S. 999, to amend the Veterans' Preference Act so as to require veterans to obtain a passing grade in civil-service examinations to be eligible for appointment; S. 1486, to require payment of salaries for the period of separation from Government service of persons improperly removed; and S. 1497, to provide for collection of statistics on certain seeds and oils (p. D464).
*Copies not available until actually reported, when this Digest will carry a note to that effect.
4. FARM CREDIT; PERSONNEL. The Civil Service Committee considered S. 1381, to include employees of national farm loan associations under the Retirement Act, and the bill was referred to subcommittee for study (p. D464).
5. LIVESTOCK ASSOCIATION, Nebr., resolutions were inserted by Sen. Butler, relating

to foot-and-mouth disease, sanitary embargo, 28-hour law, meat inspection, reciprocal trade, pledge to produce, packers and stockyards administration, cattle and beef industry committee, national livestock and meat board, American Meat Institute, national livestock tax committee (pp. 8128-9).

6. WAR POWERS. The Judiciary Committee submitted a report (S. Rept. 339, pt. 2) setting out the statutory provisions appearing in S. Doc. 42, relating to termination of war controls, and indicating how such provisions are affected by S. J. Res. 123, recently passed by the Senate (p. 8129).
7. CORPORATIONS. Chairman Aiken of the Executive Expenditures Committee stated that he has furnished each Senator a copy of a report by the Legislative Reference Service on "Major Government Lending Agencies" and inserted a statement regarding the report (pp. 8131-3).
8. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Wherry, Nebr., announced that the Senate will not be in session Fri. and Sat. and that, this week, it is expected that the Senate will debate S. 1461, to continue export-control, allocations, and priorities powers (p. 8146).

HOUSE

9. FLOOD CONTROL. Rep. Price, Ill., spoke in favor of additional flood control, mentioning farm-land damage (p. 8175).
10. LABOR-FEDERAL SECURITY APPROPRIATION BILL. Received the conference report on this bill, H. R. 2700 (pp. 8216-8).
11. REPORT of the Office of Price Administration through Mar. 31, 1947, was received (H. Doc. 371)(p. 8219).
12. PERSONNEL. Received from the War Department a proposed bill to "amend section 102 (b) of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945 to exclude certain experts and consultants from the coverage of the act"; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee (p. 8219).
13. SUBMARGINAL LANDS. Received a petition from S. Dak. citizens opposing H. R. 1692, to provide for sale of USDA submarginal lands (p. 8219).
14. WAR DEPARTMENT CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948. Began debate on this bill; H.R. 4002 (pp. 8184-216). There was discussion throughout the debate of the farm lands and crops destroyed by floods.
15. ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE. The Judiciary Committee ordered* reported H.R. 1470, to provide for the review of orders of the Federal Communications Commission and of certain orders of the Secretary of Agriculture made under the Packers and Stockyards Act and Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act (p. D466).
*Copies of the bill and report will not be available until the bill is actually reported, when this Digest will include a statement to that effect.
16. PATENTS. The Judiciary Committee reported with amendments H.R. 3958, to extend temporarily the time for filing applications for patents and for taking action in the U.S. Patent Office with respect thereto (H. Rept. 757) (p. 8219).
17. MINERALS. The Public Lands Committee reported with amendment H.R. 1602, to establish within the Interior Department a National Minerals Resources Division (H. Rept. 755) (p. 8219).

JOINT RESOLUTION DECLARING THAT IN INTERPRETING CERTAIN
ACTS OF CONGRESS, JOINT RESOLUTIONS, AND PROCLAMATIONS,
WORLD WAR II, THE LIMITED EMERGENCY, AND THE UNLIMITED
EMERGENCY SHALL BE CONSTRUED AS TERMINATED AND PEACE
ESTABLISHED

JULY 1 (legislative day, APRIL 21), 1947—Ordered to be printed

Mr. WILEY, from the Committee on the Judiciary, submitted a report (No. 339, pt. 2), setting out the statutory provision appearing in Senate Document 42 (80th Cong., 1st sess.), relating to termination of war controls, and indicating how such provisions are affected by the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 123) to determine certain emergency and war powers

PART II

This part sets out each statutory provision which appears in Senate Document 42 and includes thereafter information as to whether, and how, each such provision is affected by Senate Joint Resolution 123, as amended. The term "unaffected" denotes that the resolution has no effect upon the provision; the term "repealed" indicates that the resolution effects the immediate repeal of the provision, or amends it so as to provide for its expiration on a future date, without relation to the existence of war or an emergency; and the term "terminated" denotes that the resolution has the effect of lapsing the authority under the provision to the extent that such authority depends upon the existence of war heretofore declared by the Congress or the emergencies declared by the President on September 8, 1939, and May 27, 1941. Permanent statutory provisions in the "terminated" category are not repealed by the resolution, but remain in the body of permanent law, the authority thereunder becoming again available upon the occurrence of the contingencies provided for in their terms.

A. AGRICULTURE

1. AGRICULTURE IN GENERAL

1. Time limit for disposal of certain lands in resettlement and rural-rehabilitation projects suitable for economic farm units, to veterans of World War II or present project occupants, *July 30, 1949*.

July 30, 1946 (Public Law 563).

UNAFFECTED. The statute, among other provisions, confers preference purchase rights upon veterans and present occupants of certain resettlement projects for a 3-year period ending July 30, 1949. The statute is not related to the war or emergency. Consequently the committee took no action with respect thereto.

2. In provision for administration of powers of Secretary of Agriculture, under section 41 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (50 Stat. 529) through State and local officers, there is a proviso requiring liquidation of regional offices by *June 30, 1947*.

August 14, 1946 (Public Law 731, sec. 3, "sec. 41 (b)").

UNAFFECTED. This statute is not a war measure. The liquidation required by the statute is well under way, and the committee was informed it is expected to be accomplished by the date specified. Consequently the committee took no action which would affect this statute.

3. Time limit for disposal of real and personal property of resettlement projects, etc., not determined by the Secretary of Agriculture to be suitable for family-size farms, *February 14, 1948*.

August 14, 1946 (Public Law 731, sec. 3) (amending sec. 43 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, 50 Stat. 530).

UNAFFECTED. This is not a war measure, and the committee took no action with respect thereto.

2. MEAT INSPECTION

4. Authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to inspect meat-packing establishments engaged only in intrastate commerce, *until 6 months after the present war*.

June 10, 1942 (56 Stat. 351, ch. 403).

REPEALED. The committee was informed that operations under the authority of this statute already have been terminated by administrative action, and the resolution effects the immediate repeal of the statute.

3. FORESTS

5. Expenditures up to \$1,000,000 a year authorized for forest-fire control, without matching of funds, *during the existing emergency*.
September 21, 1944 (58 Stat. 736, ch. 412, sec. 207).

REPEALED. No appropriation under this authorization was made for the fiscal years 1947 or 1948, and the resolution effects the immediate repeal of the provision containing the authorization.

4. AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICES

6. Authority for the farm labor supply program is extended to *July 1, 1947*.

April 29, 1943 (57 Stat. 70-72, ch. 82), extended February 14, 1944 (58 Stat. 12, ch. 16, sec. 1), extended July 23, 1946 (Public Law 521) and August 9, 1946 (Public Law 707).

UNAFFECTED. This statute was extended by Public Law 40, Eightieth Congress, and in view of the full consideration so recently given by the Congress to this matter, the committee took no action with respect thereto.

7. Provision for liquidation of labor-supply centers, etc., *when no longer needed under farm labor supply program or 6 months after cessation of hostilities, whichever is earlier*.

August 14, 1946 (Public Law 731, sec. 2 (d)).

UNAFFECTED. This provision is related to that involved in item 6, above.

8. Exemption of farm laborers from North, South, and Central America entering the United States *during hostilities in the present war* from certain immigration requirements including payment of head tax.

April 29, 1943 (57 Stat. 73, ch. 82, sec. 5 (g)), and February 14, 1944 (58 Stat. 15, ch. 16, sec. 5 (g)).

UNAFFECTED. This provision likewise is related to that involved in item 6, above.

5. FARM CREDIT AND FARM SECURITY

9. Time limit for making of loans under section 32 of the Emergency Farm Mortgage Act of May 12, 1933 (48 Stat. 48, ch. 25), extended to *July 1, 1947*.

January 31, 1934 (48 Stat. 347, ch. 7, sec. 9), extended July 12, 1946 (Public Law 505, sec. 1).

UNAFFECTED. This is not a war measure.

10. Existence of the Commodity Credit Corporation, extended to *July 1, 1947*.

January 31, 1935 (49 Stat. 4, ch. 2, sec. 7), amended April 12, 1945 (59 Stat. 51, ch. 54, sec. 5).

UNAFFECTED. This statute is not related to the war. Proposed legislation extending the Commodity Credit Corporation beyond the terminal date indicated is now pending in the Congress. Accordingly, the committee did not affect this statute.

11. Authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to encourage expansion of production of nonbasic agricultural commodities through loans, etc., *during the present emergency*.

July 1, 1941 (55 Stat. 498, ch. 270, sec. 4).

TERMINATED. The resolution affects this provision in a manner that would not relieve the Department of Agriculture of the necessity of maintaining a price through December 31, 1948, for producers on agricultural commodities with respect to which an announcement has already been made under this authority prior to the enactment of the resolution, but would prevent the making of further announcements under authority of this provision. The Agricultural Committee of the Senate has reported that it had no recommendation with respect to the termination or continuation of this authority, but that it would consider this subject at a later time in connection with the general agricultural situation.

12. Authority for loans on certain agricultural commodities by Commodity Credit Corporation, *until 2 years after January 1 after cessation of hostilities*.

October 2, 1942 (56 Stat. 767-768, ch. 578, sec. 8), amended June 30, 1944 (58 Stat. 643, ch. 325, sec. 204).

UNAFFECTED. The termination date for this provision is already fixed at December 31, 1948.

13. *Funds validly obligated and committed on June 30, 1947*, under certain farm-loan provisions are to be available for use by the Secretary of Agriculture in fulfilling such obligations and commitments.

August 14, 1946 (Public Law 731, sec. 2 (c)).

UNAFFECTED. This provision is not a war measure. The committee is informed that the provision is necessary to enable the Department

of Agriculture to meet the requirements of certain of its farm-loan programs. Accordingly, it took no action with respect thereto.

6. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND MARKETING AND STABILIZATION OF PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

14. Authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to make payments to producers in order to carry out the purposes of section 7 (a) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, extended to *January 1, 1949*.

February 29, 1936 (49 Stat. 1150, ch. 104, "sec. 8 (a)"), extended July 25, 1946 (Public Law 546).

UNAFFECTED. This is not a war measure and the terminal date specified therein provides time for the consideration of any amendments of the measure which may be considered necessary.

15. "*Whenever the President finds and proclaims that a national economic or other emergency exists with respect to sugar,*" he may suspend titles II (quota provisions) and III (conditional-payment provisions) of the Sugar Act of 1937.

September 1, 1937 (50 Stat. 916, sec. 509).

UNAFFECTED. This is not a war measure in the usual sense. The emergency contemplated thereby may occur during peace as well as during war. Accordingly, the committee took no action which would affect this provision.

16. Powers vested in the Secretary of Agriculture under the Sugar Act, with certain exceptions, are extended to *January 1, 1948*.

September 1, 1937 (50 Stat. 916, ch. 898, sec. 513), extended July 27, 1946 (Public Law 558, sec. 1).

UNAFFECTED. This provision is not a war measure.

17. Whenever the Secretary of Agriculture has reason to believe that, because of "*a national emergency,*" etc., the marketing quotas for corn, wheat, cotton, rice, tobacco, or peanuts should be increased or terminated, he must cause an immediate investigation to determine whether such increase or termination is needed.

February 16, 1938 (52 Stat. 64, sec. 371 (b)), amended April 3, 1941 (55 Stat. 92, sec. 5).

UNAFFECTED. This is not a war statute. The emergency contemplated thereby may occur during peace as well as during war.

18. Suspension of provisions of section 381 (c) of AAA of 1938, restricting sale of cotton by CCC, and restrictions on sales of farm commodities below parity, by CCC, are to continue *until 2 years after January 1 after cessation of hostilities*.

February 16, 1938 (52 Stat. 67, sec. 381 (c)), amended April 12, 1945 (59 Stat. 50, ch. 54, sec. 2).

UNAFFECTED. This is not a war measure in the usual sense, and the terminal date therein has already been fixed as December 31, 1948.

19. The Commodity Credit Corporation, in selling surplus agricultural commodities to foreign governments, must require the condition that these commodities are to be held in reserve for at least 5 years "*unless a war or war emergency results in a serious interruption of normal supplies of such commodities.*"

August 11, 1939 (53 Stat. 1418, ch. 701).

UNAFFFECTED. This statute is not a war measure in the usual sense. It provides for the imposition of the mentioned condition in sales made to foreign governments in time of peace as well as in time of war.

20. Authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to use certain funds for operations to maintain a price for producers of certain agricultural commodities, at not less than 90 percent of parity, *until 2 years after January 1 after cessation of hostilities*.

July 1, 1941 (55 Stat. 498, sec. 4 (a)), amended October 2, 1942 (56 Stat. 768, ch. 578, sec. 9).

UNAFFFECTED. The terminal date for this provision has already been fixed as December 31, 1948.

21. National market quotas for burley and flue-cured tobacco are to be proclaimed, etc., *for marketing year 1947-48*, notwithstanding sec. 312 (a), etc., of the AAA of 1938.

July 7, 1943 (57 Stat. 387, ch. 195), extended February 19, 1946 (Public Law 302).

UNAFFFECTED. This is not a war measure. The authority to establish quotas for the product specified does not extend beyond the 1947 crop.

22. Amendment to AAA of 1938 and section 7-17 of Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act to provide that *during the present emergency* certain farms are to be regarded as farms on which cotton, wheat, or peanuts are grown.

February 28, 1945 (59 Stat. 9, ch. 15).

TERMINATED. The Resolution would terminate the period covered by this authority so that the crop year 1947 would be the last which could be considered as nonrepresentative.

23. Cotton-marketing quotas are not to be proclaimed for marketing year beginning *August 1, 1947*.

July 24, 1946 (Public Law 544).

UNAFFFECTED. This is not war legislation but a post-VJ-Day provision for the suspension of cotton-marketing quotas, due to a shortage of other commodities for which cotton may be substituted.

24. Farm-acreage allotments for *1947 crops* of cotton and peanuts are not to be established and marketing quotas for crop of peanuts are not to be proclaimed (notwithstanding sec. 341-350 of AAA of 1938).

July 24, 1946 (Public Law 544 and Public Law 545).

UNAFFFECTED. This is not war legislation but a post-VJ-Day provision for the suspension of quotas and allotments in view of existing shortages of the commodities covered thereby.

B. APPROPRIATIONS

25. An appropriation of \$100,000,000 was made to enable the President to provide for "*emergencies affecting the national security and defense*" (Curtailed by \$45,000,000 on February 18, 1946, Public Law 301).

April 5, 1941 (55 Stat. 94).

UNAFFFECTED. A \$5,000,000 balance of the above appropriation was continued available until June 30, 1947, from which \$2,500,000 was

rescinded by the Urgent Deficiencies Appropriation Act, 1947. No provision has been made in the 1948 budget for continuation of this fund and its availability will terminate on June 30, 1947.

26. Appropriations for the Naval Establishment, fiscal year 1945, shall be available for employment of such specialists as may be contracted for by the Secretary of the Navy for "*the duration of the war*," and for payment of claims up to \$1,000, resulting from the administration or operation of the naval service "*during the existing national emergency*," and not cognizable under other law.

June 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 302; 320, sec. 108; 321, sec. 114).

UNAFFECTED. This provision relates solely to the availability of 1945 appropriations for the Naval Establishment. The availability of these appropriations for expenditure expires on June 30, 1947.

27. Four hundred and sixty thousand dollars is appropriated for expenses necessary for the enforcement of acts relating to the *national security and war effort* and in connection with the registration and control of alien enemies. (Curtailed by \$85,000 on July 31, 1945, Public Law 127.)

June 28, 1944 (58 Stat. 397, 401, 409).

UNAFFECTED. The foregoing relates to an appropriation made to the Department of Justice for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945. The availability of the appropriation for expenditure expires on June 30, 1947.

28. Availability of appropriation to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the provisions of the Sugar Act, *until July 1, 1948*.

June 22, 1946 (Public Law 422).

UNAFFECTED. This is not a war measure. The provision merely continues the availability of the appropriation involved beyond its normal expiration date in order to enable the Department of Agriculture to fulfill certain programs under the Sugar Act.

29. Availability of \$100,000 appropriation for cooperation with the American Republics, *until July 1, 1948*.

July 5, 1946 (Public Law 490).

UNAFFECTED. This is not a war measure. The provision merely continues the availability of the appropriation involved beyond its normal expiration date in order to permit the completion of programs inaugurated during the fiscal year 1947.

C. ARMED SERVICES

1. NATIONAL DEFENSE IN GENERAL

(a) *Acquisition of property, etc.*

30. Requisitioning of material of war, purchased by States, from Army stores, by the United States for use in the military service "*in time of actual or threatened war*."

June 3, 1916 (39 Stat. 204, sec. 86).

TERMINATED. The resolution lapses the authority of the United States to requisition for use in the military service material of war purchased by States from Army stores. The cited provision is per-

manent legislation which becomes effective in time of actual or threatened war. The authority is merely lapsed by the resolution, and will revive upon the occurrence of the contingency provided for.

31. Authority to take immediate possession of land needed for military purposes at the commencement of condemnation proceedings "*in time of war or the imminence thereof.*"

July 2, 1917 (40 Stat. 241, ch. 35), extended April 11, 1918 (40 Stat. 518, ch. 51), to nitrate plants, etc.; and July 9, 1918 (40 Stat. 888), to timber, etc.

TERMINATED. The authority under this statute is lapsed by the resolution, but the statute remains as permanent legislation.

32. Right to take possession of any project licensed for the manufacture of nitrates, etc., when in the opinion of the President "*the safety of the United States demands it.*"

June 10, 1920 (41 Stat. 1072, sec. 16).

TERMINATED. The authority under this statute is lapsed by the resolution so far as it depends upon the existing war or the emergencies heretofore proclaimed by the President, but the statute remains as permanent legislation.

33. Provision for use of the railroad of the Hoboken Manufacturers' Railroad Co. by the United States "*in the event of war or other national emergency.*"

February 26, 1925 (43 Stat. 984, ch. 340).

TERMINATED. This statute is permanent legislation which becomes effective in the event of war or other national emergency. The resolution merely lapses the authority conferred by this statutory provision.

34. Authority of the Government to assume absolute control of the municipal aviation field established on certain land leased to the city of Tucson, Ariz., "*in case of emergency, or in event it shall be deemed advisable.*"

April 12, 1926 (44 Stat. 241, ch. 116).

TERMINATED. The cited statute is permanent legislation which becomes effective during the time specified. The resolution merely lapses the authority conferred by this statutory provision.

35. Authority of the War Department to assume control of the aviation field established near Yuma, Ariz., "*in case of emergency, or in the event that it shall be deemed advisable by the Secretary of War.*"

May 29, 1946 (44 Stat. 677, ch. 424).

TERMINATED. The cited statute is permanent legislation which becomes effective during the time specified. The resolution merely lapses the authority conferred by this statutory provision.

36. Right, "*in case of war or national emergency declared by Congress,*" to take possession of property described in the Tennessee Valley Authority Act, for the purpose of manufacturing explosives or for other war purposes.

May 18, 1933 (48 Stat. 68, sec. 20).

TERMINATED. The cited statute is permanent legislation which becomes effective during the time specified. The resolution merely lapses the authority conferred by this statutory provision.

37. Authority of the Secretary of War to request the municipality of Little Rock, Ark., to turn over complete control of the Little Rock Municipal Airport to the United States "*in time of national emergency*" for such length of time as, in the discretion of the Secretary, the emergency requires.

May 15, 1936 (49 Stat. 1292 (2)).

TERMINATED. The cited statute is permanent legislation which becomes effective during the time specified. The resolution merely lapses the authority conferred by this statutory provision.

38. Authority of the President to order for use by the War Department certain land, etc., conveyed to the city of Charleston, S. C., "*in the event of a national emergency*."

May 27, 1936 (49 Stat. 1387, ch. 465).

TERMINATED. The cited statute is permanent legislation which becomes effective during the time specified. The resolution merely lapses the authority conferred by this statutory provision.

39. Right to take over the Hoboken Pier Terminal property conveyed to the city of Hoboken, N. J., "*in event of a national emergency*," for use of the War Department during the period of such emergency.

June 21, 1938 (52 Stat. 834, sec. 3).

TERMINATED. The cited statute is permanent legislation which becomes effective during the time specified. The resolution merely lapses the authority conferred by this statutory provision.

40. Authority of the Secretaries of War and of the Navy, etc., to acquire property necessary for military, naval, or war purposes and to dispose of same, *until March 31, 1947*.

March 27, 1942 (56 Stat. 177, ch. 199, title II, sec. 201), amended

June 29, 1946 (Public Law 475).

UNAFFECTED. The authority under the above-mentioned statute expired on March 31, 1947.

(b) *Contracts*

41. Provisions to facilitate procurement of aircraft for national defense, and authorization of multiple awards, *until 6 months after present war*.

March 5, 1940 (54 Stat. 45-46) extended June 5, 1942 (56 Stat. 316, ch. 340, sec. 9).

REPEALED. The committee is advised that authority under this statute is no longer required, and the statute is repealed immediately by the resolution. The Armed Services Committee of the Senate concurs in this action.

42. Authority of the Secretary of the Navy, when it is impossible to make contracts, etc., for items for *prosecution of the war*, to provide facilities and provide for their operation, etc.

December 17, 1942 (56 Stat. 1053-1054, ch. 739).

UNAFFECTED. The authority under this statute continues to be required pending action by the Congress on the bills, S. 222 or H. R. 1366, Eightieth Congress, which makes permanent provision in this matter.

43. Prohibition against destruction of certain records concerning war contracts, *until 5 years after cessation of hostilities*.

July 1, 1944 (58 Stat. 667, ch. 358, sec. 19 (a)).

UNAFFECTED. This statute provides for its termination on December 31, 1951. It has for its purpose the preservation of records concerning war contracts for a period which has been determined as adequate and reasonable and which should not be disturbed.

44. Authority of the Secretary of the Navy *until March 31, 1947*, to contract for naval vessels, aircraft, tools, etc.; provisions for priorities in deliveries of materials for Army and Navy contracts, etc., including deliveries under lend-lease contracts.

March 27, 1942 (56 Stat. 177-180, ch. 199, title III, sec. 301), extended June 29, 1946 (Public Law 475).

UNAFFECTED. This provision constituted title 3 of the Second War Powers Act, which has terminated except as to several items which are in short supply.

(c) *Munitions, explosives, etc.*

45. Products of the Tennessee Valley Authority may be sold, for use outside the United States, to allies of the United States, *"in case of war."*

May 18, 1933 (48 Stat. 62 (m)).

TERMINATED. This provision is permanent legislation which becomes effective in time of war. The resolution merely lapses the authority conferred by this statutory provision.

46. A statutory limit on the educational orders (for the manufacture of special munitions, etc.) which may be awarded to any one factory is not applicable *"during any war in which the United States is engaged."*

June 16, 1938 (52 Stat. 708, ch. 458, sec. 3).

UNAFFECTED. The peacetime statutory limit on educational orders which is established by this provision is inappropriate under existing conditions.

47. *"Upon a declaration of war or of the existence of a state of war by the Congress, or upon the issuance by the President of a proclamation declaring that there exists a state of war or a national emergency,"* the manufacture, distribution, etc., of explosives in the United States is restricted.

December 26, 1941 (55 Stat. 863-868).

TERMINATED. This provision is contained in the Federal Explosives Act of October 6, 1917, as amended, which constitutes permanent legislation. The resolution merely lapses the authority conferred by this statutory provision.

48. Reports to Congress required to be made by the National Munitions Control Board under the Neutrality Act of 1939, may be dispensed with in the discretion of the Secretary of State, the chairman and executive officer of the Board, *"during the existence of a state of war."*

January 26, 1942 (56 Stat. 19).

TERMINATED. This provision is permanent legislation which becomes effective during the existence of a state of war. The State

Department advises that it is prepared to resume the transmittal to Congress of the reports which are suspended thereby. The resolution lapses suspension of the requirement for the reports.

49. The President may requisition munitions, etc., whenever he deems it necessary for the "*prosecution of war.*"

July 2, 1942 (56 Stat. 467, ch. 471), probably expired June 30, 1946, by act of June 30, 1945 (59 Stat. 270-271).

UNAFFECTED. This act expired on June 30, 1946, and no further action need be taken with respect thereto.

(d) *Miscellaneous*

50. Authority of the President to call out such number of the militia of the States, Territories, or District of Columbia as may be necessary "*whenever the United States is invaded or in danger of invasion from any foreign nation, or of rebellion against the authority of the Government of the United States, or the President is unable with the regular forces at his command to execute the laws of the Union.*"

May 27, 1908 (35 Stat. 400, sec. 3).

UNAFFECTED. This authority does not depend upon the existence of war or any existing emergency.

51. Authority of the President "*in time of war or when war is imminent,*" to place orders through the heads of departments for arms or other required material with any factory, etc.

June 3, 1916 (39 Stat. 213, sec. 120).

TERMINATED. The cited statute is permanent legislation which becomes effective during the time specified. The resolution lapses the effectiveness of the statute so far as existing war is concerned.

52. Authority of the President, whenever "*in his judgment a sufficient national emergency exists,*" to transfer vessels, equipment, stations, and personnel of the Lighthouse Service (now Coast Guard under Reorganization Plan No. II) to the jurisdiction of the Navy or War Departments.

August 29, 1916 (39 Stat. 602).

TERMINATED. This provision is permanent legislation which becomes effective during the time specified. The resolution terminates this provision so far as any emergencies heretofore proclaimed are concerned.

53. Authority of the President to transfer vessels, equipment, stations and personnel of the Coast and Geodetic Survey to the jurisdiction of the War or Navy Departments whenever in his judgment "*a sufficient national emergency exists.*"

May 22, 1917 (40 Stat. 87, sec. 16).

TERMINATED. This provision is permanent legislation which becomes effective during the time specified. The resolution terminates this provision so far as any emergencies heretofore proclaimed are concerned.

54. Authority of the President "*in time of war or in case of national emergency*" to designate places used for Army or Navy storage as places concerning which information is not to be published in the interest of national defense; he may approve regulations concerning vessels in Territorial waters, upon declaring that a national emergency

exists "*by reason of actual or threatened war, insurrection, or invasion, or disturbance or threatened disturbance of the international relations of the United States.*"

June 15, 1917 (40 Stat. 219, sec. 6; 220, sec. 1).

TERMINATED. The resolution terminates the authority of the President to approve regulations concerning vessels in territorial waters so far as such authority depends upon any existing emergencies. However, the statute is permanent legislation which will come into effect again upon the currents of contingencies provided for therein. The authority of the President to designate places used for Army or Navy storage as places concerning which information is not to be published in the interest of nation defense is not affected by the resolution, in the interest of the internal security of the United States.

55. Penalties for injuring or destroying war material, or making war material in a defective manner, "*when the United States is at war.*"

April 20, 1918 (40 Stat. 533, ch. 59), as amended November 30, 1940 (54 Stat. 1220, ch. 926), and December 24, 1942 (56 Stat. 1087, ch. 824).

UNAFFECTED. This statute prohibits, and provides increased penalties for, wartime sabotage. It is permanent legislation which is effective in time of peace as well as war and the Justice Department and committee reconcur in recommending retention thereof for the time being.

56. Availability of proceeds from operation of public utilities in connection with engineer operations in the field overseas for such utilities "*in case of actual or threatened hostilities.*"

July 9, 1918 (40 Stat. 893).

UNAFFECTED. The authority under this provision was terminated on December 31, 1946.

57. *During the limited emergency*, various provisions of "Act to expedite national defense" concerning Navy, Coast Guard, and aircraft contracts. Navy Department and Coast Guard employees (hours of labor, vacation pay, etc.), limit on cost of vessels, Navy Department facilities for production of defense items, etc. (sec. 12 provides for termination on June 30, 1942, unless Congress shall otherwise provide).

June 28, 1940 (54 Stat. 676-681, ch. 440, except sec. 2 (a)).

UNAFFECTED. This statute has expired and no action need be taken by Congress with respect thereto.

58. Authority of governmental officer or agency, designated by the President or the Chairman of the War Production Board, to inspect and audit books of war contractors *during the present war* (amending sec. 10 (1) of act of July 2, 1926 (44 Stat. 787)).

March 27, 1942 (56 Stat. 185-186, ch. 199; secs. 1301-1304).

UNAFFECTED. This provision, while contained in title XIII of the second War Powers Act, is permanent legislation which authorizes the inspection of plants and the auditing of books and records of a contractor with whom a defense contract was entered into during the present war.

59. Authority of the Secretary of War, or Navy, and Chairman of Maritime Commission to provide transportation to persons employed in plants engaged in manufacture of war material, etc.

December 1, 1942 (56 Stat. 1024-1025, ch. 651), amended April 9, 1946 (Public Law 338, sec. 1.)

UNAFFECTED. The authority under this provision continues to be required to furnish transportation to persons employed at isolated plants of the War and Navy Departments. Permanent legislation is pending in this matter and this provision should be retained until action is had on such legislation.

60. Authority, "*at any time during the existence of a state of war between the United States and any other nation, or when hostile action by a foreign power appears imminent,*" for the head of any agency of the United States Government to permit the destruction of records in his legal custody situated in any military or naval establishment, ship, or other depository outside the territorial limits of continental United States.

July 7, 1943 (57 Stat. 382, sec. 11).

UNAFFECTED. It is the view of the committee that this provision should be retained for the time being in the interests of the security of the United States.

61. The needs of the armed forces are declared to be paramount, *until peace is concluded.*

October 3, 1944 (58 Stat. 768, ch. 479, sec. 6).

UNAFFECTED. This provision is contained in the Surplus Property Act of 1944. It should be retained until the surplus property disposal program has been substantially completed.

2. MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT

(a) *Appointments, etc.*

62. Continuance of appointments in the Officers' Reserve Corps and in the National Guard of the United States *in force at the outbreak of war are to continue in force until 6 months after its termination.*

June 15, 1933 (48 Stat. 154, sec. 3; 155, sec. 4).

UNAFFECTED. The authority under this provision continues to be required pending peacetime organization of the Army. Pending legislation (S. 904) makes provision with respect to this matter.

63. Authority of the Secretary of War "*in time of war or during the period of any national emergency declared by Congress or proclaimed by the President,*" to make temporary appointments in the grades of chief warrant officer and warrant officer; such appointments are not to continue beyond *6 months after the termination of the war or period of national emergency.*

August 21, 1941 (55 Stat. 652, sec. 3).

UNAFFECTED. The authority under this provision continues to be required pending peacetime organization of the Army. Pending legislation (S. 904) makes provision with respect to this matter.

64. Temporary appointments of Army officers authorized *during present emergency*, under this act are to continue *until 6 months after present emergency.*

September 22, 1941 (55 Stat. 728, ch. 414):

REPEALED. The resolution has the effect of amending this statute so as to provide for its repeal on July 1, 1948. This would appear to give ample time for such permanent legislation in this matter.

65. Provision for temporary appointment of members of Women's Army Corps as officers in the Army of the United States *during the present emergency*. Such temporary appointments are to continue *until 6 months after the present emergency*.

July 1, 1943 (57 Stat. 371, ch. 187, sec. 3).

REPEALED. The resolution has the effect of amending this statute so as to provide for its repeal on July 1, 1948, without relation to the existence or nonexistence of an emergency. This would appear to give ample time for permanent legislation in this matter.

66. Provision for temporary appointment of certain members of the Army Nurse Corps, etc., as officers in the Army of the United States, *during the present emergency*. Such temporary appointments are to continue *until 6 months after the present emergency*.

June 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 324-326, ch. 272).

UNAFFECTED. This statute has been superseded by the act of April 16, 1947 (Public Law 36, 80th Cong.).

67. Authority of the President to appoint Chief of Chaplains to temporary rank of major general, and chaplains as temporary general officers *until 6 months after the present war*.

June 28, 1944 (58 Stat. 393, ch. 291).

UNAFFECTED. The authority under this provision continues to be required pending peacetime organization of the Army. Pending legislation (S. 904) makes provision with respect to this matter.

68. Provision for appointment of osteopaths as Reserve Corps officers in the Public Health Service *until 6 months after the present war*.

July 1, 1944 (58 Stat. 714, ch. 373, sec. 609).

REPEALED. The War and Navy Departments and the Public Health Service concur in the recommendation of the Armed Services Committee of the Senate that this provision should be repealed immediately. The resolution effects such repeal.

69. Authorization for grade of General of the Army *until 6 months after the present war*.

December 14, 1944 (58 Stat. 802-803).

UNAFFECTED. Legislation providing for the permanent organization of the Army which is pending before the Congress makes provision for this matter.

70. Authority of the President, without the consent of Congress, to appoint certain members of the Army of the United States to higher temporary grades, *until 6 months after the present war*.

May 15, 1945 (59 Stat. 168, ch. 124).

UNAFFECTED. Legislation providing for the permanent organization of the Army which is pending before the Congress (S. 904) makes provision for this matter.

(b) Details

71. Detail of personnel from the armed forces to the Veterans' Administration, *until 6 months after the present war*.

June 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 285, ch. 268, sec. 102).

UNAFFECTED. Present and prospective personnel conditions in the Veterans' Administration indicates that there will be a critical need for the continuance of this authority for approximately two more years.

(e) *Disbursing officers*

72. Time for examination of accounts of Army disbursing officers is extended to 90 days, *in time of war or emergency and until 18 months thereafter.*

July 9, 1918 (40 Stat. 892 (XVIII)), November 21, 1941 (55 Stat. 781, ch. 499).

TERMINATED. The resolution, 18 months after its adoption, will lapse the authority which extends the time for examination of accounts of Army disbursing officers.

(d) *Enlistment periods, etc.*

73. Extension by the President of enlistment terms of the National Guard for 6 months "*in the event of an emergency declared by Congress.*"

June 15, 1933 (48 Stat. 156, sec. 7).

TERMINATED. The resolution lapses the authority contained in this permanent legislation.

74. Provision that all enlistments in the Regular Army or the Enlisted Reserve Corps, *in force at the outbreak of war, or entered into during its continuation*, are to continue in force *until 6 months after its termination*, unless sooner terminated by the President.

March 15, 1940 (54 Stat. 53, ch. 61).

TERMINATED. The resolution lapses the authority contained in this permanent legislation. It is the opinion of the committee that enlistments heretofore affected by this legislation may be continued in force until 6 months after the approval of the resolution.

75. "*In time of war or other emergency declared by Congress,*" enlistments in the Army shall be without specification of any particular component, *for the duration of such war or emergency plus 6 months.* Persons enlisted at any time in the Army are to be available for assignment to any unit and for transfer from one unit to another, *in time of war or other emergency declared by Congress.*"

May 14, 1940 (54 Stat. 213, ch. 194).

TERMINATED. The resolution lapses the authority contained in this permanent legislation. It is the opinion of the committee that enlistments heretofore affected by this legislation may be continued in force until 6 months after the approval of the resolution.

76. Extension of the periods of service of all members of the Army of the United States "*during the existence of any war in which the United States is engaged,*" and *for 6 months after its termination.*

December 13, 1941 (55 Stat. 799, ch. 571), superseding 54 Stat. 858, ch. 689, sec. 1, as amended by 55 Stat. 628, ch. 362, sec. 11.

TERMINATED. The resolution lapses the authority contained in this permanent legislation. It is the opinion of the committee that service entered into heretofore may be continued for 6 months after the effective date of the resolution.

77. Authority of the Secretary of War to accept original enlistments or reenlistments in the Regular Army under section 1 of act of June 1, 1945, *until July 1, 1947*.

June 1, 1945 (59 Stat. 230, ch. 168), amended October 6, 1945 (59 Stat. 538, ch. 393, sec. 3 (a)).

UNAFFECTED. The authority under this statute is receiving the attention of Congress at this time in the bill S. 1218.

(e) *Instruction courses, etc.*

78. Maintenance of instruction camps for members of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps for periods not longer than 6 weeks in any one year, "*except in time of actual or threatened hostilities.*"

June 4, 1920 (41 Stat. 778, sec. 47a).

UNAFFECTED. The mentioned authority was suspended on December 31, 1946.

79. Provision for detail of personnel of all component parts of the Army of the United States as students at educational institutions, industrial plants, etc., *until 6 months after the present war*.

February 6, 1942 (56 Stat. 50, ch. 40), extended March 6, 1943 (57 Stat. 14, ch. 13).

UNAFFECTED. This statute should remain undisturbed pending action by the Congress on the bill S. 295.

80. Authority of the President *during the present war*, to reduce course of instruction at United States Military Academy to 3 years.

October 1, 1942 (56 Stat. 763, ch. 573).

REPEALED. The committee was informed that this statute is no longer being utilized and that the 4-year course in instruction has already been reinstated.

(f) *Offenses by military personnel*

81. Subjecting camp retainers, "*in time of war,*" etc., whether within or without the territorial jurisdiction of the United States, to the Articles of War.

June 4, 1920 (41 Stat. 787, Art. 2 (d)).

TERMINATED. This provision is permanent legislation which becomes effective in time of war. The resolution lapses this authority so far as existing wars are concerned.

82. Penalties prescribed by the Articles of War for various enumerated *wartime* offenses, such as desertion, aiding the enemy, etc.

June 4, 1920 (41 Stat. 800, Arts. 58, 59; 803-4, Arts. 75-82; 811, Art. 119).

TERMINATED. This provision is permanent legislation which becomes effective in time of war. The resolution lapses this authority so far as existing wars are concerned.

83. Commanding officers not required, *in time of war*, to deliver over to civil authorities persons accused of crimes or offenses.

June 4, 1920 (41 Stat. 803, Art. 74).

TERMINATED. This provision is permanent legislation which becomes effective in time of war. The resolution lapses this authority so far as existing wars are concerned.

84. Authority of certain commanding officers of the Army "*in time of war or grave public emergency*," to impose, as additional punishment upon officers under their command, forfeiture of not more than one-half of 1 month's pay.

June 4, 1920 (41 Stat. 808, Art. 104).

TERMINATED. This provision is permanent legislation which becomes effective in time of war. The resolution lapses this authority so far as existing wars are concerned.

85. Authority of the commanding general of the Army, or of a Territorial department or division, "*in time of war*," to confirm court-martial sentence of dismissal of an officer below the grade of brigadier general, or of death for persons convicted of murder, rape, or desertion, or as spies.

June 4, 1920 (41 Stat. 796, 797, Art. 48 (b), (d)).

TERMINATED. This provision is permanent legislation which becomes effective in time of war. The resolution lapses this authority so far as existing wars are concerned.

86. Suspension *until 6 months after the present war* of sec. 3 of Army Aviation Cadet Act (55 Stat. 239) and provision for enlistments as aviation cadets and for appointments of enlisted men as aviation cadets and temporary appointments as flight officers from certain enlisted men.

July 8, 1942 (56 Stat. 649, ch. 493, secs. 2, 3).

REPEALED. This statute suspended the Army Aviation Cadet Act and provided for the appointment of flight officers and their promotion to the Air Corps Reserve. The effect of the resolution will be to terminate the suspension of the Army Aviation Cadet Act and to repeal sections 2, 3, and 4 of the instant statute. Sections 1 and 5 of the statute are unaffected by the resolution as they continue to be required until flight officers still in the Army are discharged or promoted.

87. Authorization for appointment in the Air Corps Reserve of any person who has completed training and served *in time of war* as a commissioned or flight officer.

July 8, 1942 (56 Stat. 649, secs. 3, 4, 5).

The comments made with respect to item 86, above, are applicable hereto.

(g) *Retired personnel, active duty of*

88. Provisions for active-duty service *in time of emergency*, of Army Reserve officers,¹ members of the Army Enlisted Reserve Corps,² National Guard officers,³ and members of the Regular Army Reserve.⁴

^{1, 2}, June 4, 1920 (41 Stat. 776 (sec. 37a) ; 780, sec. 35).

³ June 19, 1935 (49 Stat. 391, ch. 277, sec. 1).

⁴ April 25, 1938 (52 Stat. 222, ch. 171).

UNAFFECTED. The provisions mentioned should be retained in their present form pending action by the Congress on proposed legislation with respect to their subject.

89. Employment, "*in time of war*," of retired Army officers on active duty in the discretion of the President, with full pay and allowances; permanent commissions are not vacated by the appointment of the officer to higher temporary rank.

June 4, 1920 (41 Stat. 785).

TERMINATED. This provision is permanent legislation which becomes effective in time of war. The resolution lapses the authority under the provision.

90. Authority of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to employ retired commissioned officers or retired warrant officers, *until August 10, 1951*.

August 10, 1946 (Public Law 718).

UNAFFECTED. Present and prospective personnel conditions in the Veterans' Administration indicate that there will be critical need for the continuation of this authority for the period specified in this statute.

91. Employment of retired nurses (Army and Navy) on active duty with the full active pay and allowances of their grades *"in time of war or national emergency."*

May 13, 1926 (44 Stat. 532, ch. 289, sec. 4).

UNAFFECTED. This statute has been superseded by the act of April 16, 1947 (Public Law No. 36, 80th Cong.).

(h) *Miscellaneous*

92. Execution of orders by the Chief of Ordnance (or the senior officer of that corps for any district) of any general or field officer commanding any army, garrison, or detachment, for the supply of all ordnance and ordnance stores for garrison, field, or siege service.

R. S. 116.

TERMINATED. The resolution lapses the authority under this permanent statute.

93. Assignment of Army officers to duty according to their brevet rank only *"when actually engaged in hostilities."*

March 3, 1883 (22 Stat. 457).

UNAFFECTED. The authority under the cited statute was terminated on December 31, 1946.

94. The Surgeon General of the Army, with the approval of the Secretary of War, may appoint as many contract surgeons as necessary *"in emergencies."*

February 2, 1901 (31 Stat. 752, sec. 18).

TERMINATED. This provision is permanent legislation. The resolution lapses the authority thereunder with respect to emergencies heretofore proclaimed.

95. Inclusion of female physicians and surgeons in Army of the United States and the Naval Reserve, *until 6 months after the present war*.

April 16, 1943 (57 Stat. 65, ch. 63).

REPEALED. The authority conferred by this statute is no longer required and the resolution repeals the statute immediately.

96. Inclusion of flight surgeons and commissioned officers or warrant officers while undergoing flying training, among flying officers, *until 6 months after the present war*.

July 16, 1946 (Public Law 515, p. 2). [A similar provision has been carried in each appropriation act for the Military Establishment since 1942.]

UNAFFECTED. This statute should be retained in its present form pending action by the Congress on permanent legislation establishing the peacetime organization of the Army.

97. Authority of the Secretary of War to rent, etc., buildings in the District of Columbia necessary for military purposes "*in time of war, or when war is imminent.*"

July 9, 1918 (40 Stat. 861).

TERMINATED. This statute is permanent legislation which becomes effective during the times specified. The resolution lapses the authority thereunder to the extent that such authority depends upon the existence of wars heretofore declared.

98. Authority of the President to assign the command of forces in the field, "*in time of war or public danger,*" without regard to seniority of rank in the same grade.

June 4, 1920 (41 Stat. 811, Art. 119).

TERMINATED. The resolution lapses the authority under this provision which depends upon wars or emergencies heretofore declared.

99. "When Congress shall have declared a national emergency and shall have authorized the use of armed land forces of the United States for any purpose requiring the use of troops in excess of those of the Regular Army," the President may order units of the National Guard of the United States into active military service "*for the period of the war or emergency.*"

June 15, 1933 (48 Stat. 160, sec. 18), amended June 19, 1935 (49 Stat. 392, sec. 7).

TERMINATED. The resolution lapses the authority under this provision which depends upon wars or emergencies heretofore declared. National Guard units are now being reconstituted within the States.

100. Authority of the Secretary of War to provide for installations for manufacture of military equipment, at military posts, plants, etc. (including privately owned plants), and for storage and shelter, to exchange surplus equipment, etc., without certain restrictions, and to operate or dispose of plants, etc., *until 6 months after the present war.*

July 2, 1940 (54 Stat. 712-713, ch. 508); secs. 1 (a) and 1 (b) extended June 5, 1942 (56 Stat. 317, ch. 340, sec. 13).

UNAFFECTED. This statute should be retained in its present form pending action by the Congress on permanent legislation covering this subject matter (H. R. 1366).

101. Suspension *during the unlimited emergency*, of section 24b of the National Defense Act of June 4, 1920, 41 Stat. 773 (which provides for annual classification of Army officers and retirement, etc., of officers in class B); for this period the Secretary of War is authorized to remove any officer from the active list of the Regular Army, under certain conditions.

July 29, 1941 (55 Stat. 606).

REPEALED. The resolution amends this statute so as to provide for its repeal effective July 1, 1948, without relation to the existence or nonexistence of an emergency. It is anticipated that permanent legislation will be enacted by Congress on this subject prior to the effective date of this repeal. There are presently before the Congress two bills (H. R. 2536 and S. 904) which contain proposals dealing with the subject matter of this statute on a permanent basis.

102. Authority of the Secretary of War *until 6 months after the present war*: to provide entertainment and instruction to enlisted men; to employ internes in Medical Department; suspension of limits to strength of any branch of the Army, the number of aviation cadets in Army Air Corps, assistant superintendents in Army Nurse Corps, number and grade of Reserve officers ordered to extended active duty and number of officers of Army required to participate in aerial flights; certain powers of the Secretary of War concerning civilian employees, removal of dependents and household effects of civilians and military personnel; lease of Maritime Commission and War Shipping Administration vessels for Army transportation; construction at military posts; maximum fee of 6 percent for fixed-fee contracts for construction at military posts; operation of one railroad and lease of land; suspension of limitations on number of airplanes, etc.

June 5, 1942 (56 Stat. 314-317, ch. 340).

UNAFFECTED. This statute should be retained in its present form pending action by the Congress on proposed legislation with respect to the subject involved (S. 904 and H. R. 1366).

103. Authority of the War Department *until 6 months after the unlimited emergency* to move merchandise from transportation and storage facilities at any port of entry or elsewhere to other facilities when needed for military purposes.

September 29, 1942 (56 Stat. 760-761, ch. 567).

REPEALED. The authority under this act is no longer required and the resolution provides for the immediate repeal of the act.

104. Requests for review of discharge or dismissal of personnel of armed forces (except after court-martial sentence), and for review of decisions of retiring boards, *must be filed before June 22, 1959*.

June 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 287, ch. 268, secs. 301, 302).

UNAFFECTED. This provision is not a war measure in the usual sense. The statute provides a limitation on the time within which requests for review of certain discharge or dismissal decisions must be filed by the affected military personnel. The time provided for is considered adequate and reasonable and the provision should be left undisturbed.

105. Authorization for organization of State, etc., military forces other than a National Guard, and for Secretary of War to issue arms, etc., to same *until 6 months after the present war*. (Amendment to sec. 61 of National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, as amended by 55 Stat. 628, ch. 363.)

June 26, 1944 (58 Stat. 359-360, ch. 279).

REPEALED. The authority under this provision is no longer required in view of the fact that the National Guard units are now being reconsidered within the States and the resolution provides for the immediate repeal of the provision.

106. Establishment of a Reserve Corps in the Public Health Service for the purpose of securing a reserve for duty in the Service "*in time of national emergency*."

The President may establish special temporary positions in the Public Health Service when necessary for the accomplishment of important temporary work "*in time of war or of emergency proclaimed by him*."

"*In time of war, or of national emergency proclaimed by the President,*" any commissioned officer of the Regular Corps of the Public Health Service may be appointed to a higher temporary grade with the pay and allowances thereof without examination and without vacating his permanent appointment, and, if his service was continuous, without renewing his oath of office.

"*In time of war, or of emergency proclaimed by the President,*" he may use the Public Health Service to such extent as he deems necessary.

July 1, 1944 (58 Stat. 683, sec. 203; 685, sec. 207; 687, sec. 210 (a); 690, sec. 216).

UNAFFECTED. The authority conferred by this statute continues to be required at the present time. The Public Health Service is experiencing considerable difficulty in maintaining an experienced staff of medical personnel. The inducements offered by this statute for services in this organization should therefore be retained pending action by the Congress on proposed legislation relating to this subject.

107. Commissioned officers of the Public Health Service shall be entitled to full military benefits with respect to active service outside the continental limits of the United States or in Alaska, "*in time of war.*"

An allowance of \$250 for uniforms may be paid to each commissioned officer of the Public Health Service "*in time of war,*" who is appointed to the Regular Corps or called to active duty in the Reserve Corps in certain grades.

"*In time of war,*" the President by Executive Order may declare the commissioned corps of the Public Health Service to be a military service during which time it shall constitute a branch of the land and naval forces of the United States and be subject to Articles of War and Articles for the Government of the Navy.

The Surgeon General of the Public Health Service may provide by regulations for the apprehension and examination, "*in time of war,*" of individuals believed to be infected with a communicable disease and to be a source of infection to members of the armed forces or to persons engaged in war work.

July 1, 1944 (58 Stat. 689, secs. 212, 213; 690, sec. 216; 704, sec. 363).

UNAFFECTED (In Part) TERMINATED (In Part). For the reasons given in respect to item 106, above, the resolution does not affect any except the last paragraph of the instant item, which is section 363 of title III of the act of July 1, 1944. The authority under that section, which is a permanent provision, is lapsed by the resolution with respect to war heretofore declared.

108. Extension, *to within one year after peace is established*, of time limit on claims by military and civilian personnel of the War Department where the accident or incident occurs "*in time of war.*"

May 29, 1945 (59 Stat. 225, sec. 1).

UNAFFECTED. The uncertainties with respect to communication and travel continue to be such that the authority under this provision should be retained until some future time.

(i) *Tours of duty*

109. Inapplicability, "*in case of insurrection or of actual or threatened hostilities and * * * for temporary emergencies,*" of the

provision that Army officers or enlisted men are not to be required to serve more than 2 years on tours of duty on foreign stations.

May 29, 1934 (48 Stat. 816, ch. 370).

UNAFFECTED. The requirements of the military services do not permit the return at this time to peacetime limitation on service overseas. The provisions of this statute, moreover, are the subject of consideration by the Congress in pending legislation (S. 1195).

110. Extension of tour of active duty of Air Corps Reserve officers up to a maximum of 7 years (thereafter, 5 years); provision for 10 percent minimum of annual appointments from certain group (amendments to act of August 30, 1935 and sec. 24 (e) of the National Defense Act). (Possibly no longer effective, due to war.)

April 3, 1939 (53 Stat. 557, sec. 5; 558 sec. 7, ch. 35).

UNAFFECTED. The provision of this statute should remain unaffected pending action by the Congress on legislation proposed with respect to the subject (S. 904).

3. NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT

(a) *Appointments, etc.*

111. The President is authorized to commision in the Regular Navy persons certified by examining boards as eligible for naval duties, etc., *"upon the outbreak of war or when, in his opinion, war is imminent."*

February 16, 1914 (38 Stat. 289, sec. 21).

REPEALED. This provision, although permanent legislation, is obsolete and the resolution effects its immediate repeal.

112. When mobilized with the Regular Navy, *"for war or a national emergency,"* officers of the Naval Reserve are to take precedence next after officers of the Regular Navy of the same rank or grade whose length of service on the date of the declaration of such war or emergency is nearest one-half that of the Reserve officer.

June 25, 1938 (52 Stat. 1183, sec. 311), amended August 27, 1940 (54 Stat. 865, sec. 8 (e)).

UNAFFECTED. The provision of this statute with respect to the comparative ranks and grades of officers of the Navy should be retained pending the consideration by the Congress of permanent legislation with respect to the organization of the Naval Reserve.

113. Continuance *until 6 months after June 30 of the fiscal year following the end of the present war*, of temporary status of Navy or Marine corps personnel appointed or advanced under authority of act of July 24, 1941.

July 24, 1941 (55 Stat. 605, ch. 320, sec. 10), amended June 30, 1942 (56 Stat. 465, sec. 7), February 21, 1946 (Public Law 305, sec. 8 (b)), and April 18, 1946 (Public Law 347 (sec. 5 (b), 1)).

UNAFFECTED. This provision should be retained in its present form pending action by the Congress on proposed legislation with respect to this subject (S. 902).

114. Authority for appointments and enlistments in Women's Reserve as branch of Naval Reserve (WAVES), *until 6 months after the present war*.

July 30, 1942 (56 Stat. 730-731, ch. 538).

UNAFFECTED. This statute should be retained in its present form pending action by the Congress on proposed legislation with respect to the permanent organization of the Navy.

115. Provision authorizing eligibility of commissioned warrant officers and warrant officers to commissioned rank in Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard extending provisions in act of June 27, 1942 (56 Stat. 423, sec. 2), *until June 30 of the fiscal year following the termination of the present war.*

May 25, 1943 (57 Stat. 84-85, ch. 101; Public Law 57).

UNAFFECTED. This provision should be retained in its present form pending action by the Congress on proposed legislation with respect to this subject (S. 902).

116. Authorization for grades of fleet admiral of the Navy *until 6 months after the present war.*

December 14, 1944 (58 Stat. 802-803).

UNAFFECTED. This authorization should be left undisturbed at this time. The rank of fleet admiral, which the statute makes permissible, contributes to the prestige of the United States among other naval powers.

117. Temporary rank of rear admiral for officer designated as Chief of Chaplains in Chaplain Corps of the Navy, *during the present war.*

December 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 886, ch. 661).

UNAFFECTED. This statute has been superseded by permanent legislation (act of May 15, 1947, Public Law 56, 80th Cong.).

118. Authority for grade and rank of general, on the active list of the Regular Marine Corps, *until 6 months after the present war.*

March 21, 1945 (59 Stat. 36-37, ch. 29).

UNAFFECTED. This statute should be retained in its present form pending action by the Congress on proposed legislation with respect to the permanent organization of the Navy (S. 902).

119. Authority of the President to make appointments to permanent grades and ranks in the Regular Navy and Marine Corps from among certain officers, *until 6 months after June 30 of the fiscal year following that in which the present war shall terminate or April 18, 1948, whichever is later.*

Provisions concerning precedence of certain Navy and Marine Corps officers receiving appointments under this act for such period as designated by the Secretary of the Navy but not later than *6 months after June 30 of the fiscal year following that in which the present war shall terminate.*

April 18, 1946 (Public Law 347, pp. 1-3).

UNAFFECTED. This statute also designed to facilitate the procurement of offices for the postwar Naval Establishment and should be left undisturbed at this time.

(b) Details

120. Applicability of provision which authorizes the designation of nine Navy officers to perform special or unusual duty, with the rank of vice admiral while so serving, *"in time of war or national emer-*

gency," to officers on the active list in the grades of captain and above; at other times the provision applies only to rear admiral.

July 17, 1941 (55 Stat. 598, ch. 304), amended June 30, 1942 (56 Stat. 465, sec. 7).

UNAFFECTED. This statute should be left undisturbed at this time in order that there may continue to be available an authority to designate naval officers to perform special and unusual duty and to receive the specified rank while so serving. Provision is also made in this matter by the bill S. 902.

121. Suspension *until 1 year after the present war*, of restrictions on detail of Marine Corps officers to headquarters (under second proviso of act of May 24, 1934 (48 Stat. 812), as amended by sec. 1 of act of May 1, 1936 (49 Stat. 1249)).

October 16, 1942 (56 Stat. 795, ch. 613).

UNAFFECTED. The authority under this provision continues to be required and it should be left undisturbed at this time.

(c) *Disbursing officers*

122. Extension of time for examination of monthly accounts covering expenditures by Marine Corps, Navy, and Coast Guard disbursing officers from 60 to 90 days, "*in time of war or national emergency and for a period of 18 months after such war or emergency shall have ceased to exist.*"

December 26, 1941 (55 Stat. 862), amended December 23, 1944 (58 Stat. 923, ch. 720).

TERMINATED. The resolution has the effect of lapsing, effective 18 months after its enactment, the authority to provide extensions of time in connection with the examination of Navy and Coast Guard disbursing officers' accounts. The 18 months has been provided in view of the need of providing a period of adjustment from wartime to peacetime procedure.

123. The time for departmental examination of quarterly accounts of Navy disbursing officers is extended, "*in time of war or during any emergency declared by Congress*" (and for 18 months after such war or emergency), from 60 to 90 days.

February 20, 1942 (56 Stat. 94, ch. 95).

TERMINATED. This is a permanent statute which extends the time for examination of certain accounts during the specified period. The resolution will lapse the authority for the extension 18 months from the date of the enactment of the resolution.

(d) *Enlistment periods, etc.*

124. Provision that Navy enlisted men on furlough without pay for the unexpired portion of their enlistment are subject to recall to complete the enlistment period "*in time of war or national emergency.*"

August 29, 1916 (39 Stat. 581).

TERMINATED. This provision is permanent legislation which becomes effective in time of war or national emergency. The authority to recall is no longer required and the resolution has the effect of lapsing such authority.

125. Enlistments in the Navy and Marine Corps, hereafter entered into, may be extended by the Secretary of the Navy for such time as may be necessary in the public interest "*in time of war, or national emergency declared by the President to exist.*"

August 18, 1941 (55 Stat. 629, ch. 364).

TERMINATED. This provision is permanent legislation which becomes effective in time of war or national emergency. The authority to extend is no longer required and the resolution has the effect of lapsing such authority.

126. Extension of enlistment periods in the Regular Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard, and in the reserve components thereof, for such additional time as he deems necessary in the interest of national defense.

Suspension of provision of law (R. S. 1422) which authorizes additional pay for persons detained beyond the terms of their enlistment, or who voluntarily reenter the service, until the vessel to which they belong returns to an Atlantic or Pacific port (according to the place of original enlistment), is suspended in time of war.

December 13, 1941 (55 Stat. 799, ch. 570).

TERMINATED. The resolution has the effect of terminating immediately the provision of section II of the cited act, which suspends that portion of 1422 of the revised statute authorizing additional pay for persons required beyond the termination of their enlistment, or who voluntarily reenter the service. It is considered that return to peacetime procedure with respect to this matter is desirable at this time. However, section I of the cited statute, which provides for the extension of enlistment periods in the Regular Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, or in the Reserve components thereof, is not affected by the resolution for the reason that the authority under this section continues to be required at the present time so that the Navy Department may avail itself of the services of Waves until Congress has an opportunity to consider proposed legislation with respect to this branch of the service.

127. Transfer of enlisted men of the Naval Reserve and Marine Corps Reserve to the Regular Navy and Regular Marine Corps to serve the unexpired term of the enlistment, "*in time of war or national emergency.*"

January 15, 1942 (56 Stat. 5).

REPEALED. This statute was enacted to provide for certain requirements of the Navy Department during the war but is no longer needed, and the resolution effects its immediate repeal. This action is in accord with the recommendation of the Armed Services Committee of the Senate.

128. Suspension, *until 6 months after the present war*, of provisions for additional enlistment allowance payable to every honorably discharged enlisted man of the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard who reenlists within 24 hours after such discharge.

June 16, 1942 (56 Stat. 364, sec. 10).

UNAFFECTED. This statute suspends the so-called double enlistment allowances. Personnel to which it pertains has been granted various increases in pay and allowances under the Pay Readjustment Act and amendment thereto. For this reason no change should be made at this time in the suspension of the double-enlistment allowances. The

Armed Services Committee of the Senate recommends that no action be taken to affect this statute.

129. Enlistments in the naval service of deserters from the naval or military service of the United States, "*in time of war.*"

January 20, 1944 (58 Stat. 4, sec. 2).

TERMINATED. This is a permanent statute effective only in time of war. The resolution lapses the authority under the statute immediately. This action is in accord with the recommendation of the Armed Services Committee of the Senate.

(e) *Instruction courses, etc.*

130. Suspension of restriction on maintenance of Marine Corps training camps for more than 6 weeks in each fiscal year, "*in time of actual or threatened war.*"

August 29, 1916 (39 Stat. 614).

TERMINATED. The restriction suspended by this permanent provision may again be brought into effect and the resolution therefore will reestablish the restriction. This is in accord with the recommendations of the Armed Services Committee of the Senate.

131. President's authority to reduce the course of instruction at the Naval Academy to 3 years, *until 6 months after the present war.*

June 3, 1941 (55 Stat. 238, ch. 162), extended June 26, 1943 (57 Stat. 219, ch. 149).

REPEALED. The authority under this statute is no longer required since the course of instruction at the Naval Academy has been returned to the usual 4-year period. The resolution therefore effects the immediate repeal of this statute. This action is in accord with the recommendation of the Armed Services Committee of the Senate.

(f) *Offenses of naval personnel, etc.*

132. The death penalty for certain naval offenses, such as desertion, spying, etc., *in time of war.*

R. S. 1624, art. 4, pars. 6, 7, 12-20, Art. 5.

TERMINATED. This provision of permanent law may now be rendered inoperative. The resolution therefore lapses the authority to inflict the death penalty under this statute. This is in accord with the recommendation of the Armed Services Committee of the Senate.

133. Convening of general courts martial by the commandants of navy yards, etc., and by commanding officers of brigades, etc., of Navy or Marine Corps on shore, *in time of war.*

August 29, 1916 (39 Stat. 586).

UNAFFECTED. The cited provision was amended by the act of February 12, 1946 (Public Law 297, 79th Cong.), which makes the provision applicable at all times. Consequently, the provision should not be affected. This action is in accord with the recommendation of the Armed Services Committee of the Senate.

134. Extension, with certain Territorial exceptions, of the jurisdiction of naval courts martial to all persons accompanying or serving with the United States Navy, the Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, to persons engaged in naval projects, and to persons within areas under the control of the Secretary of the Navy, "*in time of war or national emergency.*"

March 22, 1943 (57 Stat. 41, ch. 18).

TERMINATED. Extension of the jurisdiction of court martial to civilians serving with naval forces is no longer necessary and the authority under this provision may now be terminated. The resolution makes provision for the immediate lapse of the authority under this permanent statute. This action is in accord with the recommendation of the Armed Services Committee of the Senate.

(g) *Retired personnel, active duty of*

135. Restriction on employment of retired Navy officers "*on active duty except in time of war*"; and in such time the President, with the consent of the Senate, may detail certain officers to such commands as he believes to be required for the good of the service.

R. S. 1462-1464.

TERMINATED. The peacetime practice with respect to employment of retired Navy officers on active duty should now be reinstated. The resolution lapses the authority under this permanent statute. The Navy Department has agreed to this action.

136. Authority of the Secretary of the Navy to call retired enlisted men into active service "*in time of war or when a national emergency exists*."

August 29, 1916 (39 Stat. 591).

TERMINATED. The peacetime practice with respect to employment of enlisted men on active duty should now be reinstituted. The resolution lapses the authority under this permanent statute. The Navy Department has agreed to this action.

137. Provision that "*during the existence of war or of a national emergency declared by the President to exist*," commissioned or warrant officers of the Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard on the retired list may be ordered to active duty in the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy, and retired officers performing such duty may be temporarily advanced in rank on the retired list, as the President may determine.

July 1, 1918 (40 Stat. 717).

TERMINATED. The peacetime practice with respect to employment of retired commissioned warrant officers of the Navy, Marine, and Coast Guard on active duty should now be reinstituted. The resolution lapses the authority under this permanent statute. The Navy Department has agreed to this action. The operations under the provision of this statute, insofar as they affect the Coast Guard, have already lapsed.

138. The restriction on paying active-duty pay, etc., to retired Navy officers inapplicable "*during war or national emergency declared by the President to exist*."

June 11, 1940 (54 Stat. 275).

REPEAL. This provision may be repealed immediately since other legislation now governs the pay and allowances of retired marine officers now on active duty. The resolution therefore provides for the immediate repeal of this provision. This is in accord with the recommendations of the Armed Services Committee of the Senate.

139. The restriction on paying active-duty pay, etc., to retired Marine Corps officers inapplicable "*during war or national emergency declared by the President to exist*."

February 7, 1942 (56 Stat. 63, 69).

REPEAL. This provision may be repealed immediately since other legislation now governs the pay and allowances of retired naval officers now on active duty. The resolution therefore provides for the immediate repeal of this provision. This is in accord with the recommendations of the Armed Services Committee of the Senate.

140. Provision that current appropriation for Navy pay, etc., be available for pay, etc., of members of the Naval Reserve when called to active duty "*in time of war or during the existence of a national emergency declared by the President.*"

May 6, 1941 (55 Stat. 160).

UNAFFECTED. The authority conferred by this provision expired upon the obligation of the funds appropriated by the act in which it was contained (appropriated funds for the Naval Establishment) and no further action need be taken with respect to this provision.

141. Authority to order members of the Naval Reserve, including those on the retired list, to active duty by the Secretary of the Navy "*in time of war or when in the opinion of the President a national emergency exists.*"

August 4, 1942 (56 Stat. 739, sec. 15 (e)).

UNAFFECTED. The authority under this statute continues to be required. Unless it is retained the Navy will be deprived of the services of a large number of officers of the Medical and Dental Corps who will be needed until the end of their obligated service, which is 2 years subsequent to the completion of their internship. This view is in accord with the recommendations of the Armed Services Committee of the Senate.

142. Retired Navy and Coast Guard officers of the permanent grade of rear admiral recalled to active duty "*in time of war or other national emergency*" shall be entitled when on active duty, to the pay and allowances of a rear admiral of the upper half, and when on inactive duty to retired pay equal to 75 percent of the pay of a rear admiral of the upper half.

April 8, 1946 (Public Law 337).

TERMINATED. It is the judgment of the committee that the status afforded personnel affected by this act is no longer required. It is the information of the committee that the Navy Department has no objection to the action taken under the resolution. Consequently, the resolution has the effect of terminating the war so far as this statute is concerned.

143. Credit for active-duty service in a Reserve component of the Navy "*after September 8, 1939, and before the termination of the present war as proclaimed by the President or established by act or resolution of the Congress,*" in computing years of service necessary for appointment to commissioned grades in the Regular Navy.

August 10, 1946 (Public Law 720, sec. 4 (c)).

TERMINATED. It is the judgment of the committee that the status afforded personnel affected by this act is no longer required. It is the information of the committee that the Navy Department has no objection to the action taken under the resolution. Consequently, the resolution has the effect of terminating the war so far as this statute is concerned.

(h) Miscellaneous

144. Suspension, in time of war, of exemption from sea duty of Navy staff officers who have served as chiefs of bureaus.

R. S. 1436.

TERMINATED. It is the judgment of the committee that the status afforded personnel affected by this act it is no longer required. It is the information of the committee that the Navy Department has no objection to the action taken under the resolution. Consequently, the resolution has the effect of terminating the war so far as this statute is concerned.

145. Appointment of acting assistant surgeons for temporary service, by the Secretary of the Navy, "*in case of war.*"

February 15, 1879 (20 Stat. 295, ch. 86, sec. 2).

REPEALED. This provision has been superseded by similar authority contained in the act of August 8, 1946 (Public Law 677, 79th Cong.). Accordingly, the resolution provides for the immediate repeal of the provision. This is in accord with the recommendations of the Armed Services Committee of the Senate.

146. Appointment of acting assistant surgeons by the Secretary of the Navy "*in time of war or declared national emergency.*"

August 8, 1946, Public Law 677.

UNAFFECTED. The authority under this provision continues to be required. No action should be taken with respect thereto at the present time. This is in accord with the recommendations of the Armed Services Committee of the Senate.

147. Selection of officers for the command of fleets from the grades of rear admiral or captain on the active list of the Navy, "*in time of war.*"

May 22, 1917 (40 Stat. 89, sec. 18).

TERMINATED. This provision is permanent legislation which becomes effective in time of war. The authority thereto is not required at the present time and the resolution has the effect of lapsing the authority. This action is in accord with the Armed Services Committee of the Senate.

148. Service on naval courts martial and deck courts by commissioned officers of the Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey, and Public Health Service "*in time of war or during the existence of an emergency.*"

October 6, 1917 (40 Stat. 393, ch. 93, art. 65), amended July 1, 1918 (40 Stat. 708), and February 28, 1925 (43 Stat. 1081, sec. 3).

TERMINATED. This provision is permanent legislation which becomes effective in time of war or during the existence of an emergency. Personnel of the stated services are no longer serving with the Navy in any substantial number, and accordingly, the resolution has the effect of lapsing the authority conferred by this statutory provision. This action is in accord with the recommendation of the Armed Services Committee of the Senate.

149. Sea-service requirements for officers designated by the Secretary of the Navy to perform highly important shore duties are not applicable "*while the United States is at war, or during a national emergency declared by the President,*" or for 2½ years thereafter.

June 23, 1938 (52 Stat. 948, sec. 11 (c)).

TERMINATED. While the suspension of sea-service requirements for certain officers is considered necessary for an additional period, the 21½ years after the effective date of the resolution which is provided for the termination of the suspension is considered adequate by the Navy Department for a return to peacetime practice.

150. Provision that officers and men of the Naval Reserve, who are members of the Naval Militia of any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, to be relieved from service or duty in such Naval Militia *"When on active duty in time of war or national emergency."*

June 25, 1938 (52 Stat. 1185, sec. 401).

UNAFFECTED. It is considered desirable that this statute be retained in its present form pending action by the Congress on legislation in respect to the permanent organization of the Naval Reserve. This is in accord with the recommendation of the Armed Services Committee of the Senate.

151. Provisions of the act of April 25, 1939 (53 Stat. 591), authorizing contracts upon a cost-plus-a-fixed-fee basis in certain cases, are to be applicable to naval public works and utilities projects in the Fourteenth Naval District (at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii) *"during the period of any national emergency declared by the President to exist."*

June 14, 1940 (54 Stat. 395, sec. 10).

TERMINATED. The authority under the cited provision is no longer required and the resolution has the effect of lapsing such authority so far as it depends upon existence of the emergencies heretofore declared.

152. Suspension of provisions of act of March 2, 1933 (47 Stat. 1423), prescribing Navy ration in kind, *until 6 months after the present war.*

October 10, 1942 (56 Stat. 780-781, ch. 588).

REPEALED. The resolution has the effect of repealing this statute 6 months from the effective date of the resolution. The Navy Department and the Armed Services Committee of the Senate both concur in this action.

153. Authorization for transportation of dependents and household effects of Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, and Coast and Geodetic Survey personnel under secret orders, etc., or money payments in lieu thereof, *until 6 months after the present war.*

October 14, 1942 (56 Stat. 786, ch. 603), amended February 12, 1946 (Public Law 298, sec. 2).

UNAFFECTED. The authority under this statute continues to be required. The Armed Services Committee of the Senate concurs in the desirability of the retention of the statute.

154. Designation by the Secretary of the Navy of officers of the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard to act as notaries public *"during the existence of a war in which the United States is engaged or of a national emergency declared by the President, and for 6 months after the termination of such war or national emergency."*

April 9, 1943 (57 Stat. 58, ch. 36).

UNAFFECTED. The personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps will continue to be stationed in isolated places where there are no notarial services. For that reason no action has been taken which would have

the effect of terminating the authority under this statute, so that the Congress may have full opportunity to consider legislation to provide such services in peacetime. This is in accordance with the recommendation of the Armed Services Committee of the Senate.

155. Provision for transportation of dependents and household effects of personnel of the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard, *until 6 months after the present war*.

November 28, 1943 (57 Stat. 593-594, ch. 330).

UNAFFECTED. The conditions which prompted enactment of this statute continue to exist and will probably continue to exist for an indefinite period of time. The action of the committee is in accord with the recommendation of the Armed Services Committee of the Senate.

156. Provision that members of Navy Nurse Corps be designated by certain ranks, *until 6 months after the present war*.

February 26, 1944 (58 Stat. 105, ch. 66).

UNAFFECTED. The express provision for the repeal of this statute as of October 16, 1947, was made by the act of April 16, 1947 (Public Law 36, 80th Cong.), and no further action need be taken with respect thereto.

157. Authority of the Secretary of the Navy to use up to \$5,000,000 of unobligated balances of the naval emergency fund for any naval purpose which he deems "*essential to the war effort*."

June 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 302).

UNAFFECTED. The authority under this provision expires on June 30, 1947, and no further action need be taken by the Congress with respect thereto.

158. Employment of naval procurement fund authorized *during the present war*.

June 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 310, ch. 269).

UNAFFECTED. It is the information of the committee that the authority conferred by this provision continues to be required until such time as Congress has had an opportunity to consider legislation with respect to this subject. The Armed Services Committee of the Senate concurs in this view.

159. Provisions for availability of appropriations for management and operation of naval plantations, etc., outside continental United States, *until 6 months after the present war*.

June 28, 1944 (58 Stat. 624, ch. 306).

UNAFFECTED. Legislation concerning the operation of naval plantations was recently introduced in both Houses of Congress (H. R. 1358 and S. 233). This statute should be retained in its present form until Congress has acted upon the proposed legislation. The Armed Services Committee of the Senate concurs.

160. Suspension of restriction on employment of naval officers on shore duty under act of March 3, 1883 (22 Stat. 481, ch. 97, sec. 2), *until 6 months after the present war*.

May 29, 1945 (59 Stat. 226, ch. 137).

REPEALED. The authority under this statute is no longer required and the resolution has the effect of repealing the statute immediately. The Armed Services Committee of the Senate concurs in this action.

161. Omission of certain facts in reports required to be made by the Secretary of the Navy in the settlement of certain claims "*during any war.*"

December 5, 1945 (59 Stat. 596, ch. 555, sec. 2).

UNAFFECTED. This statute was enacted in the interest of the security of the United States to prevent disclosure of certain facts which would be detrimental to the best interests of the country. The authority conferred by the statute continues to be required. The Armed Services Committee of the Senate concurs.

162. Provision for transportation and subsistence on naval vessels at Government expenses of such persons as the Secretary of the Navy designates "*during the existence of war or national emergency as declared by the President.*"

August 2, 1946 (Public Law 604, sec. 18).

TERMINATED. This is a permanent provision of law, the operation of which should be lapsed immediately, so far as existing war is concerned. The resolution has this effect on the provision.

(i) *Vessels, acquisition, repairs, etc.*

163. Authority of the President or the Secretary of the Navy to acquire, through construction or conversion, ships, landing crafts, etc., "*for the prosecution of the war.*"

March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1192-1193).

May 13, 1942 (56 Stat. 277, ch. 304).

July 9, 1942 (56 Stat. 656, secs. 3, 4).

June 17, 1943 (57 Stat. 156, ch. 128).

June 26, 1943 (57 Stat. 209).

May 31, 1944 (58 Stat. 265, ch. 218).

TERMINATED. These are permanent provisions of law, the operation of which should be lapsed immediately, so far as existing war is concerned. The resolution has this effect on these provisions.

164. Authority of the Secretary of the Navy to revoke the lease of the floating drydock and water-front accessories at the New Orleans naval station "*in case of national emergency declared by the President.*"

May 14, 1930 (46 Stat. 332, sec. 10).

TERMINATED. The statute is permanent legislation, the authority of which should be lapsed so far as existing national emergencies declared by the President are concerned. The resolution has this effect. The Armed Services Committee of the Senate concurs in this action.

165. Authority of the Secretary of the Navy to revoke the lease of the United States naval destroyer and submarine base at Squantum, Mass., "*in case of a national emergency declared by the President.*"

May 29, 1930 (46 Stat. 479, ch. 350).

TERMINATED. The statute is permanent legislation, the authority under which should be lapsed to the extent that it depends upon existing national emergencies declared by the President. The resolution has this effect. The Armed Services Committee of the Senate concurs in this action.

166. Authority of the Secretary of the Navy to exceed the statutory limit, under the Bureau of Engineering and Bureau of Construction and Repair (consolidated into Bureau of Ships by act of June 20, 1940,

54 Stat. 492-493), on repairs and alterations to vessels commissioned or converted *"to meet the existing emergency."*

June 11, 1940 (54 Stat. 293, 297).

REPEALED. This statute is temporary legislation enacted to meet an emergency condition existing in 1940. The authority thereunder is no longer required and the resolution repeals the provision immediately. The Armed Services Committee of the Senate concurs in this action.

167. Authority of the Secretary of the Navy to *"during war or national emergency,"* (1) provide necessary salvage facilities for public and private vessels, (2) acquire for operation by private salvage companies vessels and equipment, and (3) advance funds to private salvage companies necessary to provide for the immediate financing of salvage operations.

October 24, 1941 (55 Stat. 745).

UNAFFECTED. The authority granted by this statute continues to be required by the Navy and the statute should be retained in its present form pending action by the Congress on proposed legislation in connection with this subject. The Armed Services Committee of the Senate concurs.

168. Authority for lease of ships, boats, barges, or floating drydocks of the Navy in accordance with Lease-Lend Act of March 11, 1941 (55 Stat. 31), *during the present war.*

February 19, 1943 (57 Stat. 4, ch. 1, sec. 4).

UNAFFECTED. This provision is subject to the limitations of the Lend-Lease Act, and only commitments made before July 1, 1946, are authorized to be fulfilled thereunder. It should be kept operative in order to fulfill commitments under existing contracts. The Armed Services Committee of the Senate concurs.

169. Penalty for violation of certain regulations or orders promulgated by the Secretary of the Navy for protection of vessels, waterfront facilities, etc., *until 6 months after the cessation of hostilities.*

July 9, 1943 (57 Stat. 391, ch. 212).

UNAFFECTED. The authority under this statute lapses on June 30, 1947, and the statute is no longer required. The Armed Services Committee of the Senate concurs.

170. Use of naval vessels for atomic weapon tests until June 25, 1948.

June 25, 1946 (Public Law 442).

UNAFFECTED. Vessels used as targets pursuant to the authority conferred by this statute will be required for an indefinite period for observation and study. The June 25, 1948, date gives ample time for the consideration of future legislation which may be necessary in this matter. The Armed Services Committee of the Senate concurs.

171. Return of naval vessel transferred to American Antarctic Association, Inc., to the Navy at port in continental United States *by July 1, 1948.*

July 24, 1946 (Public Law 531).

UNAFFECTED. This legislation is not related to the war and should remain operative in its present form. The Armed Services Committee of the Senate concurs.

172. Authority of the Secretary of the Navy to exceed the statutory limit on repairs and alterations of vessels "*in time of war and until the end of the first fiscal year thereafter.*"

August 2, 1946 (Public Law 604, 79th Cong., sec. 37); probably superseding (54 Stat. 33, sec. 203).

UNAFFECTED. The authority under this provision continues to be required in the conversion of the wartime fleet. The Armed Services Committee of the Senate concurs.

4. PAY, PROMOTION, RETIREMENT, AND OTHER BENEFITS, ETC.

(a) *Pay, allowances, etc.*

173. "*In time of war,*" Army officers, exercising command in higher grades with troops operating against the enemy, shall be entitled to receive pay and allowances of such higher grade.

April 26, 1898 (30 Stat. 365, sec. 7).

TERMINATED. As active fighting has ceased, this provision is no longer required and the resolution has the effect of lapsing the authority under this permanent provision immediately. The Armed Services Committee of the Senate concurs in this action.

174. Officers of the Regular Army may, "*in time of war or national emergency determined by the President,*" be appointed to higher grades without vacating their permanent appointments; all such appointments below the grade of brigadier general are to be made by the President alone; general officers, with the consent of the Senate.

June 15, 1933 (48 Stat. 161, sec. 20), as amended September 9, 1940 (54 Stat. 875, sec. 101).

UNAFFECTED. The cited provision should be retained in its present form pending the enactment by the Congress of permanent legislation establishing the organization of the Army (S. 904). The Armed Services Committee of the Senate concurs.

175. The authority granted by this act (for temporary appointment or advancement of certain personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps) may be exercised "*only in time of war or national emergency determined by the President.*"

July 24, 1941 (55 Stat. 603-605), amended June 29, 1945 (59 Stat. 262, ch. 194).

UNAFFECTED. This provision should be retained in its present form pending action by the Congress on the proposed legislation with respect to this subject (S. 902). The Armed Services Committee of the Senate concurs.

176. Provisions for continuance of pay of persons officially reported missing, missing in action, interned in a neutral country or captured by the enemy, and for payment of allotments, insurance premiums, death gratuities, etc., *until 1 year after the present war.*

March 7, 1942 (56 Stat. 143-148, ch. 166), amended December 24, 1942 (56 Stat. 1093, ch. 828, sec. 1).

TERMINATED. The committee is informed that the bulk of the operations under this statute has now been completed, and that it is anticipated that substantially all operations thereunder will be terminated within a year. Therefore, the resolution has the effect of terminating the authority 1 year from the effective date of its enactment. The 1-year period will provide ample opportunity for any further legislation in this matter which may be required.

177. Family allowance granted, "*during the existence of any war declared by Congress and the 6 months immediately following the termination of any such war,*" to dependents of enlisted men of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard consisting of a contribution made by the Government and a deduction from or charge to, the monthly pay of the enlisted man.

June 23, 1942 (56 Stat. 381-387), amended October 6, 1945 (59 Stat. 541, sec. 9).

UNAFFECTED. This statute should be retained in its present form pending action by the Congress on proposed legislation (S. 333) with respect to this subject. The Armed Services Committee of the Senate concurs.

178. Provisions for increase in pay of members of Army and Navy Nurse Corps and appointment of female dietetic and physical therapy personnel in Army Medical Department, rank, pay, and allowances of certain Nurse Corps members and appointment of technical and professional female personnel in Army Medical Department by the President, etc., *until 6 months after the present war.*

December 22, 1942 (56 Stat. 1072-1074, ch. 805).

UNAFFECTED. This statute has recently been superseded by the act of April 16, 1947 (Public Law 36, 80th Cong.), and no action need be taken by the Congress with respect thereto. The Armed Services Committee of the Senate concurs.

179. Provision for additional pay for certain enlisted men assigned to the Infantry, *until 6 months after the present war.*

June 30, 1944 (58 Stat. 648, ch. 335).

UNAFFECTED. This statute should be retained in its present form pending action by the Congress on permanent legislation establishing the organization of the Army. The Armed Services Committee of the Senate concurs.

180. Increase in pay, allowances and retired pay of members of Navy Nurse Corps, *until 6 months after the present war.*

December 3, 1945 (59 Stat. 594-595, ch. 516).

UNAFFECTED. This statute recently has been superseded, and also provision made for its repeal on October 16, 1947 (act of April 16, 1947, Public Law 36, 80th Cong.).

181. Authority of the Secretaries of War and the Navy to conclusively determine dependency and distances for purposes of traveling allowances for personnel, *until September 1, 1948.*

April 27, 1946 (Public Law 368, secs. 5, 6).

UNAFFECTED. This provision is a post VJ-day authorization found necessary during the period of demobilization. It should remain in effect until the date specified therein. The Armed Services Committee of the Senate concurs.

(b) *Promotions, etc.*

182. The President may confer brevet commissions upon Army officers for distinguished conduct in the presence of the enemy.

(R. S. 1209).

UNAFFECTED. This statute is permanent legislation applicable only with respect to distinguished conduct in the presence of the enemy. Since active hostilities have ceased, the statute has already lapsed and no action need be taken by the Congress with respect thereto.

183. *In time of war* certain Army officers below the grade of brigadier general are to receive higher pay than that to which they would be entitled in time of peace.

Act of June 10, 1922 (42 Stat. 626).

UNAFFECTED. This provision was repealed by the Pay Adjustment Act, 1942 (56 Stat. 369), and no further action is necessary with respect thereto.

184. Advancement of Naval Reserve or Marine Corps Reserve officers of the active list, employed on active duty, in the same manner as officers of the Regular Navy or Marine Corps "*in time of war or national emergency.*"

June 25, 1938 (52 Stat. 1183, sec. 312).

UNAFFECTED. The authority under this provision continues to be required and the provision should remain undisturbed until action by the Congress on pending legislation with respect to the subject of promotions in the Navy. The Armed Services Committee of the Senate concurs.

185. Authority of the Secretary of War to dispense with any part of examination for promotion in Regular Army of officers of Medical, Dental, and Veterinary Corps, except those relating to physical examination, *until 6 months after the present war.*

November 29, 1940 (54 Stat. 1219, ch. 923), extended May 15, 1945 (59 Stat. 168, ch. 127).

REPEALED. The authority under this provision is no longer required and the provision is repealed upon the effective date of the resolution. The Armed Services Committee of the Senate concurs in this action.

186. Authorization for temporary promotions of officers assigned to duty with the Air Corps and of officers commissioned in the Air Corps, *during the present war*, such appointments to continue *until 6 months after the war.*

February 16, 1942 (56 Stat. 94, ch. 77).

UNAFFECTED. The authority conferred by this provision continues to be required and the provision should remain undisturbed pending action by the Congress on legislation relating to the subject of promotions in the Army (S. 904). The Armed Services of the Committee of the Senate concurs.

187. "*In time of war or national emergency*" the President may appoint officers of the Medical Administrative Corps, commissioned in the Army of the United States, to higher temporary grades, not above that of colonel.

July 20, 1942 (56 Stat. 663, ch. 509).

UNAFFFECTED. The authority conferred by this provision continues to be required and the provision should remain undisturbed pending action by the Congress on legislation relating to the subject of promotions in the Army (S. 904 and S. 504).

(c) *Retirement*

188. Prohibition on involuntary retirement of Navy or Marine Corps officers adjudged fitted for service, *until 6 months after the present emergency.*

February 7, 1942 (56 Stat. 63, ch. 46; Public Law 441).

REPEALED. The operations to which this statute relates should be returned to peacetime methods. The resolution therefore repeals this provision immediately. The Armed Services Committee of the Senate concurs in this action.

189. Postponement *until 6 months after the present war*, of retirement at age of 64, in case of Regular Army officers who have served as Chief of Staff in present war.

December 2, 1944 (58 Stat. 793, ch. 505).

REPEALED. The operations to which this statute relates should be returned to peacetime methods. The resolution therefore repeals this provision immediately. The Armed Services Committee of the Senate concurs in this action.

190. Authority of the Secretary of the Navy to convene boards of Regular Navy and Marine Corps officers to recommend retirement of officers in certain grades, *until June 30 of the fiscal year following the termination of the present war.*

February 21, 1946 (Public Law 305, secs. 3, 12).

TERMINATED. This is a post VJ-day authorization found necessary during the period of demobilization. The resolution has the effect of terminating the present war with respect to the provision. The additional period for the operation of the provision provided in its terms would appear ample to permit orderly return to peacetime procedures.

191. Consideration of active duty performed by certain enlisted men of the Fleet Reserve for purposes of computing retainer or retired pay, *"during any period of national emergency declared by the President."*

August 10, 1946 (Public Law 720, sec. 3).

UNAFFFECTED. This provision continues to be required in order to permit the crediting for retainer or retired pay of the services of many enlisted men of the Fleet Reserve who are continuing on extended active duty with the Navy. The Armed Services Committee of the Senate concurs.

(d) *Uniform allowances, etc.*

192. Payment of \$150 to officers of the Naval Reserve in addition to the regular gratuity, for the purchase of required uniforms upon first reporting for active duty *"in time of war or national emergency."*

UNAFFFECTED. This statute should be left undisturbed pending action by the Congress on proposed legislation with respect to the organization of the Naval Reserve. The Armed Services Committee of the Senate concurs.

193. Issuance to enlisted men of the Naval Reserve, upon first reporting for active duty "*in time of war or national emergency*," of additional articles necessary to give them the same outfit as that of enlisted personnel of the Regular Navy; and to midshipmen, merchant marine cadets, and nurses such additional articles as the Secretary of the Navy may prescribe.

June 25, 1938 (52 Stat. 1180, sec. 302; 1181, sec. 303).

UNAFFECTED. This provision should be retained in its present form pending action by the Congress on proposed legislation with respect to this subject. The Armed Services Committee of the Senate concurs.

194. Authority of the Secretary of the Navy, *in time of war*, to fix the money value of additional outdoor uniforms which may be issued to members of the Navy Nurse Corps, or make payment in cash in lieu thereof for the purchase of uniforms.

July 3, 1942 (56 Stat. 647, ch. 485, sec. 4).

UNAFFECTED. Express provision for the repeal of this statute is made by section 213 of the act of April 16, 1947 (Public Law 36, 80th Cong.), and no action need be taken by Congress with respect thereto. The Armed Services Committee of the Senate concurs.

195. Provisions for uniform allowance of \$250 for certain officers and warrant officers serving on active duty in the Army, *until 6 months after the present war*.

December 4, 1942 (56 Stat. 1039-1040, ch. 674).

UNAFFECTED. This provision should be retained in its present form pending action by the Congress on proposed legislation with respect to this subject. The Armed Services Committee of the Senate concurs.

196. Payment of a \$250 allowance for uniforms (minus any such allowance received during the preceding 4 years) to commissioned and warrant officers on the honorary retired list of the Naval Reserve without pay, "*in time of war or national emergency*."

October 25, 1943 (57 Stat. 575, ch. 277).

UNAFFECTED. This statute should be left undisturbed pending action by the Congress on proposed legislation with respect to the organization of the Naval Reserve. The Armed Services Committee of the Senate concurs.

(e) *Decorations, medals, etc.*

197. Authorization for officers and enlisted men of armed forces of United States to accept decorations, etc., from governments of co-belligerent nations or other American Republics, *until 1 year after the present war*.

July 20, 1942 (56 Stat. 662, ch. 60, sec. 1).

TERMINATED. The authority under this provision is terminated by the resolution. The 1-year period after the effective date of the resolution, which is provided in this section, would appear to be ample for the conclusion of operations authorized under the provision or for the enactment of any additional legislation which may be necessary.

198. Authority of the President *until 6 months after the present war* to confer military decorations and medals upon units of persons serving in military forces of countries engaged with the United States in present war.

December 17, 1942 (56 Stat. 1056, ch. 763).

TERMINATED. The authority under this provision is terminated by the resolution. The six months' period after the effective date of the resolution, which is provided in this statute, would appear ample for the termination of operations under the statute.

199. Provision for service medal to persons who served on active duty in the armed forces of the United States or of the Government of the Philippines between December 7, 1941, and the termination of the present war.

July 6, 1945 (59 Stat. 461, ch. 275).

UNAFFECTED. This legislation has already lapsed, on December 31, 1946, with the cessation of hostilities, which established the period of eligibility for the awards provided. No further action need be taken with respect thereto. The Armed Services Committee of the Senate concurs.

200. Additional compensation for enlisted men of the Army who are entitled to wear Medical Badge, *until 6 months after the present war.*

July 6, 1945 (59 Stat. 462, ch. 279).

UNAFFECTED. This statute should be retained in its present form pending action by the Congress on proposed legislation with respect to this subject.

201. Recommendation for issuance of certain medals of honor for service during World War II, *between December 7, 1941, and the termination of hostilities*, to be initiated *within 6 months after the cessation of hostilities.*

June 26, 1946 (Public Law 444).

UNAFFECTED. The termination date for the authority under this statute has already been fixed as June 30, 1947, and no further action need be taken with respect thereto. The Armed Services Committee of the Senate concurs.

(f) *Miscellaneous*

202. Provision for use of certificates by officers of the armed forces in connection with pay and allowance accounts, *until 6 months after the present war.*

October 26, 1942 (56 Stat. 987, ch. 624).

UNAFFECTED. The authority under this provision continues to be required in view of the widespread dispersion of the armed forces. The War Department urgently requests the continuance of such authority.

203. Postpostment of prohibition against payment of deposits, and interest thereon of enlisted men, until final discharge (under R. S. 1305 and 1306), *until 1 year after the present war.*

December 18, 1942 (56 Stat. 1057-1058, ch. 765).

UNAFFECTED. This provision suspends the usual peacetime prohibition against payment of deposits to enlisted men until final discharge. The suspension should be retained until demobilization is completed. The Armed Services Committee of the Senate concurs.

204. Applications for payment for accrued leave, by members of armed forces, with certain exception, filed *before September 1, 1947.*

August 9, 1946 (Public Law 704, sec. 5).

UNAFFECTED. This is a provision of the so-called Terminal Leave Act, which has the termination date of September 1, 1947. This date should not be disturbed. The Armed Services Committee of the Senate concurs.

205. Service of certain persons under 21 who have enlisted under act of June 1, 1945, without parents' or guardian's consent, *until 6 months after the present war*.

October 6, 1945 (59 Stat. 538, ch. 393, sec. 3 (a) "sec. 1").

UNAFFECTED. This is a provision of the Armed Services Voluntary Recruitment Act of 1945. It is an integral part of the postwar recruitment program and should not be disturbed at this time. The Armed Services Committee of the Senate concurs.

206. Authorized credit for service in Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey, or Public Health Service prior to attainment of age of 18 years, *until 6 months after the present War*.

March 6, 1946 (Public Law 309).

UNAFFECTED. This statute is post-VJ-day legislation permitting the crediting of service performed by persons less than 18 years of age for pay and similar purposes notwithstanding other provisions of law. The Armed Services Committee of the Senate concurs.

207. Provision permitting voting by mail of persons serving in the land or naval forces of the United States who are eligible or qualified to vote under their State election laws, *"in time of war."*

September 16, 1942 (56 Stat. 753-757), amended April 1, 1944 (58 Stat. 136-147).

UNAFFECTED. The cited provision should not be terminated while substantial numbers of members of the armed forces are serving abroad. The Armed Services Committee of the Senate concurs.

208. Recommendation for State legislation to provide for absentee voting by persons otherwise eligible serving in the armed forces of the United States or in the merchant marine, or serving in the American Red Cross, the Society of Friends, the Women's Auxiliary Service Pilots, or the United States Service Organizations, *"in time of war."*

April 1, 1944 (58 Stat. 136-139), amended April 19, 1946 (Public Law 348).

UNAFFECTED. The cited provision should not be terminated while substantial numbers of members of the armed forces are serving abroad. The Armed Services Committee of the Senate concurs.

5. SELECTIVE SERVICE

209. Service of inductees assigned to Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard (extended by Executive Order 9513) *until 6 months after the present war*. (Probably made obsolete by act of June 29, 1946, Public Law 473, sec. 3.)

December 20, 1941 (55 Stat. 846, ch. 602).

UNAFFECTED. The provision was rendered obsolete by section 3 of the act of June 29, 1946 (Public Law 473, 79th Cong.), and no further action need be taken with respect thereto. The Armed Services Committee of the Senate concurs.

210. Authority of the President to extend the 18-month period prescribed for training and service under the Selective Training and Service Act, *whenever the Congress has declared that the national interest is imperiled.*

June 29, 1946 (Public Law 473, sec. 3). (It is doubtful whether this is a permanent provision or one which expires with other provisions of the Selective Training and Service Act.)

UNAFFECTED. This provision is contained in section 3b of the Selective Training and Service Act, as amended, and was excepted, among others, from the termination provisions provided for other portions of the act. The provision should remain in effect during the period when selectees continue in service. The Armed Services Committee of the Senate concurs.

211. Provisions of the Selective Training and Service Act, except for the third sentence of section 3 (a), which is extended to July 1, 1947, and section 3 (b), 3 (c), 3 (d), 8 and 16 (b), and the fourth and fifth provisos of the second sentence of section 3 (a), in force *until March 31, 1947.*

June 29, 1946 (Public Law 473, sec. 7).

UNAFFECTED. These provisions expired, with certain exceptions, on March 31, 1947, and an Office of Selective Service Records was established by the act of March 31, 1947 (Public Law 26, 80th Cong.). No further action need be taken with respect to the provisions. The Armed Services Committee of the Senate concurs.

6. SIZE AND COMPOSITION OF THE ARMY AND NAVY

212. Organizations of the Army below the maximum enlisted strength authorized by law may be raised to that strength "*when in the judgment of the President an emergency arises which makes it necessary.*"

March 17, 1916 (39 Stat. 36, ch. 46). (This provision is probably temporary or superseded by later provisions.)

TERMINATED. The authority under this permanent provision should be terminated to the extent that it depends upon the existence of emergencies heretofore declared by the President. The resolution has this effect on the provision. The Armed Services Committee of the Senate concurs in this section.

213. The number of enlisted men of the Regular Army is limited to 280,000, "*except in time of war or similar emergency where the public safety demands it.*"

June 4, 1920 (41 Stat. 759, secs. 2, 3—but see item next below).

UNAFFECTED. This statute should be retained in its present form pending action by the Congress on permanent legislation establishing the peacetime organization of the Army (S. 1218). The Armed Services Committee of the Senate concurs.

214. Reduction of Army's strength to 1,070,000 and of men in active training and service in Navy to 558,000 and Marine Corps to 180,000, by *July 1, 1947.*

September 16, 1940 (54 Stat. 886, ch. 720, sec. 3 (a)), amended December 20, 1941 (55 Stat. 846, ch. 602, sec. 8), and June 29, 1946 (Public Law 473, sec. 2 (b)).

UNAFFECTED. The date fixed by this provision is July 1, 1947, and no further action need be taken with respect thereto. The Armed Services Committee of the Senate concurs.

215. Provision for temporary appointments as officers of the Army of the United States authorized without appointing such persons as officers in any particular component of the Army, *during the present emergency*.

September 22, 1941 (55 Stat. 728).

REPEALED. This provision is amended by the resolution so as to provide for its repeal on July 1, 1948 without relation to the existence or nonexistence of an emergency. The time provided by the resolution is ample to permit the consideration by Congress of pending legislation with respect to this subject (S. 215 and S. 904).

216. Authority of the President, within the limit of the total authorized strength of the Regular Army, to permit additional enlistments in the Medical Department, "*in event of actual or threatened hostilities involving the United States,*" to such number as he deems necessary.

May 14, 1940 (54 Stat. 214, ch. 195).

UNAFFECTED. The authority under this statute was terminated on December 31, 1946, and no further action need be taken with respect thereto. The Armed Services Committee of the Senate concurs.

217. Existence of Women's Army Corps, as component part of the Army of the United States, *until 6 months after the present war*.

July 1, 1943 (57 Stat. 371-372, ch. 187).

UNAFFECTED. Legislation pertaining to the Women's Army Corps should be retained pending action by the Congress on permanent legislation with respect to this subject (S. 1103). The Armed Services Committee of the Senate concurs.

218. Of the total number of officers authorized for the Air Corps *during war*, 10 percent may be immediately commissioned as nonflying officers.

"A flying officer may include any officer who has received an aeronautical rating as a pilot of service types of aircraft and also, *in time of war*, may include any officer who has received an aeronautical rating as observer."

July 2, 1946 (44 Stat. 780-781).

UNAFFECTED. The provision fixing the proportion of nonflying officers which may be commissioned in the Air Corps has been superseded by Public Law 281, Seventy-ninth Congress, and no further action need be taken with respect thereto. The provision specifying persons who may be designated flying officers continues to be required and should be retained in its present form pending the enactment by the Congress of permanent legislation establishing the organization of the Army. The Armed Services Committee of the Senate concurs.

219. Certain specified number of Navy officers in various grades must not be exceeded, "*except in time of war.*"

July 22, 1935 (59 Stat. 488, sec. 2).

UNAFFECTED. This provision has been superseded by section 3 of the act of June 23, 1938 (52 Stat. 944), and no further action need be

taken with respect thereto. The Armed Services Committee of the Senate concurs.

220. The number of rear admirals on the active list of the line of the Navy is limited to 70, "*except in time of war.*"

June 23, 1938 (52 Stat. 944, ch. 598, sec. 3).

UNAFFECTED. The authority contained in this provision should not be disturbed pending consideration by the Congress of the bills H. R. 2537 and S. 902, which provides for the distribution, promotion, and retirement of officers of the Navy and Marine Corps. They contain provisions relating to the number of officers of the various grades on the active list in peacetime. The Armed Services Committee of the Senate concurs.

221. Total personnel of the Navy Reserve Officers' Training Corps is limited to 24,000 (amending sec. 22 (a) of act of March 4, 1925, 43 Stat. 1276), *until 1 year after cessation of hostilities.*

February 13, 1945 (59 Stat. 3-4, ch. 1).

UNAFFECTED. The limitation contained in this provision will expire on December 31, 1947, 1 year after cessation of hostilities, and no further action need be taken with respect to the provision. The Armed Services Committee of the Senate concurs.

222. Suspension of certain provisions of law relating to officer personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps; increase in number of rear admirals; modification of age limit for staff corps officers *until June 30 of the fiscal year following the termination of the present war.*

June 30, 1942 (56 Stat. 463-465, ch. 462, secs. 1-3, 5, 8-9).

UNAFFECTED. This provision should be continued in effect until the enactment of the Congress of legislation concerning peacetime Navy organization, inasmuch as it provides suspension authority for existing organization of the Navy. S. 902, now pending before the Congress, makes permanent provision in this matter. The Armed Services Committee of the Senate concurs.

223. Provision limiting the number of general officers on active list of the Marine Corps to 14, "*except in time of war.*"

June 23, 1938 (52 Stat. 952 (b)).

UNAFFECTED. This provision should be continued in effect until the enactment by the Congress of legislation concerning peacetime Navy organization, inasmuch as it provides suspension authority for existing organization of the Navy. S. 902, now pending before the Congress, makes permanent provision in this matter. The Armed Services Committee of the Senate concurs.

7. FORTS, MILITARY RESERVATIONS, ETC.

224. Erection of temporary forts "*in case of emergency when, in the opinion of the President, the immediate erection of any temporary fort or fortification is deemed important and urgent.*"

April 11, 1898 (30 Stat. 737, No. 21).

TERMINATED. This statute is permanent legislation which is effective during the periods specified. It is considered that the authority thereunder may now lapse insofar as it depends upon the existence of the emergencies heretofore declared by the President. The resolution has this effect.

225. Authority to close Fort McHenry Military Reservation in Maryland. "*in case of a national emergency*," and use it for military purposes during the period of such emergency and as long thereafter as necessary.

March 3, 1925 (43 Stat. 1110, ch. 425).

TERMINATED. This statute is permanent legislation which is effective during the periods specified. It is considered that the authority thereunder may now lapse insofar as it depends upon the existence of the emergencies heretofore declared by the President. The resolution has this effect. The Armed Services Committee of the Senate concurs in this action.

226. Right to take exclusive possession of the Presidio of San Francisco Military Reservation, including that portion transferred to the city and county of San Francisco, "*in the event of war or any other great national emergency*."

March 3, 1925 (43 Stat. 1129, ch. 450).

UNAFFECTED. The War Department continues to require the authority under this provision. The Armed Services Committee of the Senate concurs.

227. Authority, "*in the event of war or of any national emergency declared by Congress to exist*," take over Port Newark Army Base property, sold to the city of Newark, N. J.

June 20, 1936 (49 Stat. 1557, ch. 636).

TERMINATED. The authority under this permanent provision of law is no longer required and the resolution has the effect of lapsing such authority to the extent that it depends upon existing war or emergencies.

228. Resumption of possession of Fort Schuyler Military Reservation, N. Y., for use, etc., for public defense, whenever in his judgment "*an emergency exists that requires the use and appropriation of the same for the public defense*."

August 19, 1937 (50 Stat. 696, ch. 697).

TERMINATED. The authority under this permanent provision of law is no longer required and the resolution has the effect of lapsing such authority to the extent that it depends upon existing war or emergencies.

229. Prohibition against photographing, etc., of military or naval reservations, naval vessels, etc., without authority, *during the present war*.

June 25, 1942 (56 Stat. 390-391, ch. 447).

UNAFFECTED. The restrictions made possible by this provision continue to be required in the interests of the security of the United States. The Armed Services Committee of the Senate concurs.

S. PANAMA CANAL

230. Designation by the President of an officer of the Army to assume exclusive authority and jurisdiction over the operation of the Panama Canal "*in time of war * * * or when, in the opinion of the President, war is imminent*."

August 24, 1912 (37 Stat. 569, sec. 13).

UNAFFECTED. It is contemplated that jurisdiction over the operation of the Panama Canal should be retained by the Army for a presently undetermined time. Consequently, the authority under this statute continues to be required. The Armed Services Committee of the Senate concurs.

231. Suspension of provision that the natural features of the Barro Colorado Island in Gatun Lake, C. Z., be left in their natural state for scientific observation and investigation "*in event of declared national emergency.*"

July 2, 1940 (54 Stat. 724, ch. 516, sec. 1).

TERMINATED. The authority under this provision of permanent law may now be lapsed to the extent that it depends upon existing emergencies. The resolution has this effect.

9. STRATEGIC AND CRITICAL MATERIALS

232. Use of strategic and critical materials, acquired to supply industrial, military, and naval needs of the country and to prevent the dependence of the United States upon foreign nations for such supplies, "*only upon the order of the President in time of war, or when he shall find that a national emergency exists with respect to national defense as a consequence of the threat of war.*"

June 7, 1939 (53 Stat. 811, sec. 4), amended July 23, 1946 (Public Law 520, sec. 5).

UNAFFECTED. The peacetime limitations of this act upon the disposition of stock-pile materials are inappropriate for inquisition at this time. The Armed Services Committee of the Senate concurs.

D. BANKING AND CURRENCY

1. BANKING AND CURRENCY GENERALLY

233. "*During time of war or during any other period of national emergency declared by the President,*" he may regulate transactions in foreign exchange and the export, hoarding, melting, etc., of gold or silver coin, bullion, or currency, by any person subject to the jurisdiction of the United States; and "*during such emergency period as the President of the United States by proclamation may prescribe,*" member banks of the Federal Reserve System are not to transact any banking business, except in accordance with regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury approved by the President, amended by the First War Powers Act, which extends the provision for regulation, etc., by the President to payments to banking institutions, and to transfers, withdrawals, or exports of or dealings in, evidence of indebtedness or ownership of property in which any foreign state, etc., has any interest; and vests flexible powers in the President to deal with the problems that surround alien property or its ownership or control.

March 9, 1933 (48 Stat. 1, sec. 2, ch. 2, sec. 4), amended December 18, 1941 (55 Stat. 839, sec. 301).

UNAFFECTED. These provisions constitute portions of the Trading With the Enemy Act of 1917, as amended. The authority thereunder continues to be required pending the completion of the operations of the Treasury Department in the field of control of foreign funds,

pending the vesting of such funds and other property by the Office of Alien Property, Department of Justice, and pending the completion of other operations of the Office of Alien Property.

234. The Federal Home Loan Bank Board may require Federal Home Loan Banks to rediscount notes in certain cases "*whenever in the judgment of at least four of its members an emergency exists.*"

June 27, 1934 (48 Stat. 1262 (f)).

UNAFFECTED. This provision is not a war measure. It is contained in section 11 (f) of the Federal Home Loan Bank Act, as amended.

2. FINANCIAL AID TO COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

235. Period of succession and certain functions of Reconstruction Finance Corporation are extended to *July 1, 1947*.

January 22, 1932 (47 Stat. 6, 10, ch. 8, secs. 4, 14), January 26, 1937 (50 Stat. 5, ch. 6), February 11, 1937 (50 Stat. 19, ch. 10), April 13, 1938 (52 Stat. 212-213, ch. 140), June 10, 1941 (55 Stat. 250, ch. 190, sec. 4 (b)), extended August 7, 1946 (Public Law 656, sec. 1).

UNAFFECTED. This law establishes the present termination date of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Legislation proposing extension of certain functions of the RFC beyond the date specified is presently being considered by the Congress and no action need be taken with respect to this law by this resolution.

236. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authorized to make loans to authorized borrowers, to mature not later than *January 31, 1955*.

January 31, 1935 (49 Stat. 2, ch. 2, sec. 3), extended June 25, 1940 (54 Stat. 573, ch. 427, sec. 3 (b)), and September 18, 1940 (54 Stat. 956, ch. 722, sec. 331 (c)).

UNAFFECTED. This provision is not a war measure. The date specified merely enjoins the RFC from making loans that mature beyond this date. The question of loan maturity dates is covered by legislation presently before the Congress.

237. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authorized to supply funds to the War Damage Corporation for the purpose of providing insurance, etc., against loss or damage to property resulting from *enemy attack*.

March 27, 1942 (56 Stat. 174-176).

UNAFFECTED. This law, which is section 5 (g) of the RFC Act, as amended, is limited to providing protection against loss or damage to property resulting from enemy attack. The authority under this section expires with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act on July 1, 1947, and no action need be taken with respect thereto.

238. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation may purchase or make loans upon the security of commodities which are rationed "*in connection with the war effort*," in order to relieve dealers in such commodities.

May 11, 1942 (56 Stat. 275-276).

UNAFFECTED. This provision is section 5 (h) of the RFC Act, as amended. While the functions authorized thereunder have ceased.

no action need be taken with respect to this provision inasmuch as it expires with the RFC Act on July 1, 1947.

239. Authority of the Chairman of the War Production Board to mobilize the productive facilities of small business so as to permit their most effective use "*to augment war production.*" A Smaller War Plants Corporation is created to finance expansion, etc., of such small plants.

June 11, 1942 (56 Stat. 351-357).

UNAFFECTED. This statute is the Small Business Mobilization Act. Most of the provisions thereof expired on December 31, 1946. The Authority under sections 1 and 2 of this act will continue to be required to insure an adequate share of business to small concerns.

3. DEPOSIT INSURANCE

240. Provision that subscription to certain United States securities be excluded from bank deposits for certain purposes *until 6 months after cessation of hostilities* (adding proviso to Federal Reserve Act 12B (h), par. 1, second sentence and last sentence of sec. 19).

April 13, 1943 (57 Stat. 65, ch. 62).

UNAFFECTED. The authority under this provision terminates on June 30, 1947, and no action need be taken by Congress in respect thereto.

4. PUBLIC AND PRIVATE HOUSING

241. Authority of the Federal Housing Administration to insure banks, trust companies, etc., against losses on certain loans for financing alterations, etc., to real property under section 2 (a) of the National Housing Act, extended to *July 1, 1947*.

June 3, 1939 (53 Stat. 804, ch. 175, "sec. 2 (a)"), extended October 15, 1943 (57 Stat. 571, ch. 259, sec. 3).

UNAFFECTED. This legislation is not related to the war and legislation presently before the Congress proposes to deal with this subject (S. 866).

242. Authority of Federal Works Administrator and National Housing Administrator under sections 1, 202, 401, and 402 of the Lanham Act (defense housing) is to terminate *when the President shall have declared that the "limited emergency" has ceased to exist*, except with respect to contracts previously made, etc.

October 14, 1940 (54 Stat. 1127, sec. 4), amended June 28, 1941 (55 Stat. 363, sec. 4 (a), "sec. 301"), April 10, 1942 (56 Stat. 212, ch. 239, sec. 1), and June 23, 1945 (59 Stat. 260, ch. 192).

UNAFFECTED. The authority under this statute has been left unaffected in Senate Joint Resolution 123, inasmuch as the subject of termination of housing controls is presently before the Congress.

243. Authority of the Federal Housing Administrator to insure veterans housing mortgages, extended to *June 30, 1947*.

March 28, 1941 (55 Stat. 56, ch. 31, "sec. 603 (a)"), extended May 22, 1946 (Public Law 388, sec. 10 (a)).

UNAFFECTED. The authority under this statute has been left unaffected in Senate Joint Resolution 123, inasmuch as the subject of termination of housing controls is presently before the Congress.

244. Authority of the National Housing Administrator under the Lanham Act Sec. 304 *during the emergency* to adjust rents to the income of the person housed (amending act of October 14, 1940 (54 Stat. 1127, sec. 4)), as amended by act of June 28, 1941 (55 Stat. 363, sec. 4 (b)).

January 21, 1942 (56 Stat. 12, ch. 14, sec. 6).

UNAFFECTED. The authority under this statute has been left unaffected in Senate Joint Resolution 123, inasmuch as the subject of termination of housing controls is presently before the Congress.

245. The Lanham Act of October 14, 1940, which provides for defense housing in the States is extended so as to apply to the District of Columbia. (The authority of the Federal Works Administrator and the National Housing Administrator under this act are *to expire when the President shall have declared the "limited emergency" to have ceased to exist*. See act of October 14, 1940, above.)

April 10, 1942 (56 Stat. 212-213, secs. 401-404).

UNAFFECTED. The authority under this statute has been left unaffected in Senate Joint Resolution 123, inasmuch as the subject of termination of housing controls is presently before the Congress.

246. The time limit for disposal of temporary housing by the National Housing Administrator, with certain exceptions, is *2 years after the President declares the limited emergency has ceased to exist*.

July 7, 1943 (57 Stat. 388, ch. 196, sec. 4).

TERMINATED. This provision (sec. 313) of the Lanham Act requires, with certain exceptions, that temporary housing be removed within 2 years after the end of the emergency declared by the President on September 8, 1939. The resolution has the effect of amending the provision so as to provide for the running of the 2-year period contained in this provision upon the effective date of the resolution.

247. Time limit for removal of temporary housing erected on lands owned by the United States or the District of Columbia in District of Columbia is *2 years after the limited emergency*.

May 18, 1946 (Public Law 385, sec. 2).

TERMINATED. The resolution has the effect of amending the provision so as to provide for the running of the 2-year period contained in this provision upon the effective date of the resolution.

248. Provisions for expediting availability of housing for veterans of World War II are to expire on *January 1, 1948*.

May 22, 1946 (Public Law 388, sec. 1 (b)).

UNAFFECTED. The authority under this statute has been left unaffected in Senate Joint Resolution 123, inasmuch as the subject of termination of housing controls is presently before the Congress.

249. Authority of the Federal Works Administrator to make contributions for operation, etc., of certain school facilities under section 205 of the Lanham Act is to expire on *July 1, 1947*.

June 26, 1946 (Public Law 452).

UNAFFECTED. The authority under this statute is to expire on July 1, 1947, and no further action need be taken by Congress with respect thereto.

250. Authority of the Federal Works Administrator to provide certain educational facilities for educational institutions when required for veterans' education under section 504 of the Lanham Act is to terminate *9 years after the present war*.

August 8, 1946 (Public Law 697, sec. 2).

TERMINATED. The resolution has the effect of terminating the present war for the purposes of this provision, so that the 9-year period specified in the provision will begin to run on the effective date of the resolution.

5. FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

(See also No. 1 (Banking and Currency Generally), above.)

251. Authority of the Federal Reserve banks, under title IV of the Second War Powers Act, to purchase Government obligations up to an aggregate amount of \$5,000,000,000 at any one time is extended to *March 31, 1947*.

March 27, 1942 (56 Stat. 180, ch. 199, title IV, sec. 401), amended June 29, 1946 (Public Law 475).

UNAFFECTED. The cited provision expired on March 31, 1947.

6. GOLD AND SILVER, INCLUDING THE COINAGE THEREOF

(See also No. 1 (Banking and Currency Generally), above.)

7. CONTROL OF PRICES OF COMMODITIES, RENTS, OR SERVICES

252. Emergency Price Control Act and regulations thereunder are extended to *July 1, 1947*.

January 30, 1942 (56 Stat. 24, ch. 26, sec. 1 (b)), extended July 25, 1946 (Public Law 548, sec. 1).

UNAFFECTED. Such authority under this statute as has not terminated is presently receiving the consideration of the Congress and no action has been taken in the resolution with respect thereto.

253. The authority of the President, under title III of the Second War Powers Act, to allocate materials in short supply (rationing), etc., are extended to *March 31, 1947*, except that authority for allocations of building materials is extended to *June 30, 1947*.

March 27, 1942 (56 Stat. 178, ch. 199, title III, sec. 301), amending and superseding section 2 (a) of act of June 28, 1940 (54 Stat. 676-677, ch. 440), as amended May 31, 1941 (55 Stat. 236, ch. 157), and extended June 29, 1946 (Public Law 475).

UNAFFECTED. The authority to allocate materials is presently before the Congress and no action was taken in the resolution with respect to this provision.

254. Provisions of all except section 8 and section 9 of the Stabilization Act and regulations thereunder, are extended to *July 1, 1947*.

October 2, 1942 (56 Stat. 767, ch. 578, sec. 6), extended July 25, 1946 (Public Law 548, sec. 2).

UNAFFECTED. The authority under this provision expires on July 1, 1947, and no action was taken in the resolution with respect thereto.

255. Restriction on subsidy payments made inapplicable to certain subsidies of Reconstruction Finance Corporation and Commodity Credit Corporation until *July 1, 1947*.

June 30, 1944 (58 Stat. 635, ch. 325, sec. 102), adding paragraph to section 2 (e) of Emergency Price Control Act of January 30, 1942 (56 Stat. 27, ch. 26), extended June 23, 1945 (59 Stat. 260, ch. 193), and July 25, 1946 (Public Law 548, sec. 6).

UNAFFECTED. The authority under this provision expires on July 1, 1947, and no action is taken in the resolution with respect thereto.

256. Price control, etc., is to terminate and OPA is to be abolished by *July 1, 1947*.

July 25, 1946 (Public Law 548, Sec. 3) (adding sec. 1A (b) to Emergency Price Control Act).

UNAFFECTED. The authority under this provision expires on July 1, 1947, and no action is taken in the resolution with respect thereto.

257. Termination date for subsidy payments with respect to sugar, flour, petroleum, etc., and time limit for purchase of wheat by Commodity Credit Corporation in the event producers are required to sell by order issued pursuant to Second War Powers Act of 1942, as amended, is *April 1, 1947*.

July 25, 1946 (Public Law 548, sec. 6 (a) 6 (e), and 16 (a)).

UNAFFECTED. The specified authority expired on April 1, 1947, and no action was taken in the resolution with respect thereto.

E. CIVIL SERVICE

1. THE FEDERAL CIVIL SERVICE GENERALLY

258. The Secretary of the Treasury may appoint five assistants, at not over \$10,000 a year, and may delegate to them any of his authority; whenever "*the President declares by Executive order that the emergency requiring the appointments * * * has ceased to exist, the persons appointed shall cease to hold office * * * and the power of the Secretary*" hereunder is to terminate.

May 10, 1934 (48 Stat. 759, sec. 513).

UNAFFECTED. This statute is not related to the war or to the emergencies declared by the President on September 8, 1939, or May 27, 1941. Consequently no action was taken by the resolution with respect thereto.

259. The regular working hours of laborers and mechanics employed by the War Department in the manufacture or production of military equipment, etc., are to be 8 hours a day or 40 hours a week "*during the period of any national emergency declared by the President*"; overtime is to be paid for as time and a half.

July 2, 1940 (54 Stat. 714, secs. 4, 5).

TERMINATED. The resolution has the effect of returning the operations under this statute to a peacetime basis.

260. Authority of the President to appoint, with the Senate's consent, an Under Secretary of the Navy¹ to serve *during any national*

*emergency including the present limited emergency; and Under Secretary of War*² *to serve until 6 months after the present war; an additional Assistant Secretary of the Interior*³ *to serve until 6 months after cessation of hostilities; two additional Assistant Secretaries of State*⁴ *to serve until 2 years after cessation of hostilities; an Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs*⁵ *to serve until August 1, 1948.*

¹ June 20, 1940 (54 Stat. 494, ch. 400, sec. 3).

² December 16, 1940 (54 Stat. 1224, ch. 931), extended December 15, 1944 (58 Stat. 807, ch. 591).

³ February 29, 1944 (58 Stat. 107, ch. 72).

⁴ December 8, 1944 (58 Stat. 798, ch. 547).

⁵ August 1, 1946 (Public Law 590).

UNAFFECTED. Permanent provision for an Under Secretary of the Navy and an Under Secretary of War was made in Public Law 57, Eightieth Congress. The provisions for an Assistant Secretary of the Interior, two additional Secretaries of State, and an Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs already have fixed termination date and no further action need be taken by the Congress with respect thereto.

261. Authority of the President under the First War Powers Act to coordinate executive bureaus and agencies and to authorize the making or alternation of contracts in certain cases, *until 6 months after the present war.*

December 18, 1941 (55 Stat. 838-841, pts. I, II, and IV, secs. 1-5, 201, 401).

UNAFFECTED. The authority under this provision continues to be required in the liquidation of war and emergency agencies of the Government and for the purpose of retaining existing improved organizational structures of most of the permanent executive departments and agencies, including the War and Navy Departments, pending the consideration by Congress of problems for the permanent reorganization thereof. The authority related to the making of contracts contained in this provision continues to be required pending action by the Congress on proposed legislation with respect to this subject.

262. Availability of appropriations for expenses of travel of civilian officers and employees of the War and Navy Departments and the Coast Guard for expenses on transfer of station also, *until 6 months after the present war.*

February 21, 1942 (56 Stat. 97, ch. 107).

REPEALED. Permanent legislation (act of Aug. 2, 1946, Public Law No. 600, 79th Cong.) now covers this subject and the resolution effects the immediate repeal of this statute.

263. Compensation is provided for injuries resulting from *war-risk hazards* to persons (1) employed by Government contractors, (2) engaged by the United States for services outside the United States, or (3) employed as civilian employees of a post exchange or ship-service store outside the United States.

December 2, 1942 (56 Stat. 1028-1036).

UNAFFECTED. A substantial number of workmen still continue to be employed outside the United States by, or on projects of, the Gov-

ernment. The provisions of this statute continue to be needed in order to provide a means of compensating them for injuries received during such employment.

264. Limitation on accumulation of unused leave by employees of departments, independent establishments, and agencies until it totals 90 days and provision that when unused leave equals 60 days, not more than 15 days a year may be accumulated (amending sec. 1 of act of March 14, 1936 (49 Stat. 1161)), *during the "limited emergency."*

December 17, 1942 (56 Stat. 1052, ch. 737).

TERMINATED. The resolution has the effect of terminating the emergency declared by the President on September 8, 1939, so far as it affects this statute. Consequently, the further accumulation of leave in excess of 60 days will not be authorized after the effective date of the resolution but existing accumulations will not be affected.

265. *"In time of war and not exceeding 6 months thereafter,"* such stores as may be designated by the Secretary of the Navy may be procured and sold to civilian officers and employees when the Secretary finds that it is impracticable for such persons to procure such stores from private agencies without impairing the efficient operation of the stations.

April 9, 1943 (57 Stat. 60, ch. 39).

UNAFFECTED. The authority under this statute continues to be required to permit the sale of necessary supplies to civilian officers and employees in naval stations far removed from commercial establishments.

266. Provision for payment of transportation costs for naval civilian employees to place of duty outside continental United States, etc., *until 6 months after the present war.*

April 9, 1943 (57 Stat. 61, ch. 40).

REPEALED. This statute has been superseded by permanent legislation covering the same subject (act of Aug. 2, 1946, Public Law 600, 79th Cong.) and the resolution has effected the immediate repeal of the statute.

267. Authority of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to utilize Veterans' Administration automotive equipment to transport employees between field stations and public transportation, *until 6 months after the termination of the present war.*

October 25, 1943 (57 Stat. 575, ch. 276), amended April 9, 1946 (Public Law 338, sec. 2).

UNAFFECTED. The authority under this statute will continue to be required by the Veterans' Administration for an indefinite period pending the return of housing and transportation facilities to a peacetime basis. The authority is utilized only to transport employees to a limited number of hospitals in isolated locations.

268. Employment of certain additional clerks for Senators authorized *during the period of the emergency.* (Possibly no longer in effect, because omitted in corresponding provision in Legislative Appropriation Act of 1946).

June 26, 1944 (58 Stat. 337, ch. 277), and June 13, 1945 (59 Stat. 241, ch. 189).

UNAFFECTED. This provision was omitted from the current legislative appropriation act and no further action need be taken by the Congress with respect thereto.

269. Federal examinations for positions of guards, elevator operators, messengers, and custodians are restricted to veterans *until 5 years after the war*, under the Veterans' Preference Act.

June 27, 1944 (58 Stat. 388, ch. 287, sec. 3).

TERMINATED. The resolution has the effect of beginning the running of the 5-year period of this provision.

270. Authority of disbursing officers to cash checks, etc., *until 6 months after the present war*.

December 23, 1944 (58 Stat. 921-922, ch. 716).

UNAFFECTED. The authority under this provision should be continued for such period as substantial numbers of military and civilian personnel of the United States are stationed abroad. This provision should be retained pending action by the Congress on permanent legislation with respect thereto.

271. Civil Service Commission's authority to omit or defer required 5-year valuation of the civil-service retirement and disability fund (adding provision to sec. 16 of the Retirement Act of May 29, 1930 (46 Stat. 478)), *until 1 year after the present war*.

December 23, 1944 (58 Stat. 926, ch. 726).

TERMINATED. Under the authority of this provision the Civil Service Commission omitted the 5-year valuation of the retirement and disability fund which was to have been completed in 1945. The resolution has the effect of terminating existing war with respect to this provision so as to require the Commission to make a valuation in the year 1950.

272. Assignment of former ambassadors, ministers, or employees in the Foreign Service to serve in certain other capacities *until 6 months after the present war*. (Time limit is omitted in corresponding State Department Appropriation Act of July 5, 1946; Public Law 490.)

May 21, 1945 (59 Stat. 171, 175, ch. 129).

UNAFFECTED. This provision was contained in the State Department's appropriation act for the fiscal year 1946, which has now lapsed, and the appropriation act for the current fiscal year contains no termination provision. The termination provision consequently has expired.

273. Requirement that President declare holiday not a workday in Federal service, as a prerequisite to receipt of double pay for holiday duty by Federal employees, *until the cessation of hostilities*.

June 30, 1945 (59 Stat. 298, ch. 212, sec. 302), amended May 24, 1946 (Public Law 390, sec. 11).

UNAFFECTED. This provision expired on December 31, 1946.

274. Interior Department appropriation for Division of Geography to be available *until 30 days after the termination of the "unlimited emergency"*.

July 3, 1945 (59 Stat. 319, ch. 262).

UNAFFECTED. This provision relates solely to the availability of 1946 appropriations for the purposes specified. The availability of the

appropriations for expenditure ceases on June 30, 1947, and no further action need be taken by the Congress with respect thereto.

275. Continuance of wholly owned Government corporations not incorporated by act of Congress *limited to July 1, 1948*.

December 6, 1945 (59 Stat. 602, ch. 557, sec. 304 (b)).

UNAFFECTED. This provision is not a war measure. It is a post-VJ-day statute designed to terminate the existence of wholly owned Government operations not incorporated by the act of Congress by the mentioned date.

276. Time limit for reduction of Government employees to 447,363, *July 1, 1947*.

May 24, 1946 (Public Law 390, sec. 14 (a), adding sec. 607 (g, 1) to Federal Employees' Pay Act of 1945).

UNAFFECTED. This provision is not a war measure, but a post-VJ-day enactment designed to reduce the number of Government employees.

277. Time limit for appointments of Foreign Service officers by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate, under this act, *July 3, 1948*.

July 3, 1946 (Public Law 488, sec. 4).

UNAFFECTED. This provision is not a war measure. It is contained in the Foreign Service Act of 1946 and is designed to permit a period for conversion to procedures under that act.

278. Authority of the Secretary of State in his absolute discretion to terminate employment of State Department or Foreign Service officers and employees, *until July 1, 1947*.

July 5, 1946 (Public Law 490).

UNAFFECTED. This provision is not a war measure, but a post-VJ-day measure designed to facilitate discharge of officers and employees whose loyalty to the United States is in doubt. A similar provision is contained in the bill which will provide appropriations for the State Department for the fiscal year 1948.

279. Authority of the President to suspend United States citizenship requirement for War and Navy Department employees in Canal Zone *in time of war or national emergency*.

May 2, 1946 (Public Law 374, sec. 2), July 8, 1946 (Public Law 492, sec. 107), July 16, 1946 (Public Law 515, sec. 6).

UNAFFECTED. This provision has been contained in recent appropriation acts for the War and Navy Departments because of a current shortage of housing and personnel in the Canal Zone. The provision should remain undisturbed for the time being.

280. Authority for per diem allowances in lieu of subsistence allowances for civilian officers and employees traveling on official business outside continental United States, away from post of duty, *until July 1, 1948*.

August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600, sec. 4).

UNAFFECTED. This is not a war or emergency measure. It authorizes per diem allowance for official travel and board by Government employees, until July 1, 1948, without regard to the rates prescribed by the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, as amended.

281. Authorization for continuance of health programs conducted for Federal employees, *until July 1, 1947*.

August 8, 1946 (Public Law 658).

UNAFFECTED. This provision is not related to the war.

2. STATUS OF OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES, INCLUDING COMPENSATION, CLASSIFICATION, AND RETIREMENT

282. The President may recall to active service any retired Foreign Service officer "*in the event of public emergency*."

February 23, 1931 (46 Stat. 1213, sec. 27).

UNAFFECTED. This provision was repealed by the Foreign Service Act of 1946.

283. Authority for employment of \$1-a-year men, with the approval of the President, *until the President shall declare the present emergency at an end*.

June 26, 1940 (54 Stat. 599, ch. 430).

REPEALED. The committee feels that the employment of personnel may now be returned to a peacetime basis.

284. Provisions for continuance of pay of persons officially reported missing, missing in action, interned in a neutral country, or captured by the enemy *until 1 year after the termination of the war*.

March 7, 1942 (56 Stat. 143-148, ch. 166), amended December 24, 1942 (56 Stat. 1093, ch. 828, sec. 1).

TERMINATED. The resolution has the effect of terminating the war with respect to this provision. Operations under the provision may continue for 1 year after the effective date of the resolution, which time appears sufficient for the enactment of any additional legislation which may be found to be required in this matter.

285. Appointment of skilled and unskilled laborers, mechanics, etc., without regard to Classification Act, by Secretary of Interior, etc., authorized *until 6 months after the war*.

July 2, 1942 (56 Stat. 548, ch. 473), amended October 26, 1942 (56 Stat. 1003, ch. 629).

REPEALED. It is the view of the committee that the peacetime practice with respect to the employment of laborers, mechanics, etc., should now be resumed by the Secretary of the Interior.

286. Authorization for reemployment of persons retired under Alaska Railroad Retirement Act, *until 6 months after the war*.

December 22, 1942 (56 Stat. 1070-1071, ch. 801).

REPEALED. It is the view of the committee that the peacetime-employment practice should now be returned to with respect to this matter, and the resolution accordingly has the effect of repealing this provision immediately.

287. Time limit for receipt of aggregate compensation in excess of \$10,000 a year (due to additional compensation in lieu of overtime), if public officer or employee continues to occupy position occupied on June 30, 1945, is *June 30, 1947*.

June 30, 1945 (59 Stat. 303, ch. 212, sec. 603).

UNAFFECTED. This provision is not a war measure.

3. POSTAL SERVICE

288. Authority of the Postmaster General to permit payment of overtime for Saturdays in lieu of compensatory time for certain employees, *until 6 months after the present war*.

March 27, 1942 (56 Stat. 188, ch. 201).

UNAFFECTED. This provision has been superseded by provisions contained in Public Law 134 (79th Cong.), and no further action need be taken with respect thereto.

289. Provision for detail of postal employees to camps, etc., by Postmaster General and \$4 a day allowance while so detailed, *until 6 months after the present war*.

July 9, 1943 (57 Stat. 391-392, ch. 213), amended December 7, 1945 (59 Stat. 603, ch. 558).

REPEALED. The committee feels that the Post Office Department should return to the peacetime practice in this matter, but that a period for conversion should be provided. Accordingly, the resolution effects the repeal of this provision 6 months from the effective date of the resolution.

290. Suspension of restrictions on establishing post-office branches and stations (under act of June 9, 1896 (29 Stat. 313)), *until 6 months after the present war*.

June 28, 1944 (58 Stat. 463, ch. 297).

REPEALED. The committee feels that the Post Office Department should return to the peacetime practice in this matter, but that a period for conversion should be provided. Accordingly the resolution effects the repeal of this provision 6 months from the effective date of the resolution.

291. Authority of the committee, composed of the Postmaster General and the Director of Censorship, to dispose of certain condemned mail matter, *until 6 months after cessation of hostilities*.

December 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 913, ch. 673).

UNAFFECTED. The authority under this provision expires on June 30, 1947, and no further action by the Congress is necessary with respect thereto.

292. Compensatory time, etc., for Saturday service, for certain postmasters, postal-service employees, etc., authorized *until 30 days after cessation of hostilities with Japan*.

July 6, 1945 (59 Stat. 459, ch. 274, sec. 20).

UNAFFECTED. This provision lapsed on December 31, 1946.

293. "While the United States is at war" the time limit on the presentation of claims for losses by postmasters and Army, Navy, and Coast Guard mail clerks, and postmasters outside the continental United States is fixed at 2 years (instead of the usual 6-month limit).

December 7, 1945 (59 Stat. 604, sec. 1).

TERMINATED. The resolution has the effect of terminating the war with respect to this provision, so that the peacetime limitation of 6 months, instead of the wartime limitation of 2 years, will be in effect after the effective date of the resolution.

4. COLLECTION OF STATISTICS

294. Authority of the Secretary of Commerce, at the direction of the President, to make special investigations, etc., under the Second War Powers Act *until March 31, 1947*.

March 27, 1942 (56 Stat. 186-187, ch. 199, title XIV, secs. 1401-1403), amended June 29, 1946 (Public Law 475).

UNAFFECTED. The authority under this provision terminated on March 31, 1947.

5. NATIONAL ARCHIVES

295. Suspension of certain requirements concerning the Code of Federal Regulations *until after termination of the present war, the time to be determined by the Administrative Committee of the Federal Register*. (Amending sec. 11 (a) of the Federal Register Act, as amended, 50 Stat. 304.)

December 10, 1942 (56 Stat. 1045, ch. 717).

TERMINATED. The resolution has the effect of terminating the war with respect to this provision, so that the suspension provided therein may be terminated at a time to be determined by the Administrative Committee of the Federal Register, in accordance with the authority of the provision.

F. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

1. MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS IN GENERAL

296. Time limit for occupation of alley dwellings in the District of Columbia, *July 1, 1955*.

June 12, 1934 (48 Stat. 932-933, ch. 465, sec. 4 (b), sec. 6), extended August 2, 1946 (Public Law 592, sec. 18).

UNAFFECTED. This provision is not related to the war.

297. District of Columbia Emergency Rent Act and regulations, etc., thereunder, to remain in force *until January 1, 1948*.

December 2, 1941 (55 Stat. 788-795, ch. 553), extended June 29, 1946 (Public Law 472).

UNAFFECTED. This matter is already receiving the attention of Congress.

298. "*Whenever a state of war exists between the United States and any foreign country or nation*," the Commissioners of the District of Columbia may order black-outs in the District of Columbia whenever they deem it desirable, subject to the approval of the Secretary of War. During such time the Commissioners are also authorized (1) to appoint as many special police as are necessary, (2) to accept volunteer service for the government of the District, and (3) to make preparations for the evacuation of persons from the District.

December 26, 1941 (55 Stat. 858-860), amended August 6, 1942 (56 Stat. 740-742), and July 13, 1943 (57 Stat. 560, ch. 234).

TERMINATED. The resolution has the effect of terminating the war immediately with request to all provisions of this act, which is the District of Columbia Blackout Act, except with respect to sections 7 and 9 of the Act and sections 11 and 12 so far as they pertain to

operations under sections 7 and 9. The four specified sections terminate effective June 30, 1948. While authority under sections 7 and 9 continues to be required by the District of Columbia in certain of its operations, the committee is of the view that the District should seek permanent legislation in this matter if the authority will be required after June 30, 1948. The resolution merely lapses operations under this statute and the statute remains as permanent legislation.

299. "*During the existence of a state of war between the United States and any foreign country or nation,*" the Commissioners of the District of Columbia may expend \$25,000 annually for personal services, supplies, and other expenses in connection with the coordination of nonprotective volunteer civilian services.

July 13, 1943 (57 Stat. 560, ch. 234).

TERMINATED. This is a provision of the Black-out Act mentioned in item 298, above. The authorization contained in the provision is terminated by the resolution.

300. Authorized use of District of Columbia motor vehicle operator's permit which may have expired, by members of the armed forces, etc., *until 6 months after cessation of hostilities* (adding sec. 7 (a) to act of March 3, 1925 (43 Stat. 1121)).

December 15, 1944 (58 Stat. 806-807, ch. 589).

UNAFFECTED. The authority under this provision will expire on June 30, 1947, and no further action will be taken with respect thereto.

301. The sum of \$4,800 is authorized to be appropriated annually to aid in the education of children of persons dying as a result of service during the period of the present war, *between December 7, 1941, and the termination of hostilities*.

December 16, 1944 (58 Stat. 811, ch. 598).

UNAFFECTED. The period which is the basis for eligibility under this act already has been terminated as of December 31, 1946, and no further action will be taken for this purpose.

302. Payment of fees as a condition to retaining or renewing business or professional licenses and permits may be waived by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia in the case of any person in the military service of the United States.

December 20, 1944 (58 Stat. 819, ch. 611).

UNAFFECTED. This is a permanent statute which confers upon the Commissioners authority to provide for the payment of certain fees by persons in the military service. The authority may be utilized in peace as well as in war and no action was taken by the committee with respect to this statute.

303. Authority of the District of Columbia Commissioners to expend moneys available under this act to provide services for veterans and war workers, *until January 1, 1948*. (Adding sec. 15 to District of Columbia black-out laws of December 26, 1941, above.)

May 9, 1946 (Public Law 376).

UNAFFECTED. The expiration of the authority under this provision is already fixed for January 1, 1948, and no action was taken by the committee with respect thereto.

304. Authority of Board of Public Welfare of the District of Columbia to establish and maintain nurseries and nursery schools in public school buildings *until July 1, 1947*.

July 16, 1946 (Public Law 514).

UNAFFECTED. This matter is presently under consideration by the Congress.

305. Balance of special trust fund established under this "District of Columbia Redevelopment Act of 1945" to be transferred to and credited to miscellaneous receipts of the United States on *June 30, 1957*.

August 2, 1946 (Public Law 592, sec. 16 (c)).

UNAFFECTED. This provision is not related to the war or emergency.

306. Time limit for exercise of certain functions by National Capital Housing Authority under District of Columbia Alley Dwelling Act, *August 2, 1947*.

August 2, 1946 (Public Law 592, sec. 17).

UNAFFECTED. This statute is not related to the war or emergency.

2. PUBLIC HEALTH

307. Authorization for appropriations for District of Columbia hospital center *during a period ending June 30, 1952*.

August 7, 1946 (Public Law 648).

UNAFFECTED. This statute is not related to the war or emergency. Its purpose is to establish a hospital center in the District of Columbia.

308. Appointment of certain retired officers as superintendent of Gallinger Municipal Hospital and detail of commissioned officer of Public Health Service to act as superintendent of same authorized *until 6 months after the present war*.

July 5, 1945 (59 Stat. 412, ch. 270).

UNAFFECTED. This statute was enacted because of the difficulty of obtaining a competent person to fill the position of superintendent of Gallinger Hospital. There still being a shortage of competent personnel in this field no action was taken by the committee with respect to this statute.

3. TAXES

309. Increase in tax on motor-vehicle fuels in the District of Columbia, *until July 1, 1951*.

December 26, 1941 (55 Stat. 871, ch. 635).

UNAFFECTED. This provision is not related to the war or emergency.

G. EXPENDITURES IN EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS

310. Funds for emergency supplies for Territories and possessions are to remain available *until 6 months after termination of the "unlimited emergency"*.

December 23, 1941 (55 Stat. 856, ch. 621).

REPEALED. This provision is repealed immediately by the resolution. The President in his message of February 19, 1947, indicated it might be repealed.

311. Purchases may be made by the Tennessee Valley Authority without regard to requirements as to bids and auditing when the Board of Directors deem it necessary to expedite the completion of projects determined by the President to be *essential for defense purposes*.

June 27, 1944 (58 Stat. 380).

UNAFFECTED. It was the view of the committee that this limited authority should not be affected.

312. Provision for crediting of certain receipts received from States, etc., to appropriation for "Maintenance and operation of air-navigation facilities," *until 6 months after the present war*. (But time limit is omitted in corresponding provision in Department of Commerce Appropriation Act of July 5, 1946 (Public Law 490).

June 28, 1944 (58 Stat. 606, ch. 304), and May 21, 1945 (59 Stat. 189, ch. 129).

UNAFFECTED. This provision was contained in an appropriation act and has been omitted from more recent appropriation acts for this agency. Under these circumstances the committee determined that the provision should be permitted to lapse with the effectiveness of the appropriation acts in which it appears.

313. Time limit for provisions of Surplus War Property Disposal Act is *3 years after termination of hostilities*.

October 3, 1944 (58 Stat. 784, ch. 479, sec. 38).

UNAFFECTED. This act provides the basic authority for the disposition of surplus war property. No action was taken by the committee with respect thereto.

314. Provisions of War Mobilization and Reconversion Act are to expire on *July 1, 1947*. (But see act of May 22, 1946 (Public Law 388, sec. 3 (d, 2)), transferring certain functions to the Housing Expediter and making them effective until December 31, 1947).

October 3, 1944 (58 Stat. 792, ch. 480, sec. 603).

UNAFFECTED. This provision will expire on July 1, 1947, except insofar as certain authority thereunder was conferred upon the Housing Expediter. The authority so conferred is the subject of legislation presently before the Congress and no action was taken by the committee with respect to this act.

315. Authority of the National Park Service to acquire property by transfer, without exchange of funds, from the War and Navy Departments and the War Assets Administration, until *July 1, 1949*.

July 1, 1946 (Public Law 478).

UNAFFECTED. The committee is informed that the arrangement for the transfer of property authorized under this provision has been taken into consideration as part of the regular budgetary program for the National Park Service, and it took no action with respect to the provision.

316. Moneys in the National Housing Agency common fund account are to be deposited as miscellaneous receipts not later than *2 years after the President has declared the "limited emergency" to have ceased to exist*.

February 18, 1946 (Public Law 301).

TERMINATED. The resolution has the effect of amending this statute so as to effect its repeal 2 years from the effective date of the reso-

lution. The 2-year period appears ample for the orderly winding up of the program to which the provision pertains.

H. FINANCE

I. REVENUE MEASURES GENERALLY

317. (a) *Income tax provisions.*

Time limit for discharge of indebtedness of corporation which may be basis for exclusion of corporate income from gross income, *January 1, 1948*.

June 29, 1939 (53 Stat. 875, ch. 247, sec. 215), adding section 22 (b, 9) to Internal Revenue Code and October 21, 1942 (56 Stat. 812, ch. 619, sec. 114 (b)), adding section 22 (b, 10) to Internal Revenue Code, extended July 31, 1946 (Public Law 578).

UNAFFECTED. This legislation is not related to the war or emergency. No action was taken by the committee with respect thereto.

318. Postponement of income-tax return or payment for a person in military or naval forces, or civilian officer or employee in certain cases, *until fifteenth day of third month after present war*.

March 7, 1942 (56 Stat. 146-147, ch. 166, sec. 13).

UNAFFECTED. The committee is informed that the Senate Finance Committee has this legislation under consideration with the view of providing for the termination of the authority conferred thereby. Under the circumstances the Judiciary Committee took no action with respect thereto.

319. Adjustments are allowed on the net income of taxpayers working on last-in-first-out inventory method *during the "present war."* Losses due to property destroyed or seized in the course of military or naval operations or under enemy control in the "*present war*" shall be allowed for in computing income taxes.

October 21, 1942 (56 Stat. 814-815, sec. 119; 852-856, sec. 156).

TERMINATED. The resolution has the effect of terminating the war immediately with respect to these two provisions of the Internal Revenue Code.

320. Amendment to Internal Revenue Code 23 (q) (2) providing that deductions of charitable, etc., contributions by corporations from gross income are to include contributions to be used outside the United States and its possessions only *until taxable year beginning after cessation of hostilities in the present war*.

October 1, 1942 (56 Stat. 822, ch. 619, sec. 125).

UNAFFECTED. This provision already terminated on December 31, 1946.

321. Provisions for \$1,500 additional allowance for military or naval personnel under income tax and abatement of tax for members of armed forces upon death (amending Internal Revenue Code 22 (b, 13), 56 Stat. 814, sec. 117, and adding Internal Revenue Code, sec. 421), *during the present war*.

Current Tax Payment Act of June 9, 1943 (57 Stat. 149-150, ch. 120, secs. 7, 8), amended November 8, 1945 (59 Stat. 571, ch. 453, sec. 141).

Two sections of the Internal Revenue Code are involved in the cited provision:

(a) Section 22 (b) (13) excludes from gross income, during the present war, all compensation for active service in the armed forces below the grade of commissioned officer, and \$1,500 of such compensation as a commissioned officer.

The Navy Department advises that this provision for additional income-tax allowances for military or naval personnel has been a great incentive toward the procurement of personnel for the naval service and a major factor in the decisions of many Reserve officers to transfer to the Regular Navy, and that the repeal of such provision would adversely affect the morale of persons in the naval service, especially in view of the increased cost of living as it affects enlisted personnel with dependents. It recommends that this provision be extended indefinitely and that Congress consider making it permanent.

The War Department has indicated views similar to those expressed by the Navy Department.

The Treasury Department suggests that the mentioned provision could appropriately be terminated for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1947, and recommends that such termination be accompanied by the imposition of income-tax withholding from wages of military and naval personnel.

(b) Section 421 provides abatement of outstanding income-tax liabilities for persons who died in active service as members of the military or naval forces prior to the termination of the present war as proclaimed by the President. It is recommended that this provision be repealed.

UNAFFECTED (in part); REPEALED (in part). Inasmuch as the Senate Finance Committee presently is considering the provisions of section 22 (b) (13) of the Internal Revenue Code the Judiciary Committee took no action with respect to these provisions. However, the resolution effects the immediate repeal of section 421 of the Internal Revenue Code which provides abatement of outstanding income-tax liabilities for persons who died in active military service. This is action which is in accord with the recommendations of the Treasury Department.

322. Termination of percentage depletion for certain minerals (amending sec. 114 (b, 4) and sec. 114 (b, 2) of Internal Revenue Code, 56 Stat. 840-841) on *cessation of hostilities*.

February 25, 1944 (58 Stat. 44-46, ch. 63, sec. 124; 93, sec. 802).

UNAFFECTED. The authority under these provisions expired on December 31, 1946.

323. Time limit for servicemen's application for payment of income tax in 12 quarterly installments, *June 15, 1947*.

November 8, 1945 (59 Stat. 573, ch. 453, sec. 142 "Internal Revenue Code 3808").

UNAFFECTED. This provision expired on June 15, 1947, and no action need be taken by the Congress with respect thereto.

(b) *Postal rates, free mail matter, etc.*

324. Authority for temporary increase in first-class postage rate under section 1001 (a) of the Revenue Act of 1932, extended to *July 1, 1947*.

June 6, 1932 (47 Stat. 285, ch. 209, sec. 1001), amended June 24, 1940 (54 Stat. 505, ch. 414), and extended June 30, 1945 (59 Stat. 295, ch. 211, sec. 1).

UNAFFECTED. This matter is presently receiving the attention of the Congress and consequently no action was taken by the Senate Judiciary Committee with respect thereto.

325. Authority of the President to modify certain postage rates, extended to *July 1, 1947*.

June 16, 1933 (48 Stat. 254, ch. 96, sec. 2), extended June 30, 1945 (59 Stat. 295, ch. 211, sec. 1).

UNAFFECTED. The authority conferred by this provision expires on July 1, 1947, and no action was taken with respect thereto.

326. Suspension of requirements that heads of executive departments and independent establishments submit to the Postmaster General quarterly reports relating to free mail matter transmitted *during the "limited emergency"* (amending sec. 6 of act of May 6, 1939, 53 Stat. 683, as amended by sec. 2 of act of June 30, 1939, 53 Stat. 989).

September 9, 1940 (54 Stat. 884, ch. 717, sec. 301), amended October 26, 1942 (56 Stat. 1006, sec. 201, "sec. 301").

REPEALED. It is the view of the committee that the emergency suspension with respect to submission of reports to the Postmaster General should now be terminated. Accordingly, the resolution has the effect of repealing the provision which suspends this requirement.

327. Suspension of Selective Service System quarterly reports to the Postmaster General relating to mail matter which has been transmitted free of postage *during the "unlimited emergency"* (amending sec. 6 of act of May 6, 1939 (53 Stat. 683); as amended by sec. 2 of act of June 30, 1939 (53 Stat. 989)).

February 21, 1942 (56 Stat. 101, ch. 108).

REPEALED. For reasons indicated with respect to item 326, above, the resolution has the effect of repealing immediately the provision for suspension of Selective Service System reports to the Postmaster General.

328. Suspended newspapers or periodicals may resume publication without payment of second-class application fees *until 6 months after termination of the "unlimited emergency."*

July 9, 1943 (57 Stat. 390, ch. 209).

REPEALED. It appears that the requirements for this legislation have now passed and accordingly the resolution has the effect of repealing immediately the act providing waiver of second class application fees here mentioned in this provision.

329. Exemption of War and Navy Departments from certain requirements concerning use of penalty mail envelopes, etc., *until 6 months after the present war*.

June 28, 1944 (58 Stat. 395, ch. 293, sec. 5).

REPEALED. For reasons indicated with respect to item 326, above, the resolution has the effect of repealing immediately the provision

exempting the War and Navy Departments from the requirements concerning the use of penalty envelopes.

330. Provision for increased rates for registered mail receipts (amending sec. 407 of Revenue Act of February 25, 1944, 58 Stat. 70) *until the first day of the first month after 6 months after cessation of hostilities.*

September 17, 1944 (58 Stat. 733, ch. 411, sec. 5).

UNAFFECTED. This provision expires on July 1, 1947, and no action was taken by the committee with respect thereto.

331. Free transmission of mail for persons in active military or naval service authorized *until January 1, 1948.*

October 6, 1945 (59 Stat. 542, ch. 393, sec. 10).

UNAFFECTED. This provision already contains a definite expiration date and no action was taken by the committee with respect thereto.

(c) *Social-security taxes*

332. Postponement of date for automatic increase in rates of social-security taxes under Federal Insurance Contributions Act (Internal Revenue Code, sec. 1400 and 1410 *until January 1, 1948.*

August 10, 1939 (53 Stat. 1381, sec. 601; 1383, sec. 604, ch. 666).

UNAFFECTED. This provision is not a war measure.

333. Amendment to section 1426 (i) of the Internal Revenue Code to the effect that the Administrator of the War Shipping Administration and the United States Maritime Commission are to make payments of tax imposed under section 1410 (the employer's tax), without regard to the \$3,000 limitation in section 1426 (a, 1), etc., with respect to employment prior to *termination of title I of the First War Powers Act (6 months after the war).*

March 24, 1945 (59 Stat. 38, ch. 36).

UNAFFECTED. Inasmuch as legislation extending the general agency authorities of the Maritime Commission is presently before the Congress no action was taken by the committee with respect to this provision.

(d) *Miscellaneous provisions*

334. Tax on the manufacture, etc., of sugar extended to *July 1, 1948.*

February 10, 1939 (53 Stat. 429, sec. 3508), extended July 27, 1946 (Public Law 558, sec. 2).

UNAFFECTED. This provision is not a war measure in the usual sense and no action was taken by the committee with respect thereto.

335. Tax-free transfer of spirits from registered distilleries for industrial uses authorized (adding sec. 2883 (c) to Internal Revenue Code), during "*unlimited emergency.*"

January 24, 1942 (56 Stat. 17-18, ch. 17).

REPEALED. Inasmuch as the President recommended the immediate repeal of this provision in his message of February 19, 1947, the committee effected its repeal by the resolution.

336. *Postwar excess-profits tax refund bonds* are to mature *during the second or third calendar year after cessation of hostilities* (but are payable January 1, 1946, at option of owner).

October 21, 1942 (56 Stat. 937, ch. 619, sec. 250, Internal Revenue Code 780 (e)), amended July 31, 1945 (59 Stat. 518, ch. 340, sec. 3 (c)).

UNAFFECTED. The termination dates provided for in the cited sections were fixed by the proclamation declaring cessation of hostilities as of December 31, 1946, and the committee took no action with respect to these sections.

337. Internal Revenue Code, section 2883 (d-e) relating to transfer of spirits at registered distilleries to remain in force *during the "unlimited emergency."*

March 27, 1942 (56 Stat. 187-188, ch. 200).

REPEALED. Inasmuch as the President recommended the immediate repeal of this provision in his message of February 19, 1947, the committee effected its repeal by the resolution.

338. Time limit in connection with release of powers of appointment extended to *July 1, 1947.*

October 21, 1942 (56 Stat. 944, ch. 619, sec. 403 (d, 3), 952 sec. 452 (c)), extended May 29, 1946 (Public Law 393).

UNAFFECTED. Inasmuch as this provision contains a fixed terminal date and its subject matter is within the jurisdiction of another committee of the Senate, the Senate Judiciary Committee took no action with respect thereto.

339. Wartime postponement of certain internal revenue tax provisions (adding sec. 3804 to Internal Revenue Code), applicable to persons outside the United States, etc., *until 3 months and 15 days after the present war.*

October 21, 1942 (56 Stat. 962, "sec. 3804 (c)").

UNAFFECTED. The Judiciary Committee of the Senate is informed that the Senate Committee on Finance is presently considering this provision and consequently the Judiciary Committee took no action with respect thereto.

340. Wartime postponement of China Trade Corporation taxes (adding sec. 3805 to the Internal Revenue Code), *until 6 months and 15 days after the present war.*

October 21, 1942 (56 Stat. 963-964, "sec. 3805").

TERMINATED. The committee is advised that further requirement for this provision will not be necessary after January 1, 1948, and consequently section 4 of the resolution amends this provision so as to provide for termination of the wartime suspensions made in the provision as of January 1, 1948.

341. Shipments of manufactured tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, etc., to a territory of the United States for use of our military or naval forces without payment of certain tax (amending Internal Revenue Code 2135 (a, 1); 53 Stat. 234), authorized *until termination of hostilities.*

March 23, 1943 (57 Stat. 42, ch. 20; Public Law 14).

UNAFFECTED. This provision of the Internal Revenue Code was terminated December 31, 1946.

342. Time limit for war taxes and war tax rates; suspension of manufacturers' excise tax on luggage; tax exemption of certain War Shipping Administration transportation; draw-back on distilled spirits used in manufacture of certain nonbeverage products; increase in postal rates, fees and charges and postponement of removal of tax

exemptions on sales for use of the United States (Internal Revenue Code 2700 (b, 1) 3407, 3442 (3)), on payments for telegraph and telephone messages, etc. (Internal Revenue Code 3465 (a, 1)), *until the 1st day of the first month after 6 months after termination of hostilities.* (Sec. 307 (c) repealed and sec. 402 (b) obsolete.)

February 25, 1944 (58 Stat. 61-63, ch. 63, sec. 302; 64, sec. 304; 66, sec. 307 (b); 68, sec. 309 (b); 69-70, secs. 402 (a), 403, 405, 409-410).

UNAFFECTED. The Congress removed the time limitation on the so-called war taxes and war tax rates imposed by the cited sections of the Internal Revenue Acts. The exemption from tax of certain shipping will lapse on July 1, 1947. Legislation providing for an adjustment of postal rates is presently before the Congress. The exemption from excise taxes on sales for use of the United States expires on July 1, 1947. For the several reasons indicated the committee took no action with respect to the provisions mentioned.

343. Increase in tax on billiard and pool tables and bowling alleys (Internal Revenue Code, 3268) *until June 30 next following the first day of the first month after 6 months after termination of hostilities.*

February 25, 1944 (58 Stat. 63, ch. 63, sec. 302 (b, 2)).

UNAFFECTED. The increased tax established by this provision was extended for an indefinite period by section 5 of the Excise Tax Act of 1947 (Public Law 17, 80th Cong., approved March 11, 1947). Consequently the committee took no action with respect to this matter.

344. Tax exemption of playing cards exported for use of armed forces (amending Internal Revenue Code, sec. 1830), *until termination of hostilities.*

February 25, 1944 (58 Stat. 73-74, sec. 508).

UNAFFECTED. This provision has already expired.

345. Authorization for production of sugar and sirups from potatoes, etc., in industrial alcohol plants extended to *February 1, 1947* (Internal Revenue Code, 3126 (a)).

November 5, 1945 (59 Stat. 555, ch. 446), extended June 24, 1946 (Public Law 437).

UNAFFECTED. This provision was extended until April 30, 1948, by Public Law 2, of the Eightieth Congress, and no action was taken by the committee with respect thereto.

2. DEPOSIT OF PUBLIC MONEYS

346. Authorization for acceptance by the Treasury of the United States of deposits of public moneys from the Philippine Islands, *until July 1, 1951.*

UNAFFECTED. This provision is not a war measure. It was enacted to permit a continuance during the period mentioned of the practice of depositing public moneys from the Philippine Islands in the United States Treasury pending the making of other provision in this matter by the Republic of the Philippines.

3. CUSTOMS

347. Free importation of personal and household effects of persons in service of United States, or his family, and persons evacuated under Government orders, *until proclamation of peace*.

June 27, 1942 (56 Stat. 461, ch. 453).

UNAFFECTED. It is the information of the committee that in view of the continued need for American citizens in Government service overseas, this provision should not be disturbed.

348. Free importation privilege for members of armed forces of United Nations, etc., *until 6 months after termination of the "unlimited emergency."*

June 27, 1942 (56 Stat. 461-462, ch. 455).

REPEALED. The resolution has the effect of amending this provision so as to provide for the repeal of the provision on July 1, 1948, without relation to the existence or nonexistence of an emergency. The period provided appears ample to permit any further legislation which may be required with respect to this subject.

349. Provision for free entry of bona fide gifts from members of armed forces of the United States on duty abroad, *until 6 months after cessation of hostilities*.

December 5, 1942 (56 Stat. 1041, ch. 680).

UNAFFECTED. This provision will expire on June 30, 1946 and no action was taken by the committee with respect thereto.

350. Time limit for free entry of Philippine articles in United States and United States articles in Philippines, *July 3, 1954*.

April 30, 1946 (Public Law 371, sec. 201, 311).

UNAFFECTED. These provisions are contained in the Philippine Trade Act of April 30, 1946. They are an integral part of the plan of reciprocity between the United States and the Philippines which was established by that Act and the committee did not disturb the provisions.

4. RECIPROCAL TRADE AGREEMENTS

351. Authority of the President, under sec. 350 of the Tariff Act of 1930, to enter into foreign trade agreements, *until June 12, 1948* (3 years from June 12, 1945).

June 12, 1934 (48 Stat. 943-944, ch. 474, sec. 2 (c)), extended July 5, 1945 (59 Stat. 410, ch. 269, sec. 1).

UNAFFECTED. The cited provision is not a war or emergency statute.

5. REVENUE MEASURES RELATING TO INSULAR POSSESSIONS

352. Authorization for payment for use of certain wharves of Territory of Hawaii by United States, *until 6 months after the present war*.

UNAFFECTED. This provision was enacted because the United States' use of Hawaiian wharfage facilities greatly exceeded that which was expected in the year 1900, when the Organic Act, providing for the free use of Hawaiian wharfage facilities by the Government, was passed. The committee is informed that use of the wharfage facilities con-

tinues to be heavy and that retention of the authority mentioned is considered advisable for the present.

353. Appropriations authorized for Virgin Islands projects, *until January 1, 1950.*

December 20, 1944 (58 Stat. 830, ch. 615, sec. 11).

UNAFFECTED. This statute is not a war measure.

354. In Hawaii Emergency Relief Act, moneys received during a period of 5 years as repayment of any loan or interest are to constitute a revolving fund for loans, etc., but all such moneys received after that are to be covered into the United States Treasury as miscellaneous receipts by *August 8, 1951.*

August 8, 1946 (Public Law 694).

UNAFFECTED. This statute was enacted to provide emergency relief for the victims of seismic waves which struck the Territory of Hawaii in April 1946. The committee took no action which would affect the termination date provided in the statute.

6. TARIFFS

355. "*Whenever the President shall by proclamation declare an emergency to exist, by reason of a state of war or otherwise,*" he may authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to extend the time prescribed in the Tariff Act of 1930 for the performance of any act thereunder, and to permit the free importation of food, clothing, and medical supplies for use in emergency relief work.

June 17, 1930 (46 Stat. 696, sec. 318).

UNAFFECTED. This provision is not a war measure in the usual sense, but an integral part of the Tariff Act of 1930. It is designed to alleviate suffering and avoid disaster from emergencies resulting from flood, drought, and similar causes. The provision is now in use in alleviating the housing emergency.

356. Suspension of duties on scrap iron, scrap steel, etc., under Tariff Act of June 17, 1930, as amended, and section 425 of Internal Revenue Code (46 Stat. 590; 53 Stat. 415), *during the "unlimited emergency."*

Mar. 13, 1942 (56 Stat. 171, ch. 180).

REPEALED. The resolution has the effect of amending this statute so as to provide for its repeal on July 1, 1948, without relation to the existence or nonexistence of an emergency. The period provided will give ample opportunity for the appropriate committee of the Senate to consider this matter and recommend any additional legislation which may be necessary.

357. Suspension of duty on coconuts or coconut meat under paragraph 758 of Tariff Act of 1930 (46 Stat. 636), *during the "unlimited emergency."*

December 20, 1944 (58 Stat. 817, ch. 609).

REPEALED. The Treasury Department advised that the suspension of duty provided by this section is no longer required. Accordingly the resolution provides for the immediate repeal of the act which provides such suspension.

7. NATIONAL SOCIAL SECURITY

385. Exclusion of income from agricultural labor, and nursing, in considering State payments of old-age assistance, *until the seventh month after termination of hostilities*.

April 29, 1943 (57 Stat. 72, ch. 82), February 14, 1944 (58 Stat. 15, ch. 16, sec. 5 (f), amended April 25, 1945 (59 Stat. 80, ch. 95)).

UNAFFECTED. The date for the termination of this provision has already been fixed and no action was taken by the committee which would have the effect of changing such date.

359. *Until January 1, 1948*, provisions for State coverage of maritime workers under State unemployment compensation laws are not to operate to invalidate provisions in State law in force on August 10, 1946.

August 10, 1946 (Public Law 719, sec. 301), adding sections 1606 (f) to Internal Revenue Code.

UNAFFECTED. This provision is not a war or emergency statute.

360. Reconversion unemployment benefits for seamen authorized *until July 1, 1949*, adding sections 1301-1306 to social-security law.

August 10, 1946 (Public Law 719, sec. 306).

UNAFFECTED. This statute already has a fixed termination date and no action was taken by the committee to effect such date.

361. Time limit for application for lump-sum payments under section 204 of the Social Security Act, as enacted in 1935 or section 902 (g) of the Social Security Act amendments of 1939, *February 10, 1947*.

August 10, 1946 (Public Law 719, sec. 415).

UNAFFECTED. This provision has already expired.

362. Increased social-security grants to States for old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, and aid to the blind, *until January 1, 1948*.

August 10, 1946 (Public Law 719, secs. 501-504).

UNAFFECTED. This provision already contains a definite terminal date and no action was taken by the committee with respect to changing such date.

8. VETERANS MEASURES IN GENERAL

363. Authority of the Administrator of the Veterans' Affairs to issue flag used at funeral of person who dies in military or naval service, to nearest relative, etc., *during the present war*.

November 22, 1943 (57 Stat. 590, ch. 301).

UNAFFECTED. The committee took no action which would have the effect of terminating this provision.

364. Loans to veterans which will be guaranteed by the Federal Government, *for 10 years after termination of the present war*.

June 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 291, ch. 268, sec. 500 (a)), amended December 28, 1945 (59 Stat. 626, 630, ch. 588, sec. 8, "sec. 500," "sec. 507").

TERMINATED. The resolution terminates the war to the extent that it pertains to this provision. The resolution has the effect of beginning the running of the 10-year period which is set out in the provision.

365. Preferred right of veterans to apply for certain public lands on revocation of an order of withdrawal for 10 years (*until September 27, 1954*).

September 27, 1944 (58 Stat. 748, ch. 421, sec. 4).

UNAFFECTED. This provision is not a war measure in the usual sense. It grants certain preferred rights to veterans with respect to application for public lands, and the committee took no action to terminate the rights provided.

366. Application for benefits under this act granting travel pay and allowances to certain soldiers of Spanish-American War and Philippine Insurrection who were discharged in the Philippines to be made *before December 5, 1948*.

December 5, 1945 (59 Stat. 596-597, ch. 556).

UNAFFECTED. This provision is not a war or emergency statute.

367. Evacuation and return of remains of certain persons who died during World War II and were buried outside continental United States, *within 5 years after cessation of hostilities with Japan*.

May 16, 1946 (Public Law 383, sec. 6).

UNAFFECTED. The committee took no action which would have any effect on this provision, which presently is due to expire on December 31, 1951.

9. PENSIONS

368. Continuance of pensions, etc., without reduction *until March 1, 1947*, where veteran is being furnished hospital treatment, institutional care, etc., on August 8, 1946, and has no wife, child, or dependents.

UNAFFECTED. The expiration date provided in this statute has already passed.

10. LIFE INSURANCE ON ACCOUNT OF MILITARY SERVICE

369. Renewal of expiring veterans' 5-year level-premium term insurance under World War Veterans Act for another 5 years (*until 1947*).

June 24, 1932 (47 Stat. 334, ch. 276), extended May 14, 1942 (56 Stat. 283, ch. 314).

UNAFFECTED. The privilege afforded by the cited provision was extended for an additional 5-year period by the act of April 15, 1947 (Public Law 34, 80th Cong.), and no action was taken by the committee which affects the provision.

370. Renewal of expiring 5-year level-premium term policies for persons in active military or naval service outside continental United States, by beneficiary or agent or automatically *until 3 months after cessation of hostilities* (amendment to sec. 301 of World War Veterans Act, as amended, 47 Stat. 334).

March 23, 1943 (57 Stat. 41-42, ch. 19).

UNAFFECTED. This provision expired on March 31, 1947.

371. Extension, for an additional period of 3 years, of the 5-year-term period under all national service life insurance issued on or

prior to December 31, 1945, and not exchanged or converted prior to that date.

July 2, 1945 (59 Stat. 315, ch. 225).

UNAFFECTED. This provision does not involve any question of termination of war controls and no action was taken by the committee with respect to affecting the present expiration date thereof.

372. Application for life or disability insurance, or reinstatement under this act, under certain advantageous conditions, to be *made before January 1, 1950*.

August 1, 1946 (Public Law 589, sec. 2), amending section 602 (c) of the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940 (54 Stat. 1009).

UNAFFECTED. This provision is not involved in the termination of war controls, and no action was taken by the committee with respect thereto.

373. *Until 4 years after the termination of the present war*, in event of the death of a veteran of World War II within 3 years after separation from active military or naval service, he is to be deemed to have been fully insured and to have been paid certain wages.

August 10, 1946 (Public Law 716, sec. 201, "sec. 210.")

TERMINATED. The resolution has the effect of terminating the war for the purposes of this provision. This will have the effect of beginning the running of the 4-year period prescribed in the statute.

11. COMPENSATION OF VETERANS

374. Mustering-out payments made for service *in the present war* at the rate of \$300 for service of 60 days or more and outside the continental limits of the United States, \$200 for 60 days or more within the United States, and \$100 for service for less than 60 days.

February 3, 1944 (58 Stat. 8-10).

UNAFFECTED. The committee is advised that legislation presently under consideration by the Congress makes provision with respect to this act. For this reason the committee took no action with respect thereto.

375. Readjustment allowances for veterans *until 5 years after cessation of hostilities*.

June 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 295, ch. 268, sec. 700 (a)).

UNAFFECTED. No action was taken by the committee which would affect this provision.

I. FOREIGN RELATIONS

1. IN GENERAL

376. Provision that alien subjects of hostile countries be allowed full time, as stipulated in treaties, for removal of goods, etc., and for departure from the United States. In the absence of a treaty, the President may declare such reasonable time as is consistent with the public safety, etc.

(R. S. 4068).

UNAFFECTED. This provision is designed to implement treaty obligations assumed by the United States in an effort to mitigate the hardships of war. It relates only to the opening phases of war and no operations are being conducted thereunder at the present time. No action was taken by the committee to affect this provision.

377. Employment of prisoners of war, etc., *until 6 months after cessation of hostilities* (adding sec. 4 (d) to act of August 11, 1939 (53 Stat. 1418; 54 Stat. 1122)).

July 16, 1943 (57 Stat. 567-568, ch. 242, sec. 5).

UNAFFECTED. This provision will expire on June 30, 1947, and no action was taken by the committee to affect such expiration date.

378. Utilization of services or labor of prisoners of war, enemy aliens, and American-born Japanese who are in the control of the Federal Government in connection with the construction, operation, and maintenance of Federal reclamation projects, etc., subject to the approval of, and regulations by, the War Department or other Federal agency having control of such persons.

June 28, 1944 (58 Stat. 491).

REPEALED. The United States has not utilized the services or labor of prisoners of war or of the other categories of persons referred to in this provision for a considerable period of time. The provision is obsolete, and accordingly the committee provided in the resolution for the immediate repeal of this provision.

379. Authority of the President to carry out lease-lend contracts and expenditure of funds received from sale of lease-lend goods, *until July 1, 1949*.

March 11, 1941 (55 Stat. 32-33, ch. 11, secs. 3 (c), 6 (b)), extended April 16, 1945 (59 Stat. 52, ch. 61, sec. 1).

UNAFFECTED (in part), REPEALED (in part). A terminal date (July 1, 1949) is already provided for the limited authority contained in subsection 3 (c) of this act, and no action was taken by the committee to affect such terminal date. The committee feels that the usual budgetary procedures, providing a review by the Congress of funds which are to be expended, should now be resumed with respect to the authority contained in subsection 6 (b) of this act, and, consequently, it has provided in the resolution for the immediate repeal of this subsection.

380. Authority of the President *during the present emergency* to permit the Secretary of the Navy to lease ships appropriated for in whole or in part in the Naval Appropriation Act or to dispose of defense articles procured from funds appropriated by this act, to countries whose defense he deems vital to defense of the United States.

February 7, 1942 (56 Stat. 82, ch. 46, sec. 301).

UNAFFECTED. The committee is advised that a number of naval vessels leased to foreign governments under the authority of this provision are still participating in military duties jointly with our forces. Accordingly, the committee took no action which would have the effect of terminating the authority under this provision.

381. Authority of the President to detail officers and enlisted men of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps "*during war or a declared na-*

tional emergency" to assist, in military and naval matters, the governments of such other countries as the President deems it in the interest of National defense to assist.

October 1, 1942 (56 Stat. 763, ch. 571).

UNAFFECTED. The committee is informed that under the authority of this act military missions are performing important services in the interest of the United States as well as of the governments concerned. In view of present unsettled world conditions, and in view of the fact that legislation pertaining to this matter is presently before the Congress, the committee took no action which would have the effect of terminating the authority under this act.

382. Provision for participation by United States in Emergency Advisory Committee for Political Defense and authorization of appropriation therefor (for the period of the *war emergency* or so long as the American Republics may deem the continuation of its activities to be essential to the welfare of the hemisphere).

June 19, 1943 (57 Stat. 159, ch. 132).

UNAFFECTED. Under authority of this provision the United States agreed to a resolution of the Inter-American Conference on Problems of War and Peace (Mexico, 1945) continuing the Emergency Advisory Committee for Political Defense until the Ninth Conference of American States, to be held at Bogota, Columbia, in December of 1947. Accordingly, no action was taken by the committee to affect this statute, so as not to impair the basic authority of the United States participation in the Committee.

383. Claims of Philippine inhabitants arising out of accidents, etc., occurring in time of war, to be presented *one year after peace is established*.

July 31, 1945 (59 Stat. 511, ch. 338).

TERMINATED. This statute provides a period of 1 year after peace is established for the filing by Philippine citizens of claims for damages which were incurred in time of war. While the committee is fully aware that the disorganization of Philippine life as a result of the war has been so great that all persons who suffered damages have not yet had an opportunity to file claims, it appears that the period of 1 year from the effective date of the resolution would furnish ample time for the filing of such claims and, in any event, would permit the enactment of any additional legislation which may be necessary in this matter. Accordingly, the committee provided in the resolution that the date when the resolution becomes effective shall be deemed to be the date of the termination of any state of war heretofore declared by the Congress in the interpretation of the pertinent provisions of this statute. It is the opinion of the committee that the termination of existing wars so far as the provisions of this statute are concerned will have the effect of beginning the running of the 1-year period for filing of claims provided in this act.

384. Existence of Philippine War Damage Commission *until April 30, 1951*.

April 30, 1946 (Public Law 370, sec. 101 (d)).

UNAFFECTED. The mentioned Commission was established in April of 1946. The committee is advised that the Commission has met nu-

merous obstacles in commencing its work because of the disruption of communications and in transportation in the Philippines. Accordingly, the committee took no action which would affect the termination provided for in this provision.

385. Provisions for restoration and improvement of public property and essential public services in the Philippines under title III of the Philippine Rehabilitation Act, *until July 1, 1950*.

April 30, 1946 (Public Law 370, sec. 311 (e)).

UNAFFECTED. Since this provision already has a definite expiration date heretofore fixed by Congress the committee took no action which would affect that termination date.

386. Provision for certain Philippine trade relations *until July 3, 1974*.

April 30, 1946 (Public Law 371, secs. 202, 211 (c), 212 (c), 213 (c), 214 (a, b), 312, 404, 405, 505, 508).

UNAFFECTED. This provision is contained in several sections of the Philippine Trade Act of April 30, 1946. These sections are an integral part of the plan of reciprocity between the United States and the Philippines which was established by that act and the committee took no action with respect thereto.

387. Authority for military assistance to the Republic of the Philippines, *until July 4, 1951*.

June 26, 1946 (Public Law 454, sec. 8).

UNAFFECTED. This statute already has a definite termination date established by Congress and the committee took no action which would effect a change in such date.

388. Restrictions under the Trading With the Enemy Act not to apply any time "after the cessation of hostilities with any country with which the United States is at war" to donations of food, clothing, and medicine made by persons in the United States to persons in any such country intended to be used solely to relieve human suffering.

May 16, 1946 (Public Law 382).

UNAFFECTED. This statute authorizes certain humanitarian acts which otherwise would be prohibited by the Trading With the Enemy Act. In view of the fact that it is essential to continue operations under the Trading With the Enemy Act, and that act therefore was not affected by the committee, the committee did not take any action which would have the effect of terminating the authority under this statute.

389. Authority of the President to render naval assistance to China *until July 16, 1951*.

July 15, 1946 (Public Law 512).

UNAFFECTED. Since the mentioned statute is permissive only, and is in keeping with the traditional policy of friendship existing between the United States and China, and since it already has a fixed termination date established by Congress, the committee took no action which would have the effect of terminating the authority under this statute.

2. TREATIES

390. Exemption of hospital ships, in accordance with the international convention of December 21, 1904 (35 Stat. 1854-62), from all dues and taxes imposed on vessels by the laws of the United States, and from all pilotage charges "*in time of war.*"

March 24, 1908 (35 Stat. 46, ch. 96).

UNAFFECTED. This permanent statute implements an international convention to which the United States is a party. Accordingly, the committee took no action which would affect this act.

391. Provisions of act implementing the Provisional Fur Seal Agreement of 1942, *until 1 year after cessation of hostilities.*

February 26, 1944 (58 Stat. 104, ch. 65, sec. 19).

UNAFFECTED. The provisions of this act which implement the Provisional Fur Seal Agreement of 1942 are due to expire on December 31, 1947. Accordingly, the committee took no action with respect to this act.

3. PROTECTION OF AMERICAN CITIZENS ABROAD AND EXPATRIATION

392. Authority of the President to make available certain funds for the protection of American citizens in any foreign country whenever he "*shall find that a state of emergency exists endangering the lives*" of such citizens.

June 28, 1941 (55 Stat. 271).

UNAFFECTED. The language summarized in this provision is from the Department of State Appropriation Act of 1942. This language was continued in subsequent appropriation acts but was omitted from the acts making appropriations for 1946 and 1947 and does not appear in the bill making appropriations to the State Department for 1948. Consequently, the provision has lapsed and no action was taken with respect thereto.

393. Provision for loss of nationality of any person who departs from or remains outside the jurisdiction of the United States "*in time of war or during a period of national emergency,*" in order to evade or avoid service in the military or naval forces of the United States.

September 27, 1944 (58 Stat. 746, ch. 418).

UNAFFECTED. The committee is of the view that the considerations which justified the enactment of legislation of this character continue to be applicable, as a person who absented himself from the United States in order to evade compulsory military service should not enjoy the benefits of citizenship. While the termination of war or the national emergencies would not effect an amnesty to persons who had previously absented themselves to evade military service, the committee is of the view that this provision should remain in full effect pending formal termination of both the war and emergencies.

4. NEUTRALITY

394. Authority of the President to permit arming of merchant vessels (repealing sec. 6 of Neutrality Act of November 4, 1939 (54 Stat. 7)), *during the unlimited emergency.*

November 17, 1941 (55 Stat. 764, ch. 473, sec. 2).

REPEALED. This provision is amended by the resolution so as to effect repeal of the provision on July 1, 1948, without relation to the existence or nonexistence of an emergency. The committee is of the view that the period so provided is ample to permit the enactment of any legislation which may be necessary.

395. Suspension of the provision of the Neutrality Act prohibiting financial transactions with governments proclaimed by the President to be in a state of war at a time when the United States is neutral "*when the United States is at war.*"

February 21, 1942 (56 Stat. 95, ch. 104).

UNAFFECTED. Many of the nations of the world are still technically in a state of war. In view of the importance, at the present time, of avoiding unnecessary restrictions on international intercourse and trade, the committee took no action which would affect this suspension of the financial clauses of the Neutrality Act.

5. AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS

396. Authority of the President to accept the assistance of the American National Red Cross "*in time of war or when war is imminent*"; and during such time Red Cross personnel may travel as civilian employees without payment of passport fees when proceeding abroad.

April 24, 1912 (37 Stat. 90, ch. 90), amended June 29, 1943 (57 Stat. 247, ch. 176).

UNAFFECTED. The committee is advised that the assistance of the American Red Cross is presently being utilized to a considerable extent, particularly in conjunction with occupation forces in occupied territories and in relief of populations in war-torn areas. Consequently the committee took no action which would affect this provision.

6. UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION

397. Joint resolution to enable the United States to participate in the work of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation organization *until July 1, 1947.*

March 28, 1944 (58 Stat. 128, ch. 135, sec. 9), extended December 18, 1945 (59 Stat. 612, ch. 580).

UNAFFECTED. In view of the fact that the legislation here involved already contains the terminal date of July 1, 1947, and in order to permit the activities of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration to be brought to an orderly conclusion by the mentioned date, the committee took no action to effect a change in that date.

398. Limit on UNRRA shipments to Far East *until April 1, 1947.*
December 14, 1945 (59 Stat. 609, ch. 577).

UNAFFECTED. The limitation to which reference is made in this provision was repealed in subsequent acts, and moreover, since all operations under UNRRA have ceased completely except as indicated with respect to item 397, above, the committee took no action with respect to the instant provision.

7. FOREIGN LOANS

399. Authorization for RFC loans to Republic of the Philippines. August 7, 1946 (Public Law 656, sec. 3).

UNAFFECTED. This statute is not involved in the termination of war controls.

J. INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

1. INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE GENERALLY

400. The President may demand, "*in time of war or threatened war*" that preference and precedence over all other traffic be given for the transportation of troops and war material.

August 29, 1916 (39 Stat. 604).

TERMINATED. The committee, in the resolution, effects a termination of the war power of the President under this provision of the Interstate Commerce Act. It is the view of the committee that the Office of Defense Transportation, which presently exercises such power, will have ample authority to effect necessary regulation of transportation under the bill containing allocation powers which the committee is informed the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee of the Senate has reported out favorably as a result of its consideration of the extension of certain authority contained in the Second War Powers Act. The effect of the resolution on the cited provision of the Interstate Commerce Act will be to lapse the authority thereunder only, and such authority will remain available for exercise in the event of the occurrence of the contingencies provided for in the terms of the provision.

401. The President "*in time of war*" is empowered to assume control of transportation systems for the transfer of troops, war material, etc.

August 29, 1916 (39 Stat. 645).

TERMINATED. The comment made with respect to item 400, above, is substantially applicable here.

402. The Interstate Commerce Commission is to direct that preference be given to transportation of such traffic as the President deems essential to national defense and security "*in time of war or threatened war.*"

February 28, 1920 (41 Stat. 477 (15)).

TERMINATED. The comment made with respect to item 400, above, is substantially applicable here.

403. Authority of the President, etc., to curtail exportation of munitions and other commodities, *until July 1, 1947*.

July 2, 1940 (54 Stat. 714, ch. 508, sec. 6), amended and superseded June 30, 1942 (56 Stat. 463, ch. 461), amended July 1, 1944 (58 Stat. 671, ch. 360), extended May 23, 1946 (Public Law 389).

UNAFFECTED. The matter of control of exports is presently under consideration by Congress and the committee took no action in the resolution which would have any effect upon this matter.

404. Emergency powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission over motor and water carriers under the Second War Powers Act extended to *March 31, 1947*.

March 27, 1942 (56 Stat. 176-177, ch. 199, title I, sec. 101-103), amended June 29, 1946 (Public Law 475).

UNAFFECTED. This provision has expired.

405. The authority of the President to certify to the Interstate Commerce Commission that certain traffic is to be given priority in transportation "*in time of war or threatened war*," is made equally applicable to freight forwarders.

May 16, 1941 (56 Stat. 298, sec. 420).

TERMINATED. The comment made with respect to item 400, above, is substantially applicable here.

406. Common carriers may grant reduced rates of fares to (1) personnel of the armed services (United States or foreign) traveling at their own expense while on official leave, furlough, or pass; and (2) persons discharged, etc., from the United States armed services within 30 days prior to the commencement of such transportation to their homes.

September 27, 1944 (58 Stat. 751, ch. 423).

UNAFFECTED. The provisions of this permanent statute are permissive only. In view of the character of this legislation, it appeared desirable to the committee to retain it in full force and effect.

2. PIPE LINES

407. Operation or maintenance of petroleum pipe lines constructed under authority of section 4 of act of July 30, 1941, may continue until *1 year after termination of the "unlimited emergency."*

July 30, 1941 (55 Stat. 612, ch. 333).

TERMINATED. The resolution has the effect of terminating the emergency to the extent that it pertains to this statute. The resolution thus will have the effect of beginning the running of the 1-year period which is provided in this statute. The committee is informed that this action is agreeable to the War Assets Administration.

408. Relief of certain pipe-line operators from duties or liabilities under the Interstate Commerce Act, etc., to such extent as the President may deem advisable for national defense purposes, until *June 30, 1951*.

June 30, 1943 (57 Stat. 270-271, ch. 180, sec. 1), extended June 8, 1945 (59 Stat. 233, ch. 177).

UNAFFECTED. Inasmuch as this provision already contains a specific terminal date, the committee took no action with respect thereto.

3. COMMUNICATIONS

409. The President may direct that "*during the continuance of any war in which the United States is engaged*" such communications as he deems essential to the national defense and security be given preference by any carrier subject to the Communications Act.

June 19, 1934 (48 Stat. 1104, sec. 606).

TERMINATED. The resolution has the effect of lapsing the authority under this provision to the extent that such authority is dependent upon the existence of war heretofore declared or emergencies heretofore proclaimed. The provision remains as part of our permanent legislation, however, and will be available in the event of future requirement for the authority thereunder.

410. "*Upon proclamation by the President that there exists war or a threat of war or a state of public peril or disaster or other national emergency, or in order to preserve the neutrality of the United States,*" he may suspend regulations of the Federal Communications Commission as to radio stations, or close or assume control of stations.

June 19, 1934 (48 Stat. 1104, sec. 606).

TERMINATED. The comment made with respect to item 409, above, is substantially applicable here.

411. "*Upon proclamation by the President that there exists a state or threat of war involving the United States,*" the President may, "*during a period ending not later than 6 months after the termination of such state or threat of war,*" (1) suspend rules and regulations applicable to facilities or stations for wire or radio communication; (2) close and remove the apparatus and equipment of any such facility or station; and (3) authorize the use or control of a facility or its equipment by the Government, upon just compensation to the owners.

January 26, 1942 (56 Stat. 18).

TERMINATED. The comment made with respect to item 409, above, is substantially applicable here. The 6-month period after the termination of the "state * * * of war" which is provided in this section will begin to run with the effective date of the resolution.

412. Authority of the Federal Communications Commission to suspend or modify requirement that cargo ships carry at least one qualified radio operator who shall have at least 6 months' previous service as operator on board ship, *during the "limited emergency"* (amending sec. 353 (b) of Communications Act added by act of May 20, 1937, 50 Stat. 193).

July 8, 1941 (55 Stat. 579, ch. 278), extended June 22, 1943 57 Stat. 161, ch. 137).

REPEALED. The resolution has the effect of amending this act, as amended, so as to provide for its repeal on July 1, 1948, without reference to the existence or nonexistence of an emergency. The committee is informed that a shortage of experienced radio operators has recently developed, and that the Federal Communications Commission is now making a survey of the further requirement for this legislation. The terminal date provided for these statutes by the resolution will leave ample time for the enactment of any further legislation which may be necessary in this matter.

413. Prohibition against employment of radio operators aboard any vessel *during the present war*, if the Secretary of the Navy has disapproved such employment.

December 17, 1941 (55 Stat. 808, ch. 588), extended June 13, 1945 (59 Stat. 259, ch. 190).

REPEALED. The committee has been informed that the authority under the instant statute is no longer required and the resolution has the effect of repealing the statute immediately.

414. Modification of certain sections of the Communications Act of 1934 to insure protection of vessels in wartime, under regulations by the Secretary of the Navy and military and naval authorities (adding sec. 606 (h)), *until 6 months after the present war*.

December 29, 1942 (56 Stat. 1096, ch. 836).

REPEALED. The committee has been informed that the authority under the instant provision is no longer required and the resolution has the effect of repealing the provision immediately.

4. CIVIL AERONAUTICS

415. Authorization of maximum flying hours of air pilots (100 hours a month) with certain exceptions *until 6 months after the present war* (amending paragraph (1) or sec. 401 (1) of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 (52 Stat. 990)).

April 29, 1942 (56 Stat. 265, ch. 266).

REPEALED. The committee has been informed that the authority under the instant statute is no longer required and the resolution has the effect of repealing the statute immediately.

416. Appropriations for grants-in-aid for airport projects are authorized for 7 years, ending *June 30, 1953*.

May 13, 1946 (Public Law 377, sec. 5).

UNAFFECTED. This provision is not a war measure and the committee took no action which would affect it.

417. Availability of \$45,000,000 appropriation for Federal-aid airport program until *June 30, 1953*.

July 5, 1946 (Public Law 490).

UNAFFECTED. This provision is not a war measure and the committee took no action which would affect it.

5. MERCHANT MARINE GENERALLY

418. It is declared unlawful, "*when the United States is at war or during any national emergency, the existence of which is declared by proclamation of the President*," without first obtaining the approval of the Maritime Commission, to transfer any American ship to a foreign registry; to sell any American vessel to other than a citizen; to agree to construct vessels, etc., before the end of the war or emergency, for other than citizens; to vest in foreigners a controlling interest in shipyards, etc.; or to cause an undocumented American-built vessel to depart from a port of the United States.

July 15, 1918 (40 Stat. 901, sec. 4), amended June 29, 1936 (49 Stat. 2016).

TERMINATED. The resolution has the effect of lapsing the authority under this statute. The statute is retained as part of the permanent legislation of the United States, to be again available in the event of the occurrence of a contingency provided for therein. The committee is informed that this action is in accord with the views of the Maritime Commission.

419. During a "*national emergency as proclaimed by the President*," he may suspend section 302 of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, relating to citizenship of officers and crews of vessels; and the United

States Maritime Commission may terminate charters of public vessels during such time.

June 29, 1936 (49 Stat. 1993, sec. 302 (h) ; 2010, sec. 712 (d)).

TERMINATED. The resolution has the effect of lapsing the authority under the mentioned provisions. The provisions remain as part of the permanent legislation of the United States, to be again available in the event of the occurrence of a contingency provided for therein. The committee is informed that this action is in accord with the views of the Maritime Commission.

420. "*Whenever the President shall proclaim that the security of the national defense makes it advisable, or during any national emergency declared by proclamation of the President,*" the United States Maritime Commission may terminate charters of vessels, and may requisition, etc., vessels of citizens for any period during such emergency.

August 7, 1939 (53 Stat. 1254, sec. 1 (d) ; 1255, sec. 3 (a)).

TERMINATED. The resolution has the effect of lapsing the authority under this provision so far as such authority is dependent upon the existence of the emergencies declared by the President on September 8, 1939, and May 27, 1941. The statute is retained as part of the permanent legislation of the United States, to be again available in the event of the occurrence of a contingency provided for therein. The committee is informed that this action is in accord with the views of the Maritime Commission.

421. Suspension of restrictions on use of Maritime Commission's laid-up vessels, in section 510 (g) of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936 (53 Stat. 1185) *until 6 months after the present war*, and authority to sell or charter certain vessels during this same period.

May 14, 1940 (54 Stat. 216-217, ch. 201), extended June 16, 1942 (56 Stat. 370, ch. 416).

REPEALED. The resolution has the effect of repealing this provision immediately. The committee is informed that this action is in accord with the views of the Maritime Commission.

422. Provisions for determination of foreign construction costs under section 502 (b) of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936 (52 Stat. 956, ch. 600, sec. 10, amended by 53 Stat. 1183, ch. 417, sec. 6), *until 6 months after the present war*.

June 11, 1940 (54 Stat. 306, ch. 327), extended June 16, 1942 (56 Stat. 370, ch. 416).

REPEALED. The resolution has the effect of repealing this provision immediately. The committee is informed that this action is in accord with the views of the Maritime Commission.

423. Provisions for marine insurance and reinsurance under Subtitle—Insurance of title II of Merchant Marine Act, 1936 (added by act of 1940) *until 6 months after the present war*.

June 29, 1940 (54 Stat. 689-691, ch. 447 "secs. 221-228"), extended April 11, 1942 (56 Stat. 214-217, ch. 240).

REPEALED. The resolution has the effect of repealing this provision immediately. The committee is informed that this action is in accord with the views of the Maritime Commission.

424. Suspension of 8-hour day on United States Maritime Commission contracts and authority to modify existing contracts for construction, etc., of vessels, *until 6 months after the present war*.

October 10, 1940 (54 Stat. 1092, ch. 838), extended June 16, 1942 (56 Stat. 371, ch. 416).

REPEALED. The resolution has the effect of repealing this statute immediately. The committee is informed that this action is in accord with the views of the Maritime Commission.

425. Emergency provisions for construction and chartering of vessels by Maritime Commission extended *until 6 months after the present war* (sec. 4 was repealed by act of May 7, 1943, 57 Stat. 77, ch. 93, sec. 5).

May 2, 1941 (55 Stat. 148-150, ch. 84, secs. 1-3, 5), extended June 16, 1942 (56 Stat. 371, ch. 416).

REPEALED. The resolution has the effect of repealing this statute immediately. The committee is informed that this action is in accord with the views of the Maritime Commission.

426. Authority of the President to purchase, requisition, etc., foreign merchant vessels lying idle in waters under jurisdiction of the United States and of the United States Maritime Commission to charter foreign vessels and to recharter, insure, purchase, etc., same, extended *until 6 months after the present war*.

June 6, 1941 (55 Stat. 242-245, ch. 174), extended June 16, 1942 (56 Stat. 371, ch. 416).

UNAFFECTED. The Congress presently has under consideration the extension of the authority of the Maritime Commission's general-agency powers. This statute contains some of the basic authority exercised by the Commission in the carrying out of such powers. For this reason the committee took no action to affect the termination of the provision.

427. Authority of the President to authorize the issuance of war-rants for priorities in transportation by merchant vessels, extended *until 6 months after the present war*.

July 14, 1941 (55 Stat. 591-592, ch. 297), extended June 16, 1942 (56 Stat. 371, ch. 416).

REPEALED. The resolution has the effect of repealing immediately the statute containing the mentioned authority. The committee is informed that this action is in accord with the views of the Maritime Commission.

428. Provisions for lease of certain merchant vessels under the Lease-Lend Act, *until 6 months after the present war*.

March 18, 1943 (57 Stat. 25, ch. 17).

UNAFFECTED. The authority to enter into new leases under these provisions has expired. The committee is informed, however, that the provisions continue to be required to support existing leases of merchant vessels to foreign governments, and that negotiations are presently under way for the orderly return of the vessels if they are not to be purchased by the governments having possession. For this reason the committee took no action which would affect the termination of the authority under these provisions.

429. Whenever in the opinion of the War Shipping Administrator insurance is required in the *prosecution of the war effort* which cannot be obtained at reasonable rates or upon reasonable conditions from companies authorized to do insurance business in any State, he may provide insurance protection against legal liabilities of companies performing services or providing facilities for public or private vessels.

March 24, 1943 (57 Stat. 51, sec. 3 (i)).

REPEALED. The resolution has the effect of repealing immediately the provision containing this authority. The committee is informed that this action is in accord with the views of the Maritime Commission.

430. Grant of extensions of time within which deposits in ship construction reserve funds shall be expended *until 6 months after the present war* (amending sec. 511 (h) of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, 54 Stat. 1107).

June 17, 1943 (57 Stat. 158, ch. 130 (d)).

REPEALED. The resolution has the effect of repealing immediately the provision containing this authority. The committee is informed that this action is in accord with the views of the Maritime Commission.

431. Authorized suspension of operation of statute of limitation under insurance agreements *until 2 years after the present war* (adding provision to sec. 226 (a) of Merchant Marine Act of 1936 (54 Stat. 691), as amended by 56 Stat. 216).

April 24, 1944 (58 Stat. 216, ch. 178).

REPEALED. The resolution has the effect of repealing the provision containing this authority immediately, except that any suspension of the statute of limitations heretofore provided for in an agreement entered into under the authority of this provision prior to the effective date of the resolution is permitted to continue for the period provided in such agreement, but in no case longer than 2 years after the date of the approval of the resolution. The committee is advised that this action is in accord with the views of the Maritime Commission.

432. Operation of vessels in commercial service by United States, with certain exceptions, authorized only *until the termination of hostilities*.

March 8, 1946 (Public Law 321, sec. 7 (b)).

UNAFFECTED. This statute is no longer in effect, having lapsed on December 31, 1946.

433. Agreement by purchaser of vessel of Maritime Commission that if vessel is used by United States *prior to termination of "unlimited emergency"* the compensation for use shall be limited to 15 percent per annum of statutory sale price, a prerequisite to adjustment for prior sales to citizens.

March 8, 1946 (Public Law 321, sec. 9 (c, 3)).

UNAFFECTED. This legislation contains no expiration provision as such, but provides a measure of compensation to be paid by the United States for the use of ships by the Maritime Commission during the limited emergency subsequent to their sale to private owners. There appears to be no question of termination of war authority involved

in this provision and, accordingly, the committee took no action with respect to the provision.

434. Liability of United States for loss of merchant vessels used by United States is limited to period ending *September 3, 1947*.

March 8, 1946 (Public Law 321, sec. 10).

UNAFFECTED. This provision already contains a definite termination date, and the committee took no action affecting such date.

435. Time limit for sale or charter of war-built vessels by United States Maritime Commission under the Merchant Ship Sales Act, *January 1, 1948*.

March 8, 1946 (Public Law 321, sec. 14).

UNAFFECTED. This provision is contained in a post-VJ-day enactment and, since a definite termination date is already provided therein, the committee took no action to affect such termination date.

436. Receipts from operation of functions of War Shipping Administration transferred to the United States Maritime Commission are to be available *until March 1, 1947*, for carrying out transferred functions.

July 23, 1946 (Public Law 521).

UNAFFECTED. The authority contained in this provision is related to the conduct of general-agency operations of the Maritime Commission, the extension of which is presently under consideration by the Congress. For this reason the committee took no action affecting the provision.

0. MERCHANT MARINE OFFICERS AND MEN

437. No master, mate, pilot, or engineer of steam vessels licensed under title 52 of the Revised Statutes is to be liable to draft "*in time of war*" except for the performance of such duties as are required under his license.

October 22, 1914 (38 Stat. 765, ch. 334).

TERMINATED. The resolution has the effect of lapsing the operation of this provision of law to the extent that it depends upon existing war. The provision remains as part of the permanent law of the United States, and will again come into effect upon the occurrence of the contingency provided for.

438. The Maritime Commission is to award medals to merchant marine personnel who *on or after September 3, 1939, or during the war* distinguish themselves by outstanding service in the line of duty.

April 11, 1942 (56 Stat. 217, ch. 241).

REPEALED. The resolution has the effect of repealing immediately the statute containing this authority. The committee is informed that this action is in accord with the views of the Maritime Commission.

439. Provisions relating to officers and crews of vessels under control of War Shipping Administration (during continuance of the First War Powers Act, title I), *until 6 months after the present war*.

March 24, 1943 (57 Stat. 45-51, ch. 26, secs. 1, 5).

UNAFFECTED. The authority contained in these provisions is related to the conduct of general-agency operations of the Maritime Commis-

sion, the extension of which is presently under consideration by the Congress. For this reason the committee took no action affecting the provision.

440. Authority for awarding of insignia, medal, or device to merchant sailors in recognition of their services is to expire *2 years after the present war*.

May 10, 1943 (57 Stat. 82, ch. 96, sec. 4).

TERMINATED. The resolution has the effect of terminating the present war for the purposes of this statute. This will have the effect of beginning the running of the 2-year period set out in the provision. The committee is informed that this action is in accord with the views of the Maritime Commission.

441. Provision in Public Health Service Act that seamen employed on foreign-flag vessels owned or operated by citizens of United States, etc., be entitled to certain benefits for seamen on vessels of the United States, *until 6 months after the present war*.

July 1, 1944 (58 Stat. 714, ch. 373, sec. 610 (c)).

REPEALED. The resolution has the effect of amending this statute so as to provide for its repeal 6 months after the effective date of the resolution, without reference to the existence of war heretofore declared. The committee is informed that this action is in accord with the views of the Maritime Commission.

442. Any person who, after May 1, 1940, and *before the termination of the "unlimited emergency"* (a) completes a period of substantially continuous service in the merchant marine, or (b) serves in the merchant marine within 30 days, either before or after active military or naval service in the land or naval forces of the United States, shall be entitled to reemployment benefits as provided in the act of June 23, 1943.

August 8, 1946 (Public Law 660).

TERMINATED. The resolution has the effect of terminating the emergency specified in these provisions for the purposes of the provisions. The committee is informed that there is no longer any need for this legislation creating reemployment benefits for service in the merchant marine. The resolution has the effect of placing seamen of the merchant marine on the same basis as members of the armed forces since the expiration of the Selective Training and Service Act.

7. WATER CARRIERS, INSPECTION OF MERCHANT VESSELS, ETC.

443. Concealing, removing, etc., marks placed on American vessels is not penalized if done to prevent *capture by an enemy*.

March 2, 1929 (45 Stat. 1495 (e)), amended May 26, 1939 (53 Stat. 783, sec. 2).

UNAFFECTED. The committee took no action which would affect the termination of the authority contained in this provision.

444. Under contracts for the carriage of goods by sea, neither the carrier nor the ship is to be liable for loss or damage arising or resulting from an "*act of war*" or "*act of public enemies*."

April 16, 1936 (49 Stat. 1210, sec. 4 (2) (e) (f)).

UNAFFECTED. The committee took no action which would affect the termination of the authority contained in this provision.

445. Exemption of Navy and Coast Guard vessels from certain requirements as to lights, *until July 1, 1948*.

December 3, 1945 (59 Stat. 590-591, ch. 511).

UNAFFECTED. The committee is informed that the authority under this post-VJ-day legislation continues to be required and, accordingly, it took no action which would affect the present definite terminal date contained in the legislation.

446. Permission for vessels of Canadian registry to transport iron ore between United States ports on Great Lakes *until 6 months after the present war*.

January 27, 1942 (56 Stat. 19-20, ch. 21), extended August 1, 1942 56 Stat. 735-736, ch. 544).

REPEALED. The resolution has the effect of amending this statute so as to provide for its repeal 6 months after the effective date of the resolution, without reference to the existence of war heretofore declared. The committee is informed that the inadequacy of American vessels for the movement of iron ore on the Great Lakes during the 1947 shipping season makes it advisable that an earlier repeal of the statute not be made. It is anticipated by the committee that the repeal provided in the resolution will take effect after the completion of the 1947 shipping season on the Great Lakes and before the beginning of the 1948 season.

447. Waiver of navigation and vessel inspection laws, upon request of the Secretary of the Navy or the Secretary of War, authorized under the Second War Powers Act, *until March 31, 1947*.

March 27, 1942 (56 Stat. 180, ch. 199, title V, sec. 501), amended June 29, 1946 (Public Law 475).

UNAFFECTED. This legislation constituted title V of the Second War Powers Act, as amended, which expired on March 31, 1947. Certain of the authorities thereunder were extended (Public Laws Nos. 27 and 28, 80th Cong., approved Mar. 31, 1947). For the reason that the subject matter of this legislation has received the recent attention of the Congress, the committee took no action with respect thereto.

8. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

448. The Secretaries of War, Navy, and Commerce are jointly to prescribe regulations governing the Coast and Geodetic Survey "*in time of war*."

May 22, 1917 (40 Stat. 88, sec. 16).

TERMINATED. The authority under this statute is lapsed by the resolution.

9. COAST GUARD

449. Operation of the Coast Guard as part of the Navy, subject to orders of the Secretary of the Navy, "*in time of war or when the President shall so direct.*"

January 28, 1915 (38 Stat. 800-801, sec. 1).

TERMINATED. The resolution has the effect of lapsing the authority under this provision to the extent that such authority depends upon the existence of war heretofore declared. The provision remains as a part of the permanent law of the United States and will be available in the event of the occurrence of the contingencies provided for therein.

450. Provision subjecting personnel of the Coast Guard, when operating as part of the Navy, to the laws governing the Navy.

August 29, 1916 (39 Stat. 600).

TERMINATED. This provision is related to that mentioned in item 449, above. The comment made with respect to item 449 is substantially applicable here.

451. "*Whenever the President by proclamation or Executive order declares a national emergency to exist by reason of actual or threatened war,*" the Secretary of the Treasury (or the Secretary of the Navy whenever the Coast Guard operates as part of the Navy (may assume control, etc., over vessels, foreign or domestic, and United States ports, under the Espionage Act.

June 15, 1917 (40 Stat. 220).

TERMINATED. The resolution has the effect of lapsing immediately the authority under this provision to the extent that such authority depends upon the existence of war heretofore declared or the emergencies heretofore proclaimed by the President. The statute remains as part of the permanent legislation of the United States, available for future use upon the occurrence of a contingency provided for therein. The committee is advised that this action is in accordance with the views of the Treasury Department.

452. Authority of the Secretary of the Navy "*in time of war,*" to man any Coast Guard station or maintain any house of refuge as a Coast Guard station.

August 29, 1916 (39 Stat. 601).

TERMINATED. The resolution has the effect of lapsing immediately the authority under this provision to the extent that such authority depends upon the existence of war heretofore declared. The statute remains as part of the permanent legislation of the United States, available for future use upon the occurrence of a contingency provided for therein. The committee is advised that its action is in accord with the views of the Treasury Department.

453. Authority of the Commandant to order any member of the Coast Guard Reserve to active duty "*in time of war or during any period of national emergency declared by the President to exist*" and require active duty "*throughout the war or until the President declares that such national emergency no longer exists*"; but the Commandant may release any member from active duty "*in time of war.*"

Chief warrant and warrant officers and enlisted men of the Regular Coast Guard may receive appointments in the Reserve, under which they may be required to serve "*only in time of war or during any period of national emergency declared by the President to exist.*"

February 19, 1941 (55 Stat. 11, secs. 201, 202, 205; 13, sec. 214).

TERMINATED. The resolution has the effect of lapsing immediately the authority under this provision to the extent that such authority depends upon the existence of war heretofore declared or the emergencies heretofore proclaimed by the President. The statute remains as part of the permanent legislation of the United States, available for future use upon the occurrence of a contingency provided for therein. The committee is advised that its action is in accord with the views of the Treasury Department.

454. Authority of the Secretary of the Treasury to contract for Coast Guard vessels and aircraft *during the "limited emergency."*

July 11, 1941 (55 Stat. 585, ch. 290, sec. 3).

REPEALED. The resolution has the effect of repealing this provision immediately. The committee is of the view that the authority under this statute should be terminated and procurement returned to a peacetime basis.

455. Provision that upon first reporting for active duty "*in time of war or national emergency,*" officers of the Coast Guard Reserve shall be paid an additional sum of \$150 for uniforms, and enlisted men of the Reserve may be issued such additional articles as are required to give them the same outfit as that for the enlisted personnel of the Regular Coast Guard.

July 11, 1941 (55 Stat. 588, ch. 290, sec. 10 (5)).

TERMINATED. The resolution has the effect of lapsing immediately the authority under this provision to the extent that such authority depends upon the existence of war heretofore declared or the emergencies heretofore proclaimed by the President. The statute remains as part of the permanent legislation of the United States, available for future use upon the occurrence of a contingency provided for therein. The committee is advised that its action is in accord with the views of the Treasury Department.

456. "*During any period of national emergency proclaimed by the President,*" the Secretary of the Treasury may purchase or accept as a gift, for use of the Coast Guard, any motorboat, yacht, or other small craft owned by citizens of the United States and suitable for such use; if the Coast Guard operates as part of the Navy "*during any period of national emergency,*" this authority may be exercised by the Secretary of the Navy.

December 16, 1941 (55 Stat. 807).

TERMINATED. The resolution has the effect of lapsing immediately the authority under this provision to the extent that such authority depends upon the existence of emergencies heretofore proclaimed by the President. The statute remains as part of the permanent legislation of the United States, available for future use upon the occurrence of a contingency provided for therein. The committee is advised that its action is in accord with the views of the Treasury Department.

457. Authority for appointments and enlistments in the Women's Reserve as branch of Coast Guard Reserve, *until 6 months after the present war*.

November 23, 1942 (56 Stat. 1020-1021, ch. 639).

REPEALED. The resolution has the effect of repealing this statute immediately. The committee is advised that the Women's Reserve of the Coast Guard Reserve is completely demobilized and that the authority for appointments and enlistments contained in this provision is no longer required.

458. Authority for grade and rank of Admiral on the active list of the Regular Coast Guard, *until 6 months after the present war*.

March 21, 1945 (59 Stat. 37, ch. 30).

UNAFFECTED. The committee took no action which would affect this statute, inasmuch as it considered that this authority should be continued during the time when similar authority is continued in statutes pertaining to the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, or until such time as the Armed Services Committee of the Senate determines that it should be terminated.

10. WEATHER BUREAU

459. Provision for scholarships for meteorological students in weather forecasting, under Secretary of Commerce, *during the present war*; contracts for instruction are limited to *1 year after the war*.

October 29, 1942 (56 Stat. 1012, ch. 632).

REPEALED. The resolution has the effect of repealing this statute immediately. The committee is advised that this action is in accord with the views of the Secretary of the Department of Commerce.

K. JUDICIARY

1. JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS, CIVIL AND CRIMINAL, GENERALLY

460. Special punishments are prescribed "*in time of war*" for certain offenses, such as communicating plans of defense to foreign governments, making false statements to interfere with operation of national forces, etc., under Espionage Act.

June 15, 1917 (40 Stat. 218-219), as amended March 28, 1940 (54 Stat. 79, sec. 2).

UNAFFECTED. The committee took no action which would have the effect of terminating the increased punishments provided for in this act effective in time of war. It was the committee's view that the increased limitations on penalties provided by this act should be retained for the time being.

461. Penalties are imposed under the *Trading With the Enemy Act* for unlicensed (1) trading in the United States with an enemy or ally of an enemy, (2) transportation of an enemy to or from the United States; also for sending out of, or receiving into, the United States any communication except in the regular course of the mail. Corporations are required to transmit to the Alien Property Custodian lists of stockholders believed to be enemies; the President may require property of enemies, etc., to be conveyed to the Alien Property Custodian (amended and broadened by act of November 4, 1918; 40 Stat.

1020) ; persons holding property, etc., for enemies are required to make report to the Alien Property Custodian; regulations are prescribed concerning applications for patents, etc., by enemies.

October 6, 1917 (40 Stat. 411-426), amended March 8, 1946 (Public Law 322).

UNAFFECTED These provisions are integral parts of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, and the authority thereunder continues to be required, particularly in the administration of the programs of the Treasury and Justice Departments. Consequently, the committee took no action which would affect this statute.

462. "*Whenever there is a declared war between the United States and any foreign nation or government,*" persons 14 years of age or over, citizens, etc., of a hostile nation, are liable to removal as alien enemies; and the President is authorized to establish regulations concerning the conduct to be observed toward such aliens.

April 16, 1918 (40 Stat. 531, ch. 55).

UNAFFECTED. The committee is advised that the program of the Department of Justice for the deportation of aliens pursuant to the authority of this statute has not been completed. For this reason the committee took no action which would affect this statute.

463. "*When the United States is at war,*" the following acts are declared unlawful unless in accordance with rules prescribed by the President: Departure from or entry into the United States by an alien; transportation into or from the United States of prohibited persons; making false statements in applications for permits to depart or enter, etc.

May 22, 1918 (40 Stat. 559).

UNAFFECTED. This statute is implemented by a Presidential proclamation and regulations of the Secretary of State and the Attorney General issued pursuant thereto, and presently governs the entry into and departure from the United States of aliens. The committee is advised that certain controls under this statute are considered necessary in view of present world conditions, and since such controls may be removed by administrative action, the committee took no action which would affect this statute.

464. Persons subject to military law are not liable to prosecution for crimes committed 2 years before arraignment, except for "*desertion committed in time of war,*" etc. (Article of War, 39).

June 4, 1920 (41 Stat. 794).

TERMINATED. The resolution has the effect of terminating the war for the purpose of this provision. In view of the provision contained in section 5 of the resolution, crimes committed before the effective date thereof will not be affected by the resolution. The action of the committee leaves this statute as a permanent provision of the law.

465. Restrictions in act of May 22, 1918, on entry or departure from the United States during war made applicable *during the "unlimited emergency"* (amending sec. 1 of act of May 22, 1918, 40 Stat. 559 above).

June 21, 1941 (55 Stat. 252, ch. 210).

UNAFFECTED. This statute is related to that mentioned in item 463, above, and the comment made with respect to that item is substantially applicable hereto.

466. Authority of the President under the First War Powers Act to have communications between United States and foreign countries censored, *during the present war*.

December 18, 1941 (55 Stat. 840, sec. 303).

REPEALED. The resolution effects the immediate repeal of this section of the First War Powers Act. It is the view of the committee that this section is no longer required.

467. Suspension of the running of statutes of limitation applicable to certain offenses, *until 3 years after the termination of hostilities*.

August 24, 1942 (56 Stat. 747-748, ch. 55) extended July 1, 1944 (58 Stat. 667, ch. 358, sec. 19 (c)) and October 3, 1941 (58 Stat. 781, ch. 479, sec. 28).

UNAFFECTED. The termination date for this provision has already been fixed as December 31, 1949. The committee took no action which would affect such termination date.

468. Extension of statute of limitations for prosecutions in connection with the Pearl Harbor catastrophe *until 6 months after cessation of hostilities in present war with Japan*.

December 20, 1943 (57 Stat. 605, ch. 371) extended June 7, 1945 (59 Stat. 233, ch. 176).

UNAFFECTED. The committee took no action with respect to this statute. The extension provided therein expires on June 30, 1947.

2. FEDERAL COURTS

469. District courts are to have original jurisdiction of prizes captured by the United States "*during war*" and said courts may appoint special prize commissioners to exercise duties abroad; the War Shipping Administration may appropriate prize property for use of the United States; reciprocal privileges are to be accorded cobelligerents of the United States.

August 18, 1942 (56 Stat. 746-747) amended July 1, 1944 (58 Stat. 678) and November 14, 1945 (59 Stat. 581, ch. 472).

UNAFFECTED. The committee is advised that a number of prize proceedings under the authority of this statute are presently pending in the courts of the United States. The committee took no action which would affect this statute.

3. PROTECTION OF TRADE AND COMMERCE AGAINST UNLAWFUL RESTRAINTS AND MONOPOLIES

470. Suspension of prosecutions under antitrust laws or Federal Trade Commission Act, on request of Chairman of War Production Board, *until 6 months after the present war*.

June 11, 1942 (56 Stat. 357, ch. 404, sec. 12).

REPEALED. The resolution has the effect of repealing this provision immediately, except that outstanding certificates issued thereunder are permitted to continue in effect for a period of 6 months from the date of the approval of the resolution unless sooner revoked. It is the view of the committee that the period of 6 months provided for the continuance of outstanding certificates is sufficient to permit ar-

arrangement to comply with the antitrust laws and the Federal Trade Commission Act in all cases, and the committee feels that all such outstanding certificates should be terminated by administrative action as soon as possible within the 6-month period.

471. Until *January 1, 1948*, the Sherman Act and certain other acts are not to apply to the business of insurance.

March 9, 1945 (59 Stat. 34, ch. 20, sec. 3 (a)).

UNAFFECTED. This provision is not a war measure. Accordingly, the committee took no action with respect thereto.

4. BANKRUPTCY

472. Time within which farmers may file petitions under chapter VIII, section 75 (c) of the Bankruptcy Act of July 1, 1898, extended to *April 1, 1947*.

March 3, 1933 (47 Stat. 1471, ch. 204, sec. 1 "sec. 75 (c)") superseded June 3, 1946 (Public Law 395).

UNAFFECTED. This provision has already expired.

5. PATENTS, COPYRIGHTS, AND TRADE-MARKS

(Secrecy of inventions and use by United States, see 6, Patent Office)

473. Whenever the "*disruption or suspension of facilities*" makes it temporarily impossible for authors or copyright owners (who are citizens of the United States or nationals of countries which accord equal treatment to the United States citizens) to comply with the conditions prescribed by the copyright laws of the United States in the case of works first published abroad, the President may extend the time for such compliance.

September 25, 1941 (55 Stat. 732, ch. 421).

UNAFFECTED. The committee is advised that the State Department is now negotiating with additional nations for reciprocal benefits in respect to the subject matter of this statute. In view of this fact, and since this statute is not a war statute in the usual sense of that term the committee took no action in respect thereto.

474. Time limit for filing of applications for renewal of certain foreign trade-marks, *July 17, 1949*.

July 17, 1946 (Public Law 517).

UNAFFECTED. This statute already contains a definite termination date, and, accordingly, the committee took no action which would affect such date.

475. Extension of time for filing applications for patents; if rights had not expired on September 8, 1939, etc., and for payment of certain fees, when time limit has lapsed due to war conditions, to *August 8, 1947*.

August 8, 1946 (Public Law 690, secs. 1, 3).

UNAFFECTED. The committee is advised that the grace period provided in this statute continues to be required, and, since the statute contains a definite terminal date, the committee took no action which would affect such date.

6. PATENT OFFICE

476. If it is found that the publication of an invention by the granting of a patent might be detrimental to the *safety or defense of the United States*, such grant may be withheld until the termination of the war.

October 6, 1917 (40 Stat. 394, ch. 95; 40 Stat. 422, sec. 10 (i)), amended July 1, 1940 (54 Stat. 710, ch. 501).

UNAFFECTED. The committee is advised that the authority under this statute continues to be required in order adequately to safeguard naval research and develop work, and that the Navy Department is to submit a proposal for legislation extending this statute. Accordingly, the committee took no action which would have the effect of terminating the authority under this statute.

477. Authority of the Commissioner of Patents to order that certain inventions be kept secret, etc., *during the present war*.

July 1, 1940 (54 Stat. 710-711, ch. 501) amended August 21, 1941 (55 Stat. 657, ch. 393) and extended June 16, 1942 (56 Stat. 370, ch. 415).

UNAFFECTED. The comment made with respect to item 476, above, is substantially applicable here.

478. "*During the time when the United States is at war*," restriction is placed on the publication of data as to inventions, when such publication is deemed detrimental to the public safety or defense.

June 16, 1942 (56 Stat. 370, ch. 415).

UNAFFECTED. The comment made with respect to item 476, above, is substantially applicable here.

479. Provision for adjustment of royalties for use of inventions for the benefit of the United States, in aid of prosecution of the war, *until 6 months after the present war*.

October 31, 1942 (56 Stat. 1013-1015, ch. 634).

UNAFFECTED. The committee took no action to affect this statute pending action by the Congress on proposed legislation concerning this subject.

480. Authority of the Commissioner of Patents to designate examiners to serve temporarily as examiners in chief, *until August 7, 1949*.

August 7, 1946 (Public Law 620).

UNAFFECTED. This statute already contains a definite terminal date, and, accordingly, the committee took no action which would affect such date.

7. IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

481. Any person who deserts the military or naval forces of the United States, or who leaves the jurisdiction of the United States *in order to avoid being drafted into the military or naval service*, becomes ineligible for citizenship, and such deserters are barred from holding any office of trust or profit or of exercising the rights of citizens.

Nationality Act of October 14, 1940 (54 Stat. 1139, sec. 201; 1141, sec. 306; 1150, sec. 326; 1169, sec. 401 (g)) amended January 20, 1944 (58 Stat. 4, sec. 1) and July 31, 1946 (Public Law 571).

UNAFFECTED. This provision constitutes section 306 of the Nationality Act of 1940 and was designed as permanent legislation reflecting the policy of the Congress. The committee took no action which would have any effect upon the provision.

482. A person who is a national of the United States, whether by birth or naturalization, loses that nationality upon conviction of deserting the military or naval service of the United States *in time of war*, but restoration to active duty with such military or naval forces or reenlistment or induction "*in time of war*" shall restore such nationality or citizenship and all civil and political rights connected therewith.

Children of a citizen who has served in the armed forces of the United States *between December 7, 1941, and the termination of hostilities* in World War II, are included among "nationals and citizens of the United States at birth."

Nationality Act of October 14, 1940 (54 Stat. 1139, sec. 201; 1141, sec. 306; 1150, sec. 326; 1169, sec. 401 (g)) amended January 20, 1944 (58 Stat. 4, sec. 1) and July 31, 1946 (Public Law 571).

UNAFFECTED. The provision relating to loss of citizenship and restoration of citizenship, the committee felt, should not be affected at this time. The provision conferring citizenship upon children of a citizen who has served in the armed forces of the United States has already terminated in effect. For these reasons the committee took no action with respect to these provisions.

483. "*If the United States is at war,*" and the deportation of a deportable alien is impracticable or inconvenient because of enemy occupation of the country whence such alien came, he may be deported (1) to the foreign country wherein is located his recognized government in exile, or (2) to the country which is proximate to the country of which he is a citizen, or (3) with the consent of the country of which he is a citizen, to any other country.

July 13, 1943 (57 Stat. 553, ch. 230).

UNAFFECTED. The committee is advised that the authority under this provision continues to be required, although to a limited extent, and, consequently, it took no action with respect to the provision.

484. "*Whenever the United States shall be in a state of war,*" a national of the United States who renounces his nationality before an officer designated by the Attorney General shall lose his nationality if the Attorney General approves such renunciation as not being contrary to the interests of national defense.

July 1, 1944 (58 Stat. 677, ch. 368).

TERMINATED. The committee is advised that the authority under this act has not been exercised for some time. Accordingly the resolution has the effect of terminating such authority to the extent that it depends upon the existence of war heretofore declared. The act remains as part of the permanent law of the United States.

485. Time limit for application for admission of alien spouses and minor children of citizen members of the armed forces or veterans who served in World War II *between December 7, 1941, and termination of hostilities*, as nonquota immigrants, etc., is *December 28, 1948*.

December 28, 1945 (59 Stat. 659, ch. 591).

UNAFFECTED. For the reason that the termination dates included in this provision are already fixed, the committee took no action with respect thereto.

486. Time limit for reciprocal nonquota status of certain Philippine and United States citizens, *July 1, 1951*.

April 30, 1946 (Public Law 371, sec. 231, 331).

UNAFFECTED. These sections are an integral part of the plan of reciprocity between the United States and the Philippines which was established by the Philippine Trade Act, and the committee took no action with respect thereto.

487. Time limit for admission of fiancées or fiancés of veterans or servicemen who served in World War II *between September 1, 1939 and treaty of peace or termination of hostilities*, as nonimmigrant temporary visitors, *July 1, 1947*.

June 29, 1946 (Public Law 471).

UNAFFECTED. Since this provision already contains a fixed termination date, the committee took no action with respect thereto.

488. Time limit for naturalization of former citizens who have lost citizenship by voting in foreign political elections, by taking oath prescribed by section 335 of the Nationality Code, *August 7, 1947* (adding a paragraph to sec. 323 of the Nationality Code).

August 7, 1946 (Public Law 614).

UNAFFECTED. Since this provision already contains a fixed termination date, the committee took no action with respect thereto.

S. CLAIMS AGAINST THE UNITED STATES

489. When a claim against the United States accrues *in time of war*, to a person in the military or naval service, or when war intervenes within 5 years after accrual of such claim, it may be presented within *5 years after the close of the war*, even though this would exceed the ordinary limitation of 10 years.

October 9, 1940 (54 Stat. 1061, ch. 788, sec. 1).

TERMINATED. The resolution has the effect of terminating the war for the purposes of this provision and thus beginning the 5-year period within which claims may be filed. The statute is retained as part of the permanent legislation of the United States.

490. Time limit for presentation of written claims under section 18 of the Employees' Compensation Act of September 7, 1916, for injury or death of Public Health Service commissioned officers occurring between November 10, 1943, and termination of present war, is *1 year after the termination of the present war*.

July 1, 1944 (58 Stat. 713, ch. 373, sec. 605 (c)).

REPEALED. The resolution has the effect of amending this provision so as to provide for its repeal 1 year after the effective date of the resolution. The committee is advised that this action is in accord with the views of the Federal Security Agency.

491. Legal proceedings against the United States under the provisions of the Public Vessels Act for damages caused by vessels of the Navy or in the naval service, or for compensation for towages or salvage services shall, *"in time of war"* be suspended until 6 months

after the cessation of hostilities, if the Secretary of the Navy certifies that the prosecution of such suit would tend to endanger the security of naval operations.

July 3, 1944 (58 Stat. 723-726).

UNAFFECTED. Since this legislation will lapse on June 30, 1947, by its own terms, the committee took no action with respect thereto.

492. Time limit for filing of claims for certain losses under Government war contracts, *February 7, 1947*.

August 7, 1946 (Public Law 657, sec. 3).

UNAFFECTED. This provision has already lapsed.

I. LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE

1. MEASURES RELATING TO EDUCATION, LABOR, AND PUBLIC WELFARE GENERALLY

493. Time limit for training of 100 Filipinos in United States schools, in public-health methods, under the Philippine Rehabilitation Act, *January 1, 1948*.

April 30, 1946 (Public Law 370, sec. 305 (b)).

UNAFFECTED. This provision is not a war measure, and the committee took no action with respect thereto.

494. Reciprocal benefits for World War II veterans of United States and governments allied with United States since December 7, 1941, and *prior to termination of World War II*.

July 11, 1946 (Public Law 499).

TERMINATED. The resolution has the effect of terminating the war for the purposes of this statute. It appears to the committee that the time is appropriate for the termination of the benefits provided by the statute.

495. No State is to be required to make appropriations, as provided in section 5 (a) of act of June 6, 1933, as amended, for public employment offices, before *July 1, 1948*.

July 26, 1946 (Public Law 549).

UNAFFECTED. This provision is not a war measure, and since proposed legislation is now pending in the Congress in respect thereto (H. R. 2700) the committee took no action in respect to the provision.

2. MEDIATION AND ARBITRATION OF LABOR DISPUTES

496. Authority of the President to take possession of plants, mines, etc.; *until termination of hostilities* or *the termination of the War Labor Disputes Act* and to operate same *until 6 months after termination of hostilities*. Provisions of the War Labor Disputes Act are to terminate *6 months after termination of hostilities*. (Amendment adding paragraph to sec. 9 of the Selective Service Act. *See also* Selective Service Extension Act of June 29, 1946, Public Law 473, sec. 7, which provides for termination on March 31, 1947.)

June 25, 1943 (57 Stat. 163-168, ch. 144).

UNAFFECTED. The remaining authority under this statute will expire on June 30, 1947, and, consequently, the committee took no action with respect thereto.

3. WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR

497. The President is authorized to waive stipulations of the 8-hour law in public contracts "*during time of war or a time when war is imminent.*"

June 19, 1912 (37 Stat. 138, sec. 2).

TERMINATED. The resolution has the effect of terminating the authority under this provision to the extent that such authority depends upon war heretofore declared. However, this permanent war legislation remains among the permanent statutes of the United States.

498. Employment of laborers and mechanics on public works for more than 8 hours a day is prohibited, "*except in case of extraordinary emergency.*"

March 3, 1913 (57 Stat. 726).

UNAFFECTED. This is not a war statute. The emergencies contemplated by this provision can occur in time of war as well as in time of peace. For this reason the committee took no action which would affect this provision.

499. The President may suspend provisions of the 8-hour law as to contracts with the United States "*in case of national emergency.*"

March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1192).

TERMINATED. The resolution has the effect of terminating the authority under this provision to the extent that such authority depends upon the existence of the emergencies declared by the President on September 8, 1939, and May 27, 1941. This statute remains as part of the permanent legislation of the United States, for use upon the occurrence of the contingencies provided for therein.

500. The President may suspend certain provisions of law relating to wages of laborers, etc., under public building contracts, "*in the event of a national emergency.*"

August 30, 1935 (49 Stat. 1013, ch. 825, sec. 6).

TERMINATED. The comment made with respect to item 499, above, is applicable here.

4. SCHOOL-LUNCH PROGRAM

501. Time limit within which any agency designated by the Governor may qualify as a "State educational agency" under the National School Lunch Program Act, *July 1, 1948.*

June 4, 1946 (Public Law 396, sec. 11 (d) (2)).

UNAFFECTED. This provision is not related to the war or emergencies and the committee took no action with respect thereto.

5. ST. ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

502. Interned persons and prisoners of war, under the jurisdiction of the Navy Department, are entitled to admission to St. Elizabeths Hospital for treatment.

August 29, 1916 (39 Stat. 558).

TERMINATED. The resolution has the effect of lapsing the authority under this provision. The committee is advised that the authority contained therein is no longer in use. The statute remains as part of the permanent legislation of the United States.

503. *Prisoners of war*, under the jurisdiction of the War Department, are entitled to admission to St. Elizabeths Hospital for treatment.

October 6, 1917 (40 Stat. 373).

UNAFFECTED. The committee is advised that this legislation continues to be required. Accordingly, it has taken no action with respect thereto.

504. Purchase of butter substitutes for St. Elizabeths Hospital is authorized *during the present national emergency*.

July 12, 1943 (57 Stat. 520, ch. 222).

REPEALED. The authority under this provision is no longer required and the resolution has the effect of repealing the provision immediately.

6. PUBLIC HEALTH

505. The President may permit the removal of public offices from the seat of the Government "*in case of the prevalence of a contagious or epidemic disease*."
(R. S. 4798).

UNAFFECTED. This provision is not related to the war, and the committee sees no reason to change it at this time.

506. "*In emergencies*," hospitalization and dispensary service may be provided at naval hospitals and dispensaries outside the continental limits of the United States and in Alaska to such persons, other than those specified by law, as the Secretary of the Navy may prescribe.

May 10, 1943 (57 Stat. 81, sec. 4).

UNAFFECTED. This provision becomes effective during all emergencies including those not related to the war. Accordingly, the committee took no action with respect thereto.

507. Provisions for training nurses (grants to institutions for training, etc.) are to cease *upon the termination of hostilities*, except for nurses who were receiving training 90 days prior to such date.

June 15, 1943 (57 Stat. 153-155, ch. 126).

UNAFFECTED. This statute has already expired except to the extent that it authorized the completion of training started more than 90 days prior to December 31, 1946. Accordingly, the committee took no action with respect to the statute.

508. Appropriations are authorized under the Public Health Service Act for certain emergency health and sanitation activities *during the present war and any period of demobilization after the war*.

July 1, 1944 (58 Stat. 712, ch. 373, sec. 604).

TERMINATED. The resolution has the effect of terminating the authorization contained in this act to the extent that such authorization depends upon the existence of war heretofore declared by the Congress. Since this provision is effective also during the period of demobilization, the authorization will continue to be available for such period.

509. Appropriation of \$75,000,000 authorized for *fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for each of 4 succeeding years* for payments to the States, etc., for construction of hospitals; in order to benefit by these

provisions the States must enact legislation providing for compliance with minimum standards for hospitals by *July 1, 1948*, adding sec. 621 to Public Health Service Act.

August 13, 1946 (Public Law 925, sec. 2).

UNAFFECTED. This statute is not related to the war and the committee took no action with respect thereto.

7. VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION AND EDUCATION OF VETERANS

510. Any person who served in the armed forces *after December 7, 1941, and prior to the termination of hostilities in the present war* is entitled to vocational rehabilitation, subject to the provisions of Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a), as amended, part VII.

Persons serving in the armed forces after December 7, 1941, and *prior to the termination of the present war* are eligible for vocational rehabilitation which is limited to 9 years after the present war under Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a), part VII.

March 24, 1943 (57 Stat. 43, ch. 22, secs. 1, 2), amended June 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 291, ch. 268, sec. 403), and December 28, 1945 (59 Stat. 626, ch. 588, sec. 7).

UNAFFECTED. The Congress presently has under consideration legislation with respect to this subject. Consequently, the committee took no action to affect it.

511. Provision for education or training of veterans at Government expense *until 9 years after the present war*.

Commencement by veterans of course of education or training at Government expense *until 4 years after the present war*.

June 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 288, ch. 268, sec. 400 (b)), amended December 28, 1945 (59 Stat. 624, ch. 588, sec. 5).

TERMINATED. The resolution has the effect of terminating the war for the purposes of these provisions, thus beginning the running of the periods after the end of the war prescribed in the provisions.

512. Provision for reciprocal benefits for World War II veterans of United States and governments allied with United States since December 7, 1941, and *prior to termination of World War II*.

July 11, 1946 (Public Law 499).

TERMINATED. The resolution has the effect of terminating the war with respect to this provision. It is the view of the committee that the time is now appropriate for the termination of the benefits provided in this statute.

8. SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' CIVIL RELIEF ACT

513. Suspension of enforcement of certain civil liabilities of persons in the Military or Naval Establishments and the Coast Guard, *until 6 months after treaty of peace*.

October 17, 1940 (54 Stat. 1178-1191, ch. 888), amended October 6, 1942 (56 Stat. 769-778).

UNAFFECTED. The committee is of the opinion that several changes should be made in the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act with respect to limiting the benefits thereunder. However, the committee does not have opportunity at the present time to conduct the extensive

hearings which should be held in the course of consideration of legislation in this matter. Accordingly, the committee took no action with respect to this statute.

M. PUBLIC LANDS

1. PUBLIC LANDS GENERALLY

514. Authority of Secretary of the Interior to lease or sell public lands for use in connection with manufacture of arms, etc., *until 6 months after termination of the unlimited emergency.*

June 5, 1942 (56 Stat. 323, sec. 4).

REPEALED. The resolution effects the immediate repeal of this statute. The committee is advised that this action is in accord with the recommendation of the Department of the Interior.

515. Whenever use of the public domain "*for war purposes*" prevents its use for grazing, persons holding grazing permits are to be compensated for any loss suffered.

July 9, 1942 (56 Stat. 654, ch. 500).

TERMINATED. The resolution has the effect of terminating war heretofore declared for the purposes of this statute. It is the view of the committee that the time is appropriate for a return to peacetime procedures in this matter.

516. Authority for the Secretary of the Interior to dispose of certain materials on public lands, *until the termination of hostilities.*

September 27, 1944 (58 Stat. 745-746, ch. 745-746, ch. 416).

UNAFFECTED. This statute has already expired.

2. MEASURES RELATING TO HAWAII, ALASKA, AND THE INSULAR POSSESSIONS

517. Authority of the President to use for public defense certain lands transferred to the Territory of Hawaii, whenever in his judgment "*an emergency exists that requires*" such use.

June 19, 1936 (49 Stat. 1535, ch. 604).

TERMINATED. The resolution has the effect of terminating the authority under this statute to the extent that such authority depends upon the existence of the emergencies declared by the President September 8, 1939, and May 27, 1941. The statute remains as part of the permanent legislation of the United States and will be available for use in the event of an emergency that requires use of lands transferred to Hawaii for public defense.

518. Department of the Interior emergency fund for Territories and island possessions (for relief and civilian defense in Alaska, Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico) is to remain available *during the "unlimited emergency."*

December 23, 1941 (55 Stat. 856, ch. 621.)

REPEALED. The resolution effects the immediate repeal of this provision authorizing the appropriation of funds for relief and civilian defense.

519. Authority to employ nationals of the United States upon public works in Hawaii, *during the "unlimited emergency."*

January 2, 1942 (55 Stat. 881, ch. 646).

REPEALED. The resolution has the effect of repealing this statute immediately. It is the view of the committee that the peacetime restrictions should now obtain in this matter.

520. Deferment or waiver of payments under Alaska public land leases, *until 6 months after termination of hostilities*.

May 29, 1943 (557 Stat. 92, ch. 107).

UNAFFECTED. This provision will lapse on June 30, 1947, and the committee took no action with respect thereto.

3. IRRIGATION AND RECLAMATION

521. Extension of time for payment of reclamation charges by certain water users until *December 31, 1950, or December 31 of fifth full year after termination of hostilities*.

August 4, 1939 (53 Stat. 1198, ch. 418, sec. 17), extended April 24, 1945 (59 Stat. 75, ch. 94, sec. 3).

UNAFFECTED. A definite termination date, December 31, 1951, is already fixed with respect to this provision. Accordingly, the committee took no action with respect thereto.

522. Use of certain funds for water conservation and utilization projects authorized *until 6 months after termination of hostilities* (adding sec. 4 (d) to act of August 11, 1939 (53 Stat. 1418; 54 Stat. 1122)).

July 16, 1943 (57 Stat. 567-568, ch. 242).

UNAFFECTED. The authority under this statute will expire on June 30, 1947, and, accordingly, the committee took no action with respect thereto.

4. MINING INTERESTS GENERALLY

523. Authority of the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Bureau of Mines to construct, etc., synthetic liquid fuel demonstration plants for 5 years, *until April 5, 1949*.

April 5, 1944 (58 Stat. 190, ch. 172).

UNAFFECTED. This statute is not related to the war or emergencies and no action was taken by the committee with respect thereto.

5. MINERAL LAND LAWS AND CLAIMS

524. Suspension of requirement under Revised Statutes 2324 and \$100 worth of labor be performed, etc., on each mining claim, *until July 1 after termination of hostilities*.

May 7, 1942 (56 Stat. 271, ch. 294), extended May 3, 1943 (57 Stat. 74, ch. 91).

UNAFFECTED. This statute will expire on July 1, 1947, and, accordingly, no action was taken by the committee with respect thereto.

525. Twelve and one-half percent royalty obligation of oil or gas lessee who drills well resulting in discovery of new deposit on public domain, *during the "unlimited emergency"*.

December 24, 1942 (56 Stat. 1080, ch. 812).

REPEALED. The resolution has the effect of repealing this statute immediately. The pertinent provisions of this statute have been

superseded by permanent legislation on the same subject contained in sections 4 and 12, Public Law 696, Seventy-ninth Congress.

526. Suspension of certain requirements relating to work on tunnel sites under Revised Statutes 2323, *until 6 months after termination of hostilities*.

June 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 324, ch. 271).

UNAFFECTED. The suspension provided by this provision will expire on June 30, 1947. Consequently, the committee took no action to affect the provision.

N. PUBLIC WORKS

1. WATER POWER

527. The Federal Power Commission may require certain temporary connections of facilities, etc., to prevent shortage of electric energy "*during the continuance of any war in which the United States is engaged, or whenever the Commission determines that an emergency exists.*"

August 26, 1935 (49 Stat. 849 (c)).

UNAFFECTED. This legislation is effective not only during any war but also during any peacetime emergency period which the Commission determines to exist. The committee also is advised that the authority under this provision continues to be required in meeting post-war emergency conditions which presently exist in the Northwestern and Central States. Accordingly, the committee has taken no action which would affect this provision.

528. Regulation of charges and provision for payments to States of Arizona and Nevada from June 1, 1937 to *May 31, 1987*, under the Boulder Canyon Project Adjustment Act.

July 19, 1940 (54 Stat. 774-779, ch. 643).

UNAFFECTED. This statute is not related to the war or emergency and the committee took no action with respect thereto.

2. PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

529. Lease of naval hospital property by the Secretary of the Navy for a 15-year period, authorized (*until 1957*).

April 8, 1942 (56 Stat. 211-212, ch. 228).

UNAFFECTED. This statute is not related to the war.

530. The provisions of the act of June 30, 1932, restricting the rental on buildings leased to the Government to 15 percent of the fair market value, are not to apply "*during war or a national emergency declared by Congress or by the President,*" to premises used for national defense or war purposes.

April 28, 1942 (56 Stat. 247, ch. 249).

UNAFFECTED. The committee is advised that the authority contained in this provision continues to be needed because of a continued shortage of available building space. Accordingly, the committee took no action with respect thereto.

531. Authority for designation of employees of the Public Building Administration as special policemen, *during the "unlimited emergency."*

October 26, 1942 (56 Stat. 1000, ch. 629).

REPEALED. The resolution has the effect of amending this provision so as to effect its repeal on July 1, 1948, without relation to the existence or nonexistence of an emergency. The committee is advised that the Public Buildings Administration is desirous of obtaining permanent legislation in this matter. The date provided for repeal would appear to give ample time to secure such legislation.

532. Permission for Washington Terminal Co. to park passenger motor vehicles in Capitol Grounds, *until 6 months after the present war*.

July 8, 1943 (57 Stat. 390, ch. 200).

REPEALED. The committee is advised that the authority under this statute is no longer required and, accordingly, the resolution has the effect of repealing the statute immediately.

533. Authority of the Veterans' Administration to enter into 5-year leases of property for administrative, clinical, etc., purposes (*until July 1, 1947*), adding paragraph to Servicemen's Readjustment Act, section 100 (59 Stat. 463, ch. 280).

June 22, 1946 (Public Law 424).

UNAFFECTED. The committee is advised that the authority under this statute continues to be required and, accordingly, took no action which would affect the statute.

3. CAPITOL BUILDING

534. Appropriations for additional police protection for the Capitol Buildings and Grounds, etc., *during the present emergency*.

July 1, 1946 (Public Law 479).

UNAFFECTED. The committee is advised that the funds appropriated for the purpose of carrying out this provision have been expended. Accordingly, the provision is obsolete and no action was taken by the committee with respect thereto.

4. ROADS

535. Possession of certain rights-of-way granted to Arlington County, Va., in order to connect Lee Boulevard with Arlington Memorial Bridge, may be resumed "*whenever in the judgment of the President an emergency exists that requires the use and appropriation of the same for the public defense*."

February 28, 1933 (47 Stat. 1368, sec. 4).

TERMINATED. The authority under this statute is lapsed by the resolution.

536. Appropriations authorized under the Defense Highway Act of 1941, as amended, for "strategic network of highways," including access roads to sources of raw materials, etc., are to remain available *during the "unlimited emergency"*.

November 19, 1941 (55 Stat. 765-770), amended July 2, 1942 (56 Stat. 562, ch. 474, sec. 1 (d)), July 13, 1943 (57 Stat. 561, ch. 236, sec. 4), and April 4, 1944 (58 Stat. 189, ch. 164).

REPEALED. The resolution has the effect of repealing immediately this provision authorizing appropriations. This action is in accord with a recommendation contained in the President's message to the Congress of February 19, 1947.

537. Authority is granted to enter into contracts in an amount of \$25,400,000 for construction of access roads in accordance with section 6 of the Defense Highway Act of 1941, above, to continue *during the "unlimited emergency."*

April 28, 1942 (56 Stat. 236, ch. 247).

UNAFFECTED. The committee is advised that the Finance Committee of the Senate will effect any appropriate rescission of money or authorizations under this provision in accordance with regular budgetary procedure. Accordingly, the Judiciary Committee took no action with respect to this provision.

538. Funds apportioned to States prior to January 1, 1942, for roads, etc., for obligations by the States and certain funds apportioned to States for emergency relief when roads damaged by floods, etc., are to remain available until *1 year after termination of the unlimited emergency*, amending section 5 of Defense Highway Act of November 19, 1941 (55 Stat. 766, ch. 474).

July 13, 1943 (57 Stat. 560, 562, ch. 236, secs. 2, 7).

UNAFFECTED. The comment made with respect to item 537, above, is substantially applicable hereto.

539. Authority for reimbursement of States for rehabilitation of roads damaged by the military forces, etc., *in connection with the war and national defense* (amending sec. 10 of Defense Highway Act, 1941 (55 Stat. 768)).

July 13, 1943 (57 Stat. 561, ch. 236, sec. 6).

UNAFFECTED. The committee is advised that numerous claims are now being presented and considered by the appropriate agency and by the Congress under the authority of this provision. Inasmuch as the statute contains no termination provision as such, in view of the fact that there is occasion for additional claims thereunder, the committee took no action with respect to this statute.

540. Five hundred million dollars annual appropriation is authorized for construction of roads *for three postwar years, beginning with fiscal year ending June 30 following the date of the termination of the existing war emergency.*

December 20, 1944 (58 Stat. 839, ch. 626, sec. 2).

UNAFFECTED. The time for the beginning of the running of the period fixed in this provision has already been defined by the Congress in adopting House Concurrent Resolution 81 (October 2, 1945, 79th Cong.) which declared for the purpose of the act the first postwar fiscal year referred to therein shall be the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946. Accordingly, the committee took no action with respect to this provision.

O. RULES AND ADMINISTRATION

CORRUPT PRACTICES

541. Exemption of part-time voluntary officers or employees serving in connection with the war effort, other than in relation to procurement or manufacture of war materials, from prohibition against political activities (Hatch Act) *until March 31, 1947*, under the Second War Powers Act.

March 27, 1942 (56 Stat. 181, ch. 199, title VII, sec. 701), amended June 29, 1946 (Public Law 475).

UNAFFECTED. This provision expired on March 31, 1947.

542. Sections 22 and 23 (and indirectly sec. 24) of the Hatch Act to prevent pernicious political activities are to be in force *until 6 months after the termination of hostilities*.

August 21, 1944 (58 Stat. 728, ch. 404, sec. 2 ("sec. 25")).

UNAFFECTED. This provision will expire on June 30, 1947, and, accordingly, the committee took no action with respect thereto.



meat and be permitted to produce under a free economy so fitting to a free nation; and

Whereas our own American people as well as people living in conquered and war-scarred foreign lands are still badly in need of meat and livestock products; and

Whereas some of our imports of cattle have of necessity been halted for sanitary protective reasons and thus tending to shorten our meat tonnage: Therefore be it

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves for continued high production so far as possible to the end that the supply of meat will fill the demand.

RESOLUTION 8. PACKERS AND STOCKYARDS ADMINISTRATION

Motion made and carried to table Resolution No. 8.

RESOLUTION 9. ROADS AND HIGHWAYS

Whereas the livestock, agricultural products, and the hundreds of other products grown, produced, or manufactured in our country cannot be properly marketed or transported without good roads and highways; and

Whereas the range area of Nebraska, commonly called the sand hills, is almost without adequate all-weather highways and many ranchers find it necessary to travel as much as 50 miles over sandhills trails before reaching a highway; and

Whereas the trucking of our livestock, hay, and other products to a rail loading point or to central markets and the hauling in by truck of our concentrated feeds, grain, and all other ranch supplies is very difficult and costly; and

Whereas livestock cannot be trucked over rough and nearly impassable roads only in very small numbers per trip with much shrink and a maximum of bruises and some crippling of such animals and with great loss of time en route; and

Whereas it becomes more difficult each year to trail cattle across the premises of others while on the way to a railroad loading point: Therefore be it

Resolved, That our association urge our county boards of commissioners, the State department of roads and irrigation, and the Federal Public Road Administration to work in close cooperation in formulating a program for the construction of both east-west and north-south all-weather highways across our vast range area with the thought in mind, not only transportation of our products, but also relieving some of our present highways of the heavy traffic now necessary for them to bear and the ever-increasing need for more and better roads both in peacetime and war.

RESOLUTION 10. CATTLE AND BEEF INDUSTRY COMMITTEE

Whereas the Cattle and Beef Industry Committee, representing the various segments of the industry, have done some very effective work; and

Whereas there will doubtless be a need for further cooperation in the study and working out of cattle and beef problems and the promotion of meat products: Therefore be it

Resolved, That we urge the continuation of this committee and their work and that full support be given it.

RESOLUTION 11. NATIONAL LIVESTOCK AND MEAT BOARD

Whereas the National Livestock and Meat Board is carrying on a most valuable service to our industry in its program of bringing before the public the value and necessity of meat in our diets; and

Whereas the field remains broad for further research into the valuable proteins, minerals, acids, and various other highly desirable properties which meat contains; and

Whereas the meat board has performed a most excellent service in the educational field on meat: Therefore be it

Resolved, That this association hereby expresses its appreciation and gives full endorsement to the National Livestock and Meat Board.

RESOLUTION 12. AMERICAN MEAT INSTITUTE

Whereas the American Meat Institute has been carrying on an extensive and valuable Nation-wide meat advertising program; and

Whereas we firmly believe this program has been highly effective in advertising and popularizing meat; and

Whereas there will be greater need in the future for such carefully planned attractive and educational advertising: Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we express our appreciation and hearty approval of the commendable efforts of the American Meat Institute and urge continuance of their program.

RESOLUTION 13. NATIONAL LIVESTOCK TAX COMMITTEE

Whereas we believe that the work of the National Livestock Tax Committee has been of great value to the livestock industry and through their diligent efforts to clarify the regulations of the Internal Revenue Office we have received great benefit; and

Whereas there still exists a need for the service of the committee: Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we urge the continuation of this committee and that full support be given it.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. MILLIKIN, from the Committee on Finance:

H. R. 3861. A bill to allow to a successor railroad corporation the benefits of certain carry-overs of a predecessor corporation for the purposes of certain provisions of the Internal Revenue Code; with amendments (Rept. No. 406).

By Mr. WILEY, from the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. 1508. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to express the intent of the Congress with reference to the regulation of the business of insurance," approved March 9, 1945 (59 Stat. 33); without amendment (Rept. No. 407; and

H. R. 770. A bill for the relief of Norman Abbott; without amendment (Rept. No. 408).

TERMINATION OF CERTAIN EMERGENCY WAR POWERS—REPORT OF A COMMITTEE

Mr. WILEY, from the Committee on the Judiciary, submitted a report (No. 339, pt. 2), setting out the statutory provisions appearing in Senate Document 42 (80th Cong., 1st sess.), relating to termination of war controls, and indicating how such provisions are affected by the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 123) to terminate certain emergency and war powers.

REPORTS ON DISPOSITION OF EXECUTIVE PAPERS

Mr. LANGER, from the Joint Select Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers, to which were referred for examination and recommendation two lists of records transmitted to the Senate by the Archivist of the United States that appeared to have no permanent value or historical interest, submitted reports thereon pursuant to law.

BILLS INTRODUCED

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. MCKELLAR:

S. 1538. A bill for the relief of the city of Harriman School District; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BUSHFIELD:

S. 1539. A bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent in fee to Mrs. Anna Richard Lone Dog and other heirs of James Richard, deceased, to certain lands;

S. 1540. A bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent in fee to Mrs. Anna Richard Lone Dog and other heirs of Sophia Richard, deceased, to certain lands;

S. 1541. A bill to authorize and direct the Secretary of the Interior to issue to Elsie Kells Plenty DeSersa a patent in fee to certain land; and

S. 1542. A bill to authorize and direct the Secretary of the Interior to issue to Clyde Cecil Banks a patent in fee to certain land; to the Committee on Public Lands.

(Mr. SPARKMAN introduced Senate bill 1543, to amend the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act, as amended, which was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and appears under a separate heading.)

By Mr. MYERS:

S. 1544. A bill for the relief of Arthur De Filippis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BYRD:

S. 1545. A bill to authorize a bridge, roads and approaches, supports and bents, or other structures across, over, or upon lands of the United States within the limits of the Colonial National Historical Park at or near Yorktown, Va.; to the Committee on Public Works.

AMENDMENT OF RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION ACT RELATING TO GI LOANS FOR HOUSING

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, on yesterday the President signed the bill continuing the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for 1 year, with its powers considerably limited. One of the powers thus taken away from the RFC is that of handling GI loans for housing.

I think the Congress made a terrible mistake in doing that; and I believe that unless the Congress restores that power, there will be a much more difficult time in providing housing, particularly for our returned veterans.

So I ask unanimous consent to introduce for appropriate reference a bill on that subject.

There being no objection, the bill (S. 1543) to amend the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act, as amended, introduced by Mr. SPARKMAN, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

AMENDMENT OF NATIONALITY ACT—AMENDMENT

Mr. WILEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 518) to amend the Nationality Act of 1940 to preserve the nationality of citizens who were unable to return to the United States prior to October 14, 1946; which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

STUDY OF OPERATIONS OF WHOLLY OWNED GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS

Mr. BYRD submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 138), which was referred

to the Committee on Banking and Currency:

Whereas a number of corporations which have been created under State law are wholly owned by the Government of the United States; and

Whereas the provisions of the Government Corporation Control Act require the liquidation, on or before June 30, 1948, of all wholly owned Government corporations which have not prior to such date been incorporated by act of Congress; and

Whereas, as a result of such requirement, the Congress will be called upon during the second regular session of the Eightieth Congress to examine into the purposes and activities of these corporations in order to ascertain whether any of them should be chartered by act of Congress and continued, whether any of them should be merged with other Government corporations, whether any or all of their activities should be transferred to other Government agencies, or whether they should be dissolved and liquidated; and

Whereas certain of these corporations or their functions are related to or dependent upon the Reconstruction Finance Corporation or its functions; and

Whereas the Committee on Banking and Currency has proposed to make a comprehensive study of the operations of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and its subsidiaries for the purpose of determining whether its extension beyond June 30, 1948, is desirable: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Committee on Banking and Currency is authorized and directed to make a full and complete study of the operations of all wholly owned Government corporations with a view to ascertaining: (1) which corporations should be chartered by the Congress, (2) which corporations, or activities thereof, should be merged or consolidated in the interests of efficiency and economy, and (3) which corporations should be dissolved and liquidated. The committee shall report to the Senate, not later than March 1, 1948, the results of its study together with such recommendations as to necessary legislation as it deems desirable.

INVESTIGATION OF SO-CALLED REAL-ESTATE LOBBY

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. President, yesterday the President of the United States reluctantly signed the so-called rent-control bill. His message in that connection was very critical. He pointed out that in this body we should have taken action on the housing shortage facing our people. Furthermore, he stated that the actions of certain real-estate lobbyists were most reprehensible and questionable. He suggested that it might be a good idea for an investigation to be made of the activities of the real-estate lobby.

In that connection, Mr. President, I now ask unanimous consent to submit a resolution authorizing such an investigation, and I request that it be appropriately referred.

There being no objection, the resolution (S. Res. 139) submitted by Mr. TAYLOR, was received and referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, as follows:

Whereas the President of the United States in a message to Congress dated June 30, 1947, has charged that "One of the most stubborn obstacles in the way of any constructive housing program has been the opposition of the real-estate lobby. Its members have exerted pressure at every point against every proposal for making the housing program more effective. They have constantly

sought to weaken rent control and to do away with necessary aids to housing. They are openly proud of their success in blocking a comprehensive housing program. This group has sought to achieve financial gains without regard to the damage done to others. It has displayed a ruthless disregard of the public welfare;" and

Whereas the President of the United States has further found that this lobby has, through its brazen operations, been able to block programs essential to the need of American citizens, and that practices of this real-estate lobby have been "clearly subversive of representative government"; and Whereas the said real-estate lobby has, through the use of apparently dishonest and illegal methods, prevented the construction of homes urgently needed by veterans: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized and directed to conduct a full and complete investigation into the activities, connection, methods, and financing of all organizations and groups, commonly known as the real-estate lobby, which are seeking to influence legislative or executive action detrimental to the maintenance of fair and stable rents and prices for new housing and to increased construction of shelter for the people of the United States and especially for demobilized veterans of World War II and their families, during the period of the Seventy-ninth and Eightieth Congresses.

SEC. 2. The committee shall report its findings, together with its recommendations for such corrective legislation as it may deem advisable, to the Senate at the earliest practicable date, but not later than January 1, 1948.

SEC. 3. For the purposes of this resolution, the committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized to employ upon a temporary basis such technical, clerical, and other assistants as it deems advisable, and is authorized, with the consent of the head of the department or agency concerned, to utilize the services, information, facilities, and personnel of any of the departments or agencies of the Government. The expenses of the committee under this resolution, which shall not exceed \$50,000 shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee.

HOUSE BILLS REFERRED

The following bills were each read twice by their titles and referred as indicated:

H. R. 49. An act to enable the people of Hawaii to form a constitution and State government and to be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States; to the Committee on Public Lands.

H. R. 3961. A bill to provide increases in the rates of pension payable to Spanish-American War and Civil War veterans and their dependents; to the Committee on Finance.

A SOCIAL-SCIENCE COMPREHENSIVE—SURVEY BY WILLIAM G. CARLETON

[Mr. PEPPER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a survey entitled "A Social-Science Comprehensive," by William G. Carleton, published in the Journal of Higher Education, which appears in the Appendix.]

SOVIET DILEMMA—ARTICLE BY BARNET NOVER

—[Mr. McGRATH, on behalf of Mr. McMAHON, asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "Soviet Dilemma," by Barnet Nover, published in the Washington Post of July 1, 1947, which appears in the Appendix.]

STATES AND UNITED STATES SCHOOL AID—EDITORIAL FROM THE JACKSONVILLE (FLA.) JOURNAL

[Mr. PEPPER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "States and United States School Aid," published in the Jacksonville (Fla.) Journal of June 20, 1947, which appears in the Appendix.]

THE STEEL SITUATION

Mr. WILSON. Mr. President, a subcommittee of the Small Business Committee, under the leadership of the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MARTIN], investigating steel scarcity, has been doing a marvelous job. I have followed their efforts with interest and approval, and to the best of my ability have attempted to make contributions.

I am in receipt of a letter from Mr. Frank E. Nichols, president of Nichols Wire & Steel Co., of Davenport, Iowa, relating to the problem concerned. It not only gives an analysis of the conditions now existing, but offers constructive suggestions in addition thereto. Mr. Nichols tells directly why subsidy payments at taxpayers' expense are wrong and why they reject such payments. This firm expresses the sentiment of the great people of Iowa and I hope of our Nation. I know that the people of the great Middle West agree when he says:

We dislike the idea of having the Government subsidize us out of the taxpayers' pocket, to cajole us into doing what it was proper for us to do.

I commend this forthright statement. I ask unanimous consent that the letter referred to be incorporated at this place in the RECORD as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

NICHOLS WIRE & STEEL CO.,
Davenport, Iowa, June 21, 1947.
The Honorable GEORGE A. WILSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR WILSON: Since my visit with you a couple of weeks ago, I have thought a great deal about the bad steel situation, and my company is taking action in a way which I believe will interest you. We are returning housing nail subsidies paid to us by the RFC in the amount of \$3,600, and are waiving claims previously made for \$4,420, an aggregate amount of \$8,020. Our company is returning this money, and waiving its claims, for the following reasons:

1. It was clearly our responsibility to make as many nails as possible, and we dislike the idea of having the Government subsidize us out of the taxpayers' pocket, to cajole us into doing what it was proper for us to do.

2. Through many vicissitudes, we have stood on our own feet without governmental financial assistance for forty-odd years, and we don't want to, nor do we need to, lean on Uncle Sam.

These payments were made from October 1, 1946, to March 31, 1947, for nail production beyond a quota established on average production figures. They were paid to us and all other nail manufacturers to stimulate production in an effort to alleviate the nail shortage that bedeviled the housing program, and were ostensibly to cover overtime and added expense.

An additional subsidy of \$7 a ton was paid to producers of wire rods when their rods were sold to be made into nails. The RFC has also paid subsidies on pig iron to be used for housing purposes.

25. RUBBER; ALCOHOL; FARM PRODUCTS. Rep. Curtis, Nebr., spoke in favor of continuing our plants for the manufacture of "farm-produced synthetic rubber," expanding markets for alcohol produced from farm products, and discussed four proposals for overcoming the price-disadvantage problem (pp. 8355-60).
26. WAR POWERS. The Judiciary Committee ordered* reported with amendments S.J.Res. 123, to declare the termination of certain emergency and war powers (p. D485).
27. LANDS. The Public Lands subcommittee ordered* reported to the full committee H.R. 1330, to abolish the Jackson Hole National Monument (p. D485).
- * Copies of these bills and reports will not be available until the bills are actually reported, when this Digest will include statements to that effect.
28. GOVERNMENT PROPAGANDA. Rep. Miller, Conn., criticized propaganda in connection with three newspaper articles on public utilities, which he inserted and which he said made "plain implication...that ...the subcommittee had reached a conclusion even before hearing the testimony in opposition to the proposals" (pp. 8361-3).
29. TAXATION. The Ways and Means Committee reported without amendment H.R. 3950, the individual income tax-reduction bill which would become effective Jan. 1, 1948 (p. 8372).
30. RESEARCH; INFORMATION. Rep. Shafer, Mich., called attention to a Department press release on clothing stains that may come from scorched ironing-board covers, and stated "I would be very much interested to know how many people the United States Department of Agriculture has had to keep on its pay roll in order to discover this important fact and to convey it to the public" (p. 8370).
31. ADJOURNED until Mon., July 7 (p. 8372). The Daily Digest lists the following program for this week: Mon., consent calendar and consideration of bills under suspension of the rules; Tues., income-tax reduction bill; Wed., D.C. appropriation bill and Presidential succession bill; Thurs., H.R. 4075, proposed Sugar Act of 1948; and Fri. and Sat., employees' loyalty, National Science Foundation, repeal of emergency and war powers, and National Mineral Resources Division bill (p. D486).

BILLS INTRODUCED

32. WATER UTILIZATION. H.J.Res. 225, by Rep. Sheppard (Calif.), H.J.Res. 226, by Rep. Phillips (Calif.), and S.J.Res. 145, by Sen. McCarran (Nev.), for himself and others, to authorize commencement of an action by the U.S. to determine interstate water rights in the Colorado River. To House Judiciary Committee. Senate measure not referred to committee. (pp. 8400, 8373). Remarks of Sen. McCarran (pp. 8400-1).

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

33. PRICES; MEAT SHORTAGE. Speech in the House by Rep. Murray, Wis., analyzing the meat situation, giving reasons for shortages and high prices, and pointing out USDA's part in the responsibility for the present meat situation (pp. A3534-4).
34. APPROPRIATIONS. Speech in the House by Rep. McCormack, Mass., criticizing appropriation reductions which would cause a loss in revenue and failure of service to farmers, particularly soil conservation (p. A3516).
- Rep. Price, Ill., inserted a St. Louis Post-Dispatch editorial criticizing appropriation reductions (pp. A3531).

13. FLOOD CONTROL; SURPLUS PROPERTY. The Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee reported with amendment S. 1515, to make surplus property available for the alleviation of damage caused by flood or other catastrophe. (S.Rept. 435) (p. 8400).
14. FEDERAL AID TO EDUCATION. The Labor and Public Welfare Committee reported with amendment S. 472, to authorize the appropriation of funds to assist the States and Territories in financing a minimum foundation education program of public elementary and secondary schools, and in reducing the inequalities of educational opportunities through public elementary and secondary schools, and for the general welfare (S.Rept. 425) (p. 8400).
15. AUDITING. Received the GAO audit report of the Defense Homes Corporation for the fiscal year 1946. To Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee. (p. 8398).
16. SUGAR. Received a Mich. Legislature resolution urging increased sugar allotments for home consumption and removal of all sugar controls (pp. 8398-9).
17. ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY. Received a Wis. Legislature resolution favoring this project (p. 8399).
18. ADJOURNED until Mon., July 7 (p. 8491).

HOUSE

19. SUGAR. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H.R. 4075, the proposed Sugar Act of 1948 (H.Rept. 796) (p. 8372).
The Daily Digest states that this bill will be considered on the floor Thurs., July 10 (p. D486).
20. LANDS. The Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee reported with amendments H.R. 3043, to transfer the Crab Orchard Creek Land Utilization project, Ill., to Interior Department for use as a wildlife management area (H.Rept. 790) (p. 8372).
21. STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, AND JUDICIARY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on this bill, H.R. 3311, and to the amendments in disagreement (pp. 8349-53, 8405-6). The amount for cooperation with Latin America was set at \$3,900,000 by the conferees (House figure, \$3,000,000; Senate figure, \$4,300,000). This bill will now be sent to the President.
22. SOIL CONSERVATION; FARM LOANS. The Agriculture Committee ordered* reported S. 512, to extend the SCS, ACP, and FHA programs to the Virgin Islands (p. D484).
23. PLANT QUARANTINE. The Agriculture Committee ordered* reported S. 338, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to limit the entry of nursery stock from foreign countries to that needed for propagation purposes in order to protect American interests from insects and plant diseases, and authorize the Secretary to require such stock to be grown in post-entry quarantine (p. D484).
24. NATIONAL FORESTS. The Agriculture Committee ordered* reported H.R. 1809, to facilitate the use and occupancy of national-forest lands by authorizing the Secretary to grant long-term occupancy permits for summer homes, hotels, etc., for a wider variety of purposes, and by extending the acreage limitation from 5 to 30 acres (p. D484).

* Copies of these bills and reports will not be available until the bills are actually reported, when this Digest will include statements to that effect.

ANTIPOLL TAX

Committee on House Administration: Subcommittee on Elections held hearings on various anti-poll-tax bills and heard the concluding testimony of Jesse F. Orton, attorney at law, Jackson Heights, N. Y., who based his opposition on the constitutional aspect of the proposed legislation; and John Locke Green, treasurer, Arlington, Va., who testified in favor of the legislation.

AIR CARRIER ROUTES—PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce: O'Hara Subcommittee held hearings on H. R. 2365, air carrier routes, and heard Representative Norrell, who testified in favor of the bill; Emory T. Nunneley, general counsel, Civil Aeronautics Board, Washington, D. C.; and Hon. Robert Ramspeck, executive vice president, Air Transport Association, Washington, D. C., both of whom testified in opposition to the bill.

Dolliver Subcommittee held hearings on H. R. 3924, Public Health Service, personnel and administration, and heard Dr. Thomas Parran, Surgeon General, Public Health Service, Washington, D. C.; Dr. W. Palmer Dearing, Chief, Division of Commissioned Officers, Public Health Service, Washington, D. C.; Dr. James A. Crabtree, Deputy Surgeon General, Public Health Service, Washington, D. C.; all of whom testified in favor of the bill; Lawrence L. Gourley, legal counsel, American Osteopathic Association, Washington, D. C.; and Representative Arnold, both of whom testified in opposition to the bill as written, and suggested amendment.

EMERGENCY POWERS

Committee on the Judiciary: Met in executive session and considered amendments recommended by Subcommittee No. 4 to S. J. Res. 123, terminating certain war and emergency statutes, and ordered the joint resolution favorably reported to the House with those amendments. (This joint resolution previously ordered reported without amendment, June 26, 1947.)

INDIANS—GRAZING ACT—JACKSON HOLE

Committee on Public Lands: Subcommittee on Indian Affairs held hearings on various bills and heard Representative Schwabe of Oklahoma; George Lobadie, counsel for Osage Indian Tribal Council; Paul Pitts, member Osage Indian Tribal Council; Joseph Mason, member Osage Indian Tribal Council; Joe Shumkamolah, member Osage Indian Tribe; Harry Red Eagle, member Osage Indian Tribe; and Wm. Zimmerman, Acting Commissioner, Office of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior.

Subcommittee ordered favorably reported to the full committee the following bills: H. R. 3325, to enable Osage Indians who served in World War II to obtain loans under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act; H. R.

3326, providing for granting certificates of competency and payment of funds, etc., to members of the Osage Tribe of less than one-half Indian blood at age 21; and H. R. 3685, authorizing the Wyandotte Tribe of Oklahoma to sell and convey to the Wyandotte Indian public burial ground in Kansas City, Kans.

Subcommittee on Public Lands held hearings on H. R. 4079, to amend the Taylor Grazing Act of June 28, 1934, as amended June 26, 1936, and heard Messrs. Wasserman and Reed of the Department of the Interior; F. E. Mollen, executive secretary, American National Livestock Association, Denver, Colo.; J. M. Jones, secretary, National Wool Growers Association; and J. B. Wilson, president, National Wool Growers Association, all of whom testified in favor of the bill. Subcommittee ordered the bill favorably reported to the full committee, and also ordered favorably reported to the full committee, as amended, H. R. 1330, to abolish the Jackson Hole National Monument.

HYDROELECTRIC POWER

Committee on Public Works: Continued hearings on H. R. 3036, transfer of jurisdiction over certain power projects, and heard Henry W. Blalock, Southwestern Power Administration; Col. F. W. Scheidenhelm, consulting engineer, New York City; and S. T. McElhoes, Public Service Co. of Oklahoma. Hearings will continue next Monday.

RULES

Committee on Rules: Heard Representatives Talle, Twyman, Crow, and Mitchell, who appeared in favor of a resolution providing consideration of H. Con. Res. 54, to provide for the use of Schick General Hospital at Clinton, Iowa, for the Veterans' Administration. A resolution providing 1 hour debate was ordered reported.

Heard Representatives Jennings and Gwynne, who favored, and Representative Devitt, who opposed, a rule providing consideration of H. R. 1639, to amend the Employers' Liability Act so as to limit venue in actions brought in United States district courts or in State courts under such act. A resolution waiving points of order and providing 2 hours' debate was ordered reported.

Heard Representatives Landis, Colmer, and Holmes, who favored, and Representatives Gwinn, Buck, and Owens, who opposed, a rule providing consideration of H. R. 3682, a bill to extend the period for providing assistance for certain war-incurred school enrollments. A motion to report the resolution was rejected.

INCOME-TAX REDUCTION

Committee on Ways and Means: Met in executive session and ordered favorably reported to the House H. R. 3950, new income-tax reduction bill. This bill is similar to H. R. 1, except the effective date is January 1, 1948. Also favorably reported was H. R. 4069, to terminate certain miscellaneous temporary revenue provisions.

CONGRESSIONAL PROGRAM AHEAD

Senate Chamber

(For week of July 7-July 12)

Senate will debate, beginning July 7, S. 758, to create a National Defense Establishment, and then is due to take up, as soon as reported from the Committee on Finance, H. R. 3950, providing personal income-tax reduction beginning January 1, 1948. Appropriation bills will be considered when reported.

Senate Committees

Committee on Appropriations: July 7, subcommittee on H. R. 3839, Independent Offices, to mark up bill, 10 a. m., Room 38, Capitol; subcommittee on H. R. 3601, Agriculture Dept., to mark up bill, 11 a. m., Room 82, Capitol; July 8, full committee on H. R. 3678, War Dept.

Committee on Armed Services: July 7, executive on calendar, 7 p. m., 212 Senate Office Building.

Committee on Banking and Currency: July 7, executive on S. 1293, housing for disabled veterans, 10 a. m., 301 Senate Office Bldg.; July 7, subcommittee on S. 1101 and S. 1429, amend P. L. 88 of 79th, granting subsidies to certain slaughterers, 10:30 a. m., 301 Senate Office Building; July 8 and 9, subcommittee on war housing; July 10, on RFC nomination.

Committee on Finance: Scheduled to consider tax bill, H. R. 3950, after passage by House.

Committee on Foreign Relations: July 7, executive, on trusteeship of Pacific Islands, 10 a. m., Room 53, Capitol; July 8, executive, regular meeting on calendar.

Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce: July 7, subcommittee on FCC nomination, 10 a. m., 457 Senate Office Building.

Committee on the Judiciary: July 7, subcommittee on nomination of Alton Lassard, to be U. S. attorney in Maine, 9:15 a. m.; July 7, executive, regular meeting, 10 a. m., both in 474 Senate Office Building; July 8, subcommittee on nominations of Philip B. Perlman, to be U. S. solicitor general, and Leo F. Rayfiel, to be district judge in N. Y.

Committee on Labor and Public Welfare: July 9, 10, and 11, subcommittee on S. 545, health bill; July 10, executive, regular meeting on calendar.

Committee on Public Lands: July 7, executive on calendar, 10 a. m., 224 Senate Office Building; July 9, 10, and 11, National Resources Economic Subcommittee.

Committee on Public Works: July 8, executive on calendar.

Committee on Rules and Administration: July 9, executive on calendar.

House Chamber

(For week of July 7-July 12)

The tentative program announced for the week of July 7, is as follows—

Monday: Consent Calendar and consideration of bills under suspension of the rules.

Tuesday: H. R. 3950, income-tax reduction bill.

Wednesday: District of Columbia appropriation bill, and S. 564, bill on Presidential succession.

Thursday: H. R. 4075, Sugar Act of 1948.

Friday and Saturday: H. R. 4051, amending Natural Gas Act; H. R. 3813, disloyal employees in Federal service; S. 526, National Science Foundation bill; S. J. Res. 123, repealing certain emergency laws (World War II); H. Con. Res. 54, use of Schick General Hospital by Veterans' Administration; H. R. 1639, amending Employ-

er's Liability Act, to limit venue; and H. R. 1602, establishing a National Mineral Resources Division.

Conference reports and urgent rules may be considered at any time.

House Committees

Committee on Agriculture: July 7-8, Special subcommittee on cotton, 10 a. m., 1310 New House Office Building; July 10, Potato Subcommittee.

Committee on Armed Services: July 7, full committee on Universal Military Training, 10 a. m., 313-A Old House Office Building; July 8, full committee on H. R. 2575, Military Justice Bill, and other subcommittee reports; July 9, full committee on Universal Military Training; Pay and Administration Subcommittee on H. R. 3540, payment for medical treatment; H. R. 1035, Pay Readjustment Act of 1942; and H. R. 3253, allowance of leave credit to certain officers; July 10, full committee on Universal Military Training; Posts and Stations Subcommittee on H. R. 2359, water filtration plant at West Point, N. Y.; and H. R. 4076, Army public works bill; July 11, full committee on Universal Military Training; Posts and Stations Subcommittee on Army public works bill.

Committee on Banking and Currency: July 8, on S. 1070, cancellation of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation's capital stock and subscriptions and refund of moneys received therefrom.

Committee on the District of Columbia: July 7-11, Subcommittee on Home Rule and Reorganization, on home rule for the District of Columbia, 10 a. m., 445 Old House Office Building.

Committee on Education and Labor: July 7-8, Subcommittee on Wages and Hours of Labor on H. R. 3886, minimum wage rate changes, 10:30 a. m., 429 Old House Office Building; July 7-8, Subcommittee on the Probe of James C. Petrillo, American Federation of Musicians, 10 a. m., Caucus Room, Old House Office Building.

Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments: Subcommittee to mark up a bill providing for a National Defense establishment will meet on Tuesday, July 8, instead of Monday, July 7, as originally announced. July 9, Subcommittee on Publicity and Propaganda, on War Department Universal Military Training program, 10 a. m., 1401 New House Office Building.

Committee on House Administration: July 7-8, Subcommittee on Elections on various anti-poll-tax bills, 10:30 a. m., Committee Room, Third Floor, Capitol.

Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce: July 7, executive session of full committee to consider National Science Foundation legislation, 10:30 a. m., 1334 New House Office Building; July 8, executive session of full committee to consider Bulwinkle bill, H. R. 221 and S. 110; and public hearings before full committee on petroleum situation, continued; July 10, Leonard W. Hall Subcommittee on H. R. 2972 and H. R. 2973, Federal Power bills; July 16, Dolliver Subcommittee on H. R. 1980, health of school children. Notice: The hearing previously scheduled for July 8 and 9 on H. J. Res. 78, frequency modulation, before the Howell Subcommittee, has been postponed until a later date.

Committee on the Judiciary: July 8, executive session of full committee to consider bills and resolutions reported by subcommittees, 10 a. m., 346 Old House Office Building; July 9, 11, Subcommittee No. 2 on H. R. 2657, to protect the public with respect to practitioners before administrative agencies; July 9, 11, Subcommittee on Immigration and Naturalization on H. R. 2910, to provide for admission into the United States of certain displaced persons in Germany, Austria, and Italy; July 10, executive session of full committee to consider bills reported by subcommittees.

bill will now be sent to the President.

13. CLAIMS. Passed as reported H. R. 3690, to amend the Federal Tort Claims Act regarding death statutes and decisions in Ala. and Mass. (pp. 8523-4).
14. WAR POWERS. The Judiciary Committee reported with amendments S. J. Res. 123, to declare the termination of certain emergency and war powers (H. Rept. 799) (p. 8561).
15. SPRUCE PRODUCTION CORPORATION. Received from the President a proposed provision pertaining to an existing authorization for expenditure of funds of the U.S. Spruce Production Corporation (H. Doc. 384). To Appropriations Committee. (p. 8561).
16. CORPORATIONS. Received from the Comptroller General Supplement 1 to the Reference Manual of Government Corporations. To Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee. (p. 8561.)
17. HOUSING. Received a Chelsea (Mass.) Board of Aldermen petition urging passage of the Taft-Ellender-Wagner housing bill (p. 8562).
18. Passed over with debate the following bills: H.R. 1555, to promote uniformity in geographic nomenclature in the Federal Government (p. 8498); H.R. 1826, making it a petty offense to enter a national forest while it is closed to the public (p. 8498); H.R. 3022, to promote the mining of coal, phosphate, sodium, potassium, oil shale, gas, and sulfur on lands acquired by the U.S. (p. 8499); H.R. 452, relating to marketing agreement orders (p. 8500); H.R. 1693, to provide for Federal aid to States in fish restoration and management projects (p. 8525); H.R. 1602, to establish a Minerals Resources Division in Interior Department (p. 8527).
19. PATENTS. Passed as reported H.R. 3958, to extend temporarily the time for filing applications for patents and for taking action in the U.S. Patent Office with respect thereto (p. 8528-9).
20. LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL. In considering this bill (H.R. 3993) recently, the full Appropriations Committee increased the Legislative Reference Service item from \$300,000 (as reported in Digest 122) to \$400,000.

SENATE

21. EXECUTIVE ORGANIZATION. The President pro tempore appointed Sens. Aiken (Vt.) and McClellan (Ark.), Prof. James K. Pollock, University of Michigan, and Joseph P. Kennedy (Mass.) to be members of the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government, pursuant to Public Law 162, 80th Cong. (p. 8453).
22. CORPORATIONS. Received from GAO information supplementing the Reference Manual of Government Corporations, reflecting changes in applicable laws, creation or liquidation of corporations, Government reorganizations, and other conditions affecting the auditing relations of GAO and the corporations through 1946 (S. Doc. 86) (p. 8453).
23. FLOOD CONTROL; SURPLUS PROPERTY. Passed as reported S. 1515, to make surplus property available for the alleviation of damage caused by flood or other catastrophe (pp. 8466-8).
24. WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION. Passed with amendments S.J. Res. 98, to provide for

U.S. participation in a World Health Organization (pp. 8492-3).

25. LANDS. The Public Lands Committee reported without amendment S. 1348, to provide for the addition of certain revested Oregon & California Railroad grant lands to the Silver Creek recreational demonstration project, Oreg. (S. Rept. 447) (p. 8456).
The Public Lands Committee reported without amendment H.R. 2167, to authorize the inclusion within the Angostura units of the Missouri Basin project of certain lands owned by the U.S. (S. Rept. 448) (p. 8456).
Received from the Interior Department a report on the Hayden Lake unit of the Rathdrum Prairie project, Idaho; to Public Lands Committee (p. 8453).
26. RECLAMATION. Received a Calif. Legislature resolution favoring S. 66, to make the 160-acre limitation inapplicable to the Central Valley Project, Calif. (pp. 8454-5).
27. TRANSPORTATION OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES. Received a Calif. Legislature resolution favoring H.R. 794, to provide for the regulation in interstate commerce of agricultural products, and requesting that the list of commodities coming under the provisions of the bill be amended to include figs, apricots, prunes, plums, olives, and walnuts (pp. 8453-4).
28. HOUSING. Received a Calif. Legislature resolution favoring the Taft-Ellender-Wagner housing bill (p. 8455).
29. INTER-AMERICAN HIGHWAY. Sen. Ferguson, Mich., submitted and discussed a report from the Special Committee Investigating National Defense on its investigation of the Inter-American Highway (pp. 8488-92).
30. SURPLUS HORSES. Sen. Morse, Oreg., discussed a newspaper article which comment on the announced auction sale of horses declared surplus by the War Department answering criticism in the article that the horses are old and decrepit, but stating that the Government should be humane in such matters and it is desirable to keep the remount farms in existence by transferring them to Agriculture (pp. 8493-4).
31. NATIONAL FORESTS. S.J. Res. 118 as reported by the Public Lands Committee (see Digest 127) authorizes the sale of timber within the Tongass National Forest, Alaska, notwithstanding any claim of possessory rights; authorizes Interior Department to sell vacant lands in the Forest necessary for the processing of timber; prohibits the sale of lands actually possessed, used, or occupied for town sites, smoke-houses, gardens, hunting or fishing cabins, etc., or any timber actually possessed by any native tribes, native villages, native individuals, or other persons; authorizes the purchaser to have and exercise his rights under any patent issued or contract to sell free and clear of claims based on possessory rights; provides that receipts from such sales shall be maintained in a special account in the Treasury to be available for payment to the claimants found to be entitled to any amount; and authorizes any native tribe or village, etc., found to have a valid claim for compensation for any lands or timber sold to institute suit against the U.S. in either the Court of Claims or the district court within five years of the date of final determination of such claim.
32. WAR POWERS. In addition to the provisions of S.J. Res. 123, mentioned in Digest 110, this measure terminates the provision for accumulation of 90 days' annual leave by Government personnel.

TERMINATING CERTAIN EMERGENCY AND WAR POWERS

JULY 7, 1947.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. SPRINGER, from the Committee on the Judiciary, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. J. Res. 123]

The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 123) to terminate certain emergency and war powers, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with amendments and recommend that the bill as amended do pass.

The amendments are as follows (page and line references are to the joint resolution as referred to this committee):

1. Page 4, line 11, add an "s" to the word "heading".
2. Page 4, line 14, strike "855,".
3. Page 4, strike line 16.
4. Page 5, strike lines 1 to 5, inclusive.
5. Page 5, between lines 12 and 13, add in paragraph form the following:

Section 19 of the Act of February 26, 1944 (58 Stat. 104);

The provision of section 8 (b) of the Act of July 30, 1941 (55 Stat. 611), as amended, conferring certain authority upon the President;

6. Page 6, line 2, change "June" to "July".
7. Page 6, strike lines 6, 7 and 8.
8. Page 6, line 14, strike "the approval of this resolution" and substitute therefor "enactment of this joint resolution".
9. Page 6, line 25, strike "the approval" and substitute therefor "enactment".
10. Page 7, strike lines 22 and 23.
11. Page 8, line 10, insert "enactment of" after the word "of".
12. Page 8, strike lines 14 and 23.
13. Page 8, line 21, insert "enactment of" after the word "of".
14. Page 9, line 7, strike the parenthesis after "amended" and insert a parenthesis between the number "498" and the comma following the number.
15. Page 9, line 20, strike "1939" and substitute therefor "1936".
16. Page 10, line 16, insert "Provision of" before the word "Section"; change the capital letter "S" in "Section" to the small letter "s";

insert between the close parenthesis and the semicolon "authorizing the President to transfer vessels, equipment, stations and personnel of the Coast and Geodetic Survey to the jurisdiction of the War or Navy Departments".

17. Page 15, strike lines 11 and 12.

18. Page 15, line 24, strike "1944" and substitute therefor "1940".

19. Page 16, strike lines 1 and 2.

20. Page 16, line 3, add an "s" to the word "Section" to make it plural; insert "and 507" after "500 (a)"; strike "July" and substitute therefor "June".

21. Page 16, between lines 6 and 7, insert a new line reading:
Section 700 (a) of the Act of June 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 295);

22. Page 16, strike lines 8 to 15 inclusive:

23. Page 16, strike lines 21 to 24 inclusive and substitute therefor:

Sections 302 (h), 712 (d), and 902 (a) of the Act of June 29, 1936 (49 Stat. 1993, 2010, and 2015), as amended;

24. Page 17, line 2, after the first semicolon insert "Section 4 of the".

25. Page 17, line 7, between the parenthesis and the semicolon insert ", as amended".

26. Page 18, between lines 20 and 21, insert a new line reading:

Act of March 24, 1943 (57 Stat. 43, ch. 22), as amended;

27. Page 18, line 22, between "amended" and the semicolon insert ", except paragraph 12 of such section".

28. Page 19, line 1, change the period to a semicolon and add a new line between lines 1 and 2 reading:

Act of December 19, 1941 (55 Stat. 844), as amended.

29. Page 19, strike lines 2 to 10 inclusive and substitute therefor the following:

SEC. 4. For the purposes of article IV of the Act of October 17, 1940 (54 Stat. 1183-1186), as amended, the present war shall be deemed to have terminated within the meaning of section 604 (54 Stat. 1191) of the said Act, as of the effective date of this joint resolution.

EXPLANATION OF COMMITTEE AMENDMENTS

(NOTE.—Page and line references are to joint resolution as reported by the committee.)

Amendment No. 1. Perfecting amendment.

Amendment No. 2. Citation correction.

Amendment No. 3. Page 4, line 16: The committee struck the following citation, which appeared at this point in the joint resolution: "Section 8 of the Act of June 9, 1943 (57 Stat. 126);". The action of the committee was based upon a request of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives. The cited provision is a revenue measure, and the Ways and Means Committee advised that it is presently making a study of all revenue measures of a war or emergency nature and contemplates making recommendations to the Congress, with respect thereto in the immediate future.

Amendment No. 4. Page 5, lines 1 to 5: The committee struck the citations "Section 2883 (c) of the Internal Revenue Code, added by the Act of January 24, 1942 (56 Stat. 17); section 2883 (d) and (e) of

the Internal Revenue Code, added by the Act of March 27, 1942 (56 Stat. 187);" and "Act of December 20, 1944 (58 Stat. 817, ch. 609);" which appeared at this point in the joint resolution. These citations also relate to revenue measures, and the action of the committee was based upon the request of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives.

Amendment No. 5. Page 5, lines 13 to 17, inclusive: The committee inserted here the two citations as follows:

Section 19 of the Act of February 26, 1944 (58 Stat. 104);

The provision of section 8 (b) of the Act of July 30, 1941 (55 Stat. 611), as amended, conferring certain authority upon the President;

The action of the committee would have the effect of repealing immediately the two provisions referred to.

Section 19 of the act of February 26, 1944 (58 Stat. 104), provides for the termination, "1 year after cessation of hostilities," of the provisions of the act of February 26, 1944, to the extent that such provisions implement the Provisional Fur Seal Agreement of 1942 entered into with Canada. The act of February 26, 1944, constituted a modernization and codification of previously existing laws relating to the protection of seals. The termination provision contained in the act would affect it only to the extent that the act supported the Provisional Fur Seal Agreement of 1942 entered into with Canada. The committee was informed by representatives of the State Department that negotiations presently are under way with Canada for the purpose of arriving at a permanent agreement relating to this matter, and the committee was persuaded that the instant statute supporting the provisional agreement should be retained at least pending the negotiations of the new agreement. It appeared to the committee that the Congress might be in a better position, at that time, to consider the requirement for any changes in this statute.

Section 8 (b) of the act of July 30, 1941 (55 Stat. 611), as amended, authorizes the relief of certain pipe-line operators from duties or liabilities under the Interstate Commerce Act, etc., to such extent as the President may deem advisable for national defense purposes, until June 30, 1951. It appeared to the committee that the extraordinary wartime authority conferred by this provision should now be terminated immediately. The action of the committee will have that effect, and is in accord with the recommendations of the Federal Power Commission, which administers the authority contained in the provision.

Amendment No. 6. Page 6, line 8: Citation correction.

Amendment No. 7. Page 6, lines 12, 13, and 14: The committee deleted the following citation, which appeared at this point in the joint resolution:

The proviso of subsection (h) of section 511 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, added by the Act of June 17, 1943 (57 Stat. 158);

This citation relates to a revenue measure, and the action of the committee was based upon the request of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives, which desires to make provision with respect thereto in legislation now before that committee.

Amendment No. 8. Page 6, lines 20 and 21: Perfecting amendment.

Amendment No. 9. Page 7, line 7: Perfecting amendment.

Amendment No. 10. Page 8, lines 5 and 6: The committee struck the two following citations, which appeared at this point in the joint resolution:

Act of March 13, 1942 (56 Stat. 171);

Act of June 27, 1942 (56 Stat. 461, ch. 455);

These citations also relate to revenue measures and the action of the committee was based upon the request of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives.

Amendment No. 11. Page 8, lines 18 and 19: Perfecting amendment.

Amendment No. 12. Page 8, line 22, and page 9, line 6: The citation "Act of December 17, 1942 (56 Stat. 1056);", which appeared in line 22 on page 8, is duplicated in line 7 on page 15 of the joint resolution, and the citation "Section 1 of the Act of July 20, 1942 (56 Stat. 662);", which appeared in line 6 on page 9, is duplicated in line 5 on page 15 of the joint resolution. For that reason the committee has deleted the citations on page 8, line 22, and page 9, line 6.

Amendment No. 13. Perfecting amendment.

Amendment No. 14. Perfecting amendment.

Amendment No. 15. Citation correction.

Amendment No. 16. Perfecting amendment.

Amendment No. 17. Page 15, lines 24 and 25: The citation "Act of March 7, 1942 (56 Stat. 143, ch. 166), as amended;", which appeared at this point in the joint resolution, is duplicated beginning on page 14, line 13. Accordingly, the committee struck the citation on page 15, lines 11 and 12.

Amendment No. 18. Citation correction.

Amendment No. 19. Page 16, lines 14 and 15: The committee deleted these citations: "Sections 119 and 156 of the Act of October 21, 1942 (56 Stat. 814, 852-856);" which appeared at this point in the joint resolution. These citations relate to revenue measures and the action of the committee was based upon the request of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives, which desires to make provision for the statutes involved.

Amendment No. 20. Page 16, lines 16 and 17: The citation which previously appeared at this point in the joint resolution was: "Section 500 (a) of the Act of July 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 291, ch. 268), as amended." The committee has amended this citation to read: "Sections 500 (a) and 507 of the Act of June 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 291, ch. 268), as amended;". It is the act of June 22 to which reference was desired to be made in this citation. Section 507 of the act of June 22, 1944, was included in this citation by the committee for the reason that that section also contains a termination provision based upon the duration of the war, and it is related to section 500 (a).

Amendment No. 21. Page 16, lines 20 and 21: At this point in the joint resolution the committee inserted the citation "Section 700 (a) of the Act of June 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 295);". The mentioned citation is to a provision of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944. The effect of the committee's action, if enacted, will be to commence the running of a 5-year statutory period during which eligible veterans may be paid certain unemployment compensation not more than \$20 per week for a maximum aggregate period of 52 weeks. It was the view of the committee that section 700 (a) should, in the interests of uniformity, be governed by the same termination date as the other basic provisions of the act, for which termination dates are fixed

elsewhere in the joint resolution. The committee is informed that its views in this matter are in accord with the recommendation of the Veterans' Administration.

Amendment No. 22. Page 16, lines 23, 24, 25; page 17, lines 1 through 5: The committee struck from the joint resolution the matter contained at this point, as follows:

Section 6 of the Act of February 4, 1887 (24 Stat. 379), as amended;

Provision of the Act of August 29, 1916 (39 Stat. 619, 645), which empowers the President in time of war to take control of transportation systems;

Subsection (15) of section 402 of the Act of February 28, 1920 (41 Stat. 477 (15));

Section 420 of the Act of May 16, 1942 (56 Stat. 298);

This action of the committee was based upon the urgent request of the Office of Defense Transportation, which informed the committee that the provisions referred to were its basic authority in providing for the fullest utilization of rail transportation facilities during the present shortage of freight cars. The committee is advised that while other authority (title III of the Second War Powers Act, as amended and extended) was available to support orders of the Office of Defense Transportation in the field referred to, the amendments and extensions of this additional authority would require issuance and reissuance of the orders of the Office of Defense Transportation continuously were it not for the existence of the authority under the instant provisions. Considerable danger exists, also, that a hiatus might occur in the immediate future with respect to the authority similar to that contained in these provisions which is conferred by other legislation. The committee was persuaded that in the interests of economy and efficiency in this field, the authority under the instant provisions should not be terminated at this time.

Amendment No. 23. Page 17, lines 15 to 17: The matter which appeared at this point in the joint resolution read as follows:

Sections 302 (h) and 712 (d) of the Act of June 29, 1936 (49 Stat. 1993 and 2010);

Sections 1 (d) and 3 (a) of the Act of August 7, 1939 (53 Stat. 1254 and 1255);

The committee substituted for this matter the following:

Sections 302 (h), 712 (d), and 902 (a) of the Act of June 29, 1936 (49 Stat. 1993, 2010, and 2015), as amended;

This amendment was effected by the committee for the reason that sections 1 (d) and 3 (a) of the act of August 7, 1939 (53 Stat. 1254 and 1255), mentioned in the second citation above, merely amended sections 712 (d) and 902 (a) of the act of June 29, 1936. The amendment made by the committee combines the two citations and completely and properly identifies the basic provisions which are desired to be affected by the joint resolution.

Amendment No. 24. Page 17, line 19: The committee inserted at this point in the joint resolution a reference to section 4 of the act of May 10, 1943, which was the provision intended to be affected by this citation. Lines 1 and 2 on page 17 of the joint resolution, as amended by the committee, now read as follows:

Section 2 of the Act of October 22, 1914 (38 Stat. 765, ch. 334); section 4 of the Act of May 10, 1943 (57 Stat. 82);

Amendment No. 25. Page 17, line 25: The statutory provision referred to at this point in the joint resolution was amended subsequent to its original enactment. Consequently, the committee added the

words "as amended" to the citation thereto, in the interests of technical preciseness, so that lines 24 and 25 on page 17 now read as follows:

Section 1 of the Act of January 28, 1915 (38 Stat. 800-801), as amended;

Amendment No. 26. Page 18, after line 20: At this point in the joint resolution the committee added the following citation:

Act of March 24, 1943 (57 Stat. 43, ch. 22), as amended;

Under this statute disabled veterans who served during the war are entitled to certain special benefits to overcome their disabilities with relation to their ability to earn their livelihood. These benefits are available to those who served between September 16, 1940, and the end of the war. The action of the committee would declare the termination of the war for this purpose. A person who is inducted into the service after the enactment of this joint resolution would be entitled to no such benefits since he would have no "war service". The action of the committee would also begin the running of the period prescribed by statute during which the disabled veteran must avail himself of the benefits to which he is entitled under this statute. This action is in conformity with the recommendation of the Veterans' Administration, that the same termination date should be prescribed with respect to this provision as would be established by the joint resolution in connection with the education and training, loan, and readjustment allowances provisions of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act, as amended.

Amendment No. 27. Page 19, lines 13 and 14: The citation which appeared at this point in the joint resolution read as follows:

Section 400 (b) of the Act of June 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 288), as amended;

The committee amended it to read as follows:

Section 400 (b) of the Act of June 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 288), as amended, except paragraph 12 of such section;

Paragraph 12 of section 400 (b) of the act of June 22, 1944, as added by section 11 (a) of the act of October 16, 1945 (59 Stat. 542), provides as follows:

For the purposes of this part, the present war shall not be considered as terminating, in the case of any individual, before the termination of such individual's first period of enlistment or reenlistment contracted within one year after the date of the enactment of the Armed Forces Voluntary Recruitment Act of 1945.

The action of the committee in excepting paragraph 12 from the operation of the joint resolution insures that no novel construction will be placed upon the provisions of paragraph 12 by reason of anything contained in the joint resolution, and that the original intent of Congress with respect to paragraph 12 will be carried out.

Amendment No. 28. Page 19, line 21: The committee changed the period at the end of this line to a semicolon and inserted thereafter at this point in the joint resolution the following citation:

Act of December 19, 1941 (55 Stat. 844), as amended.

The mentioned citation refers to an act which amends subparagraph (c) of paragraph I of part II, Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a), as amended, to provide that any veteran entitled to compensation under part II would be entitled to receive the wartime rate of compensation if his disability resulted from an injury or disease received in line of duty "while the United States is engaged in war." It

further provides that the dependents of any deceased veteran whose death resulted from an injury or disease received in line of duty while the United States is engaged in war would be entitled, if otherwise qualified, to rates of compensation provided for service-connected death compensation benefits for benefits of World War veterans. In the absence of an inclusion of the act of December 19, 1941, as amended, among those statutes for the purposes of which the war is terminated by the joint resolution, the wartime rates of compensation would continue to be payable in cases of injury, disease, or death hereafter occurring and otherwise within the provisions of the act. It was the recommendation of the Veterans' Administration, and it is the view of the committee, that the same termination date should be provided for benefits under this act as are prescribed by the joint resolution for application to other laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

Amendment No. 29. Page 19, lines 22 through 25; page 20, lines 1 through 5: The committee struck all the matter formerly contained in section 4 of the joint resolution, which read as follows:

The first sentence of section 3805 of the Internal Revenue Code, as added by section 507 (a) of the Act of October 21, 1942 (56 Stat. 798, 963), is hereby amended to read as follows:

"In the case of any taxable year beginning after December 31, 1940, no Federal income tax return of, or payment of any Federal income tax by, any corporation organized under the China Trade Act, 1922 (42 Stat. 849, U. S. C., title 15, ch. 4), shall become due until January 1, 1948."

In lieu thereof the committee substituted the following matter:

For the purposes of article IV of the Act of October 17, 1940 (54 Stat. 1183-1186), as amended, the present war shall be deemed to have terminated within the meaning of section 604 (54 Stat. 1191) of the said Act, as of the effective date of this joint resolution.

The matter originally contained in section 4 related to a revenue measure and the action of the committee in striking such matter was based upon a request of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives, which advised that it would shortly make recommendations to the Congress with respect to this provision.

The matter substituted for that formerly in section 4 relates to a provision of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act. The amendment made by the committee would have the effect of terminating the war for the purposes of article IV of such act, which provides for the guaranty by the Government of premiums on insurance policies of persons entering the armed services. The committee was advised that the need for the premium guaranty provision has largely ceased with the expiration of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended. The action of the committee in this matter is in accord with a recommendation made by the Veterans' Administration.

STATEMENT

The purpose of this joint resolution is to repeal, or otherwise terminate operations under, certain war and emergency statutory provisions which are no longer needed for the proper functioning of various agencies and departments of the Government.

This committee has had under consideration, since early 1947, legislation regarding the cessation and termination of war and emergency powers granted by Congress to the President (H. Con. Res. 5, 9,

and 25, and H. J. Res. 56 and 128). A subcommittee of this committee held a number of hearings and meetings on these resolutions and has given the subject intensive consideration. In March of 1947 it requested the Attorney General to correlate the views of all interested agencies of the Government with respect to the termination of authority under specific war and emergency statutes. The Attorney General submitted his report on this matter to this committee and to the Senate Judiciary Committee, and the report was printed as Senate Document No. 42, Eightieth Congress. The committee gave painstaking study to this report, and has met with relation to this matter on several occasions with representatives of the Department of Justice and the State Department. These same representatives of the Department of Justice have more recently collaborated with the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate in the formulation of Senate Joint Resolution 123.

The committee has reviewed carefully Senate Joint Resolution 123, and the report of the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate with respect thereto, and upon consideration of its provisions recommends that the joint resolution do pass, with the amendments hereinbefore indicated.

The committee recommends that the termination of war and emergency statutory provisions should be made in positive terms. Accordingly, the resolution in the amended form reported by the committee provides specifically for the repeal or other termination of the provisions of law granting war or emergency powers which should be terminated at this time. In this form the resolution leaves no doubt as to its exact operation.

Section 1 of the amended resolution would accomplish the immediate repeal of 57 statutory provisions, which include the bulk of all the temporary statutes enacted since the beginning of World War II.

Section 2 amends 12 additional statutory provisions so as to effect their repeal at a fixed time in the future which will permit a necessary period for conversion to peacetime operations. The termination provisions in these statutes would no longer be related to a war or emergency, but the statutes would be amended so that they would expire on the dates provided in the resolution, in no event later than 1 year from the date of enactment of the resolution.

Section 3 of the amended resolution, which lists 102 statutory provisions, provides that in the interpretation of these provisions the time when the resolution becomes effective shall be deemed to be the date of the termination of any state of war heretofore declared by the Congress and of the national emergencies proclaimed by the President on September 8, 1939, and on May 27, 1941. Nearly all of the provisions affected by this section are permanent legislation. Most of them are effective only during the periods of war or emergency. A few provide that the statutory authority will continue for a specified period after the termination of war or an emergency. The section will have the effect of terminating immediately operations under the statutory provisions which are in effect only during a period of war or emergency. Authority under provisions which by their terms remain in effect for a specified period after the termination of the war or emergency will terminate at the end of that specified period. The permanent statutes affected by the section will remain as permanent legislation for use again upon the occurrence of the contingency provided for by their terms.

Section 4 of the resolution, as amended, would have the effect of terminating the war for the purposes of article IV of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act, which article provides for the guaranty by the Government of premiums on insurance policies of persons entering the armed services. The action of the committee is in accord with the recommendation of the Veterans' Administration, which feels that the expiration of the Selective Service and Training Act of 1940, as amended, precluded the need for such premium guaranties.

Section 5 provides that nothing contained in the resolution shall be held to exempt from prosecution or to relieve from punishment any offense committed in violation of any act.

CONCLUSION

Your committee has decided that all aspects of the problem of termination of war and emergency statutes have been thoroughly examined, and that the extensive investigations, conferences, hearings, and deliberations have provided a basis for intelligent legislative action. The need for this action is urgent in that the amended Senate Joint Resolution 123 will do a great deal toward returning the machinery and operations of the Government from a war and emergency status to a permanent peacetime basis.

APPENDIX

ITEMIZED SCHEDULE OF LAWS AFFECTED BY RESOLUTION

For purpose of reference in ascertaining the import of the various laws enumerated in the resolution, the committee has prepared the following itemized list. In the left-hand margin will appear the page and line number references where the law appears in the joint resolution:

LAWS IN SECTION 1 OF THE RESOLUTION (REPEALED IMMEDIATELY)

Page	Line	
1	4	1. Authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to inspect meat-packing establishments engaged only in intrastate commerce, <i>until 6 months after the present war</i> . June 10, 1942 (56 Stat. 351, ch. 403). REPEALED. The committee was informed that operations under the authority of this statute already have been terminated by administrative action, and the resolution effects the immediate repeal of the statute.
1	5	2. Expenditures up to \$1,000,000 a year authorized for forest-fire control, without matching of funds, <i>during the existing emergency</i> . September 21, 1944 (58 Stat. 736, ch. 412, sec. 207). REPEALED. No appropriation under this authorization was made for the fiscal years 1947 or 1948, and the resolution effects the immediate repeal of the provision containing the authorization.
1	7	3. Provisions to facilitate procurement of aircraft for national defense, and authorization of multiple awards, <i>until 6 months after present war</i> . March 5, 1940 (54 Stat. 45-46) extended June 5, 1942 (56 Stat. 316, ch. 340, sec. 9). REPEALED. The committee is advised that authority under this statute is no longer required, and the statute is repealed immediately by the resolution. The Armed Services Committee of the Senate concurs in this action.
1	8	4. Provision for appointment of osteopaths as Reserve Corps officers in the Public Health Service <i>until 6 months after the present war</i> . July 1, 1944 (58 Stat. 714, ch. 373, sec. 609). REPEALED. The War and Navy Departments and the Public Health Service concur in the recommendation of the Armed Services Committee of the Senate that this provision should be repealed immediately. The resolution effects such repeal.
1	10	5. Authority of the President <i>during the present war</i> , to reduce course of instruction at United States Military Academy to 3 years. October 1, 1942 (56 Stat. 763, ch. 573). REPEALED. The committee was informed that this statute is no longer being utilized and that the 4-year course in instruction has already been reinstated.
2	1	6. Suspension <i>until 6 months after the present war</i> of sec. 3 of Army Aviation Cadet Act (55 Stat. 239) and provision for enlistments as aviation cadets and for appointments of enlisted men as aviation cadets and temporary appointments as flight officers from certain enlisted men. July 8, 1942 (56 Stat. 649, ch. 493, secs. 2, 3). REPEALED. This statute suspended the Army Aviation Cadet Act and provided for the appointment of flight officers and their

Page Line

promotion to the Air Corps Reserve. The effect of the resolution will be to terminate the suspension of the Army Aviation Cadet Act and to repeal sections 2, 3, and 4 of the instant statute. Sections 1 and 5 of the statute are unaffected by the resolution as they continue to be required until flight officers still in the Army are discharged or promoted.

- 2 1 7. Authorization for appointment in the Air Corps Reserve of any person who has completed training and served *in time of war* as a commissioned or flight officer.

July 8, 1942 (56 Stat. 649, secs. 3, 4, 5).

The comments made with respect to item 86, above, are applicable hereto.

- 2 3 8. Inclusion of female physicians and surgeons in Army of the United States and the Naval Reserve, *until 6 months after the present war*.

April 16, 1943 (57 Stat. 65, ch. 63).

REPEALED. The authority conferred by this statute is no longer required and the resolution repeals the statute immediately.

- 2 4 9. Authority of the War Department *until 6 months after the unlimited emergency* to move merchandise from transportation and storage facilities at any port of entry or elsewhere to other facilities when needed for military purposes.

September 29, 1942 (56 Stat. 760-761, ch. 567).

REPEALED. The authority under this act is no longer required and the resolution provides for the immediate repeal of the act.

- 2 5 10. Authorization for organization of State, etc., military forces other than a National Guard, and for Secretary of War to issue arms, etc., to same *until 6 months after the present war*. (Amendment to sec. 61 of National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, as amended by 55 Stat. 628, ch. 363.)

June 26, 1944 (58 Stat. 359-360, ch. 279).

REPEALED. The authority under this provision is no longer required in view of the fact that the National Guard units are now being reconsidered within the States and the resolution provides for the immediate repeal of the provision.

- 2 8 11. The President is authorized to commission in the Regular Navy persons certified by examining boards as eligible for naval duties, etc., "*upon the outbreak of war or when, in his opinion, war is imminent.*"

February 16, 1914 (38 Stat. 289, sec. 21).

REPEALED. This provision, although permanent legislation, is obsolete and the resolution effects its immediate repeal.

- 2 10 12. Transfer of enlisted men of the Naval Reserve and Marine Corps Reserve to the Regular Navy and Regular Marine Corps to serve the unexpired term of the enlistment, "*in time of war or national emergency.*"

January 15, 1942 (56 Stat. 5).

REPEALED. This statute was enacted to provide for certain requirements of the Navy Department during the war but is no longer needed, and the resolution effects its immediate repeal. This action is in accord with the recommendation of the Armed Services Committee of the Senate.

- 2 11 13. President's authority to reduce the course of instruction at the Naval Academy to 3 years, *until 6 months after the present war*.

June 3, 1941 (55 Stat. 238, ch. 162), extended June 26, 1943 (57 Stat. 219, ch. 149).

REPEALED. The authority under this statute is no longer required since the course of instruction at the Naval Academy has been returned to the usual 4-year period. The resolution therefore effects the immediate repeal of this statute. This action is in accord with the recommendation of the Armed Services Committee of the Senate.

Page Line

- 2 13 14. The restriction on paying active-duty pay, etc., to retired Navy officers inapplicable "*during war or national emergency declared by the President to exist.*"

June 11, 1940 (54 Stat. 275).

REPEALED. This provision may be repealed immediately since other legislation now governs the pay and allowances of retired marine officers now on active duty. The resolution therefore provides for the immediate repeal of this provision. This is in accord with the recommendations of the Armed Services Committee of the Senate.

- 2 20 15. The restriction on paying active-duty pay, etc., to retired Marine Corps officers inapplicable "*during war or national emergency declared by the President to exist.*"

February 7, 1942 (56 Stat. 63, 69).

REPEALED. This provision may be repealed immediately since other legislation now governs the pay and allowances of retired naval officers now on active duty. The resolution therefore provides for the immediate repeal of this provision. This is in accord with the recommendations of the Armed Services Committee of the Senate.

- 2 24 16. Appointment of acting assistant surgeons for temporary service, by the Secretary of the Navy, "*in case of war.*"

February 15, 1879 (20 Stat. 295, ch. 86, sec. 2).

REPEALED. This provision has been superseded by similar authority contained in the act of August 8, 1946 (Public Law 677, 79th Cong.). Accordingly, the resolution provides for the immediate repeal of the provision. This is in accord with the recommendations of the Armed Services Committee of the Senate.

- 3 1 17. Suspension of restriction on employment of naval officers on shore duty under act of March 3, 1883 (22 Stat. 481, ch. 97, sec. 2), *until 6 months after the present war.*

May 29, 1945 (59 Stat. 226, ch. 137).

REPEALED. The authority under this statute is no longer required and the resolution has the effect of repealing the statute immediately. The Armed Services Committee of the Senate concurs in this action.

- 3 2 18. Authority of the Secretary of the Navy to exceed the statutory limit, under the Bureau of Engineering and Bureau of Construction and Repair (consolidated into Bureau of Ships by act of June 20, 1940, 54 Stat. 492-493), on repairs and alterations to vessels commissioned or converted "*to meet the existing emergency.*"

June 11, 1940 (54 Stat. 293, 297).

REPEALED. This statute is temporary legislation enacted to meet an emergency condition existing in 1940. The authority thereunder is no longer required and the resolution repeals the provision immediately. The Armed Services Committee of the Senate concurs in this action.

- 3 8 19. Authority of the Secretary of War to dispense with any part of examination for promotion in Regular Army of officers of Medical, Dental, and Veterinary Corps, except those relating to physical examination, *until 6 months after the present war.*

November 29, 1940 (54 Stat. 1219, ch. 923), extended May 15, 1945 (59 Stat. 168, ch. 127).

REPEALED. The authority under this provision is no longer required and the provision is repealed upon the effective date of the resolution. The Armed Services Committee of the Senate concurs in this action.

- 3 11 20. Prohibition on involuntary retirement of Navy or Marine Corps officers adjudged fitted for service, *until 6 months after the present emergency.*

February 7, 1942 (56 Stat. 63, ch. 46; Public Law 441).

REPEALED. The operations to which this statute relates should be returned to peacetime methods. The resolution therefore repeals this provision immediately. The Armed Services Committee of the Senate concurs in this action.

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- 3 16 21. Postponement *until 6 months after the present war*, of retirement at age of 64, in case of Regular Army officers who have served as Chief of Staff in present war.

December 2, 1944 (58 Stat. 793, ch. 505).

REPEALED. The operations to which this statute relates should be returned to peacetime methods. The resolution therefore repeals this provision immediately. The Armed Services Committee of the Senate concurs in this action.

- 3 17 22. Availability of appropriations for expenses of travel of civilian officers and employees of the War and Navy Departments and the Coast Guard for expenses on transfer of station also, *until 6 months after the present war*.

February 21, 1942 (56 Stat. 97, ch. 107).

REPEALED. Permanent legislation (act of Aug. 2, 1946, Public Law No. 600, 79th Cong.) now covers this subject and the resolution effects the immediate repeal of this statute.

- 3 18 23. Provision for payment of transportation costs for naval civilian employces to place of duty outside continental United States, etc., *until 6 months after the present war*.

April 9, 1943 (57 Stat. 61, ch. 40).

REPEALED. This statute has been superseded by permanent legislation covering the same subject (act of Aug. 2, 1946, Public Law 600, 79th Cong.) and the resolution has effected the immediate repeal of the statute.

- 3 19 24. Authority for employment of \$1-a-year men, with the approval of the President, *until the President shall declare the present emergency at an end*.

June 26, 1940 (54 Stat. 599, ch. 430).

REPEALED. The committee feels that the employment of personnel may now be returned to a peacetime basis.

- 4 3 25. Appointment of skilled and unskilled laborers, mechanics, etc., without regard to Classification Act, by Secretary of Interior, etc., *authorized until 6 months after the war*.

July 2, 1942 (56 Stat. 548, ch. 473), amended October 26, 1942 (56 Stat. 1003, ch. 629).

REPEALED. It is the view of the committee that the peacetime practice with respect to the employment of laborers, mechanics, etc., should now be resumed by the Secretary of the Interior.

- 4 10 26. Authorization for reemployment of persons retired under Alaska Railroad Retirement Act, *until 6 months after the war*.

December 22, 1942 (56 Stat. 1070-1071, ch. 801).

REPEALED. It is the view of the committee that the peacetime-employment practice should now be returned to with respect to this matter, and the resolution accordingly has the effect of repealing this provision immediately.

- 4 11 27. Funds for emergency supplies for Territories and possessions are to remain available *until 6 months after termination of the "unlimited emergency."*

December 23, 1941 (55 Stat. 856, ch. 621).

REPEALED. This provision is repealed immediately by the resolution. The President in his message of February 19, 1947, indicated it might be repealed.

- 4 11 28. Department of the Interior emergency fund for Territories and island possessions (for relief and civilian defense in Alaska, Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico) is to remain available *during the "unlimited emergency."*

December 23, 1941 (55 Stat. 857, ch. 621).

REPEALED. The resolution effects the immediate repeal of this provision authorizing the appropriation of funds for relief and civilian defense.

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- 4 17 29. Suspension of requirements that heads of executive departments and independent establishments submit to the Postmaster General quarterly reports relating to free mail matter transmitted during the "*limited emergency*" (amending sec. 6 of act of May 6, 1939, 53 Stat. 683, as amended by sec. 2 of act of June 30, 1939, 53 Stat. 989).

September 9, 1940 (54 Stat. 884, ch. 717, sec. 301), amended October 26, 1942 (56 Stat. 1006, sec. 201, "sec. 301").

REPEALED. It is the view of the committee that the emergency suspension with respect to submission of reports to the Postmaster General should now be terminated. Accordingly, the resolution has the effect of repealing the provision which suspends this requirement.

- 4 19 30. Suspension of Selective Service System quarterly reports to the Postmaster General relating to mail matter which has been transmitted free of postage during the "*unlimited emergency*" (amending sec. 6 of act of May 6, 1939 (53 Stat. 683), as amended by sec. 2 of act of June 30, 1939 (53 Stat. 989)).

February 21, 1942 (56 Stat. 101, ch. 108).

REPEALED. For reasons indicated with respect to item 29, above, the resolution has the effect of repealing immediately the provision for suspension of Selective Service System reports to the Postmaster General.

- 4 23 31. Suspended newspapers or periodicals may resume publication without payment of second-class application fees *until 6 months after termination of the "unlimited emergency."*

July 9, 1943 (57 Stat. 390, ch. 209).

REPEALED. It appears that the requirements for this legislation have now passed and accordingly the resolution has the effect of repealing immediately the act providing waiver of second class application fees here mentioned in this provision.

- 4 24 32. Exemption of War and Navy Departments from certain requirements concerning use of penalty mail envelopes, etc., *until 6 months after the present war.*

June 28, 1944 (58 Stat. 395, ch. 293, sec. 5).

REPEALED. For reasons indicated with respect to item 29, above, the resolution has the effect of repealing immediately the provision exempting the War and Navy Departments from the requirements concerning the use of penalty envelopes.

- 5 6 33. Utilization of services or labor of prisoners of war, enemy aliens, and American-born Japanese who are in the control of the Federal Government in connection with the construction, operation, and maintenance of Federal reclamation projects, etc., subject to the approval of, and regulations by, the War Department or other Federal agency having control of such persons.

June 28, 1944 (58 Stat. 491).

REPEALED. The United States has not utilized the services or labor of prisoners of war or of the other categories of persons referred to in this provision for a considerable period of time. The provision is obsolete, and accordingly the committee provided in the resolution for the immediate repeal of this provision.

- 5 11 34. Authority of the President to carry out lease-lend contracts and expenditure of funds received from sale of lease-lend goods, *until July 1, 1949.*

March 11, 1941 (55 Stat. 32-33, ch. 11, secs. 3 (c), 6 (b)), extended April 16, 1945 (59 Stat. 52, ch. 61, sec. 1).

REPEALED (in part). A terminal date (July 1, 1949) is already provided for the limited authority contained in subsection 3 (c) of this act, and no action was taken by the committee to affect such terminal date. The committee feels that the usual budgetary procedures, providing a review by the Congress of funds which are to be expended, should now be resumed with respect to the authority

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contained in subsection 6 (b) of this act, and, consequently, it has provided in the resolution for the immediate repeal of this subsection.

- 5 13 35. Provisions of act implementing the Provisional Fur Seal Agreement of 1942, *until 1 year after cessation of hostilities*.
February 26, 1944 (58 Stat. 104, ch. 65, sec. 19).

REPEALED. See explanation of committee amendment No. 5 as set forth earlier in report under heading "Explanation of amendments."

- 5 15 36. Relief of certain pipe-line operators from duties or liabilities under the Interstate Commerce Act, etc., to such extent as the President may deem advisable for national defense purposes, *until June 30, 1951*.

June 30, 1943 (57 Stat. 270-271, ch. 180, sec. 1), extended June 8, 1945 (59 Stat. 233, ch. 177).

REPEALED. See explanation of committee amendment No. 5 as set forth earlier in report under heading "Explanation of amendments."

- 5 18 37. Prohibition against employment of radio operators aboard any vessel *during the present war*, if the Secretary of the Navy has disapproved such employment.

December 17, 1941 (55 Stat. 808, ch. 588), extended June 13, 1945 (59 Stat. 259, ch. 190).

REPEALED. The committee has been informed that the authority under the instant statute is no longer required and the resolution has the effect of repealing the statute immediately.

- 5 20 38. Modification of certain sections of the Communications Act of 1934 to insure protection of vessels in wartime, under regulations by the Secretary of the Navy and military and naval authorities (adding sec. 606 (h)), *until 6 months after the present war*.

December 29, 1942 (56 Stat. 1096, ch. 836).

REPEALED. The committee has been informed that the authority under the instant provision is no longer required and the resolution has the effect of repealing the provision immediately.

- 5 22 39. Authorization of maximum flying hours of air pilots (100 hours a month) with certain exceptions *until 6 months after the present war* (amending paragraph (1) of sec. 401 (1) of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 (52 Stat. 990)).

April 29, 1942 (56 Stat. 265, ch. 266).

REPEALED. The committee has been informed that the authority under the instant statute is no longer required and the resolution has the effect of repealing the statute immediately.

- 5 23 40. Suspension of restrictions on use of Maritime Commission's laid-up vessels, in section 510 (g) of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936 (53 Stat. 1185) *until 6 months after the present war*, and authority to sell or charter certain vessels during this same period.

May 14, 1940 (54 Stat. 216-217, ch. 201, extended June 16, 1942 (56 Stat. 370, ch. 416).

REPEALED. The resolution has the effect of repealing this provision immediately. The committee is informed that this action is in accord with the views of the Maritime Commission.

- 6 1 41. Provisions for determination of foreign construction costs under section 502 (b) of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936 (52 Stat. 956, ch. 600, sec. 10, amended by 53 Stat. 1183, ch. 417, sec. 6), *until 6 months after the present war*.

June 11, 1940 (54 Stat. 306, ch. 327), extended June 16, 1942 (56 Stat. 370, ch. 416).

REPEALED. The resolution has the effect of repealing this provision immediately. The committee is informed that this action is in accord with the views of the Maritime Commission.

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- 6 3 42. Provisions for marine insurance and reinsurance under Subtitle—Insurance of title II of Merchant Marine Act, 1936 (added by act of 1940) *until 6 months after the present war.*

June 29, 1940 (54 Stat. 689-691, ch. 447 "secs. 221-228"), extended April 11, 1942 (56 Stat. 214-217, ch. 240).

REPEALED. The resolution has the effect of repealing this provision immediately. The committee is informed that this action is in accord with the views of the Maritime Commission.

- 6 5 43. Suspension of 8-hour day on United States Maritime Commission contracts and authority to modify existing contracts for construction, etc., of vessels, *until 6 months after the present war.*

October 10, 1940 (54 Stat. 1092, ch. 838), extended June 16, 1942 (56 Stat. 371, ch. 416).

REPEALED. The resolution has the effect of repealing this statute immediately. The committee is informed that this action is in accord with the views of the Maritime Commission.

- 6 7 44. Emergency provisions for construction and chartering of vessels by Maritime Commission extended *until 6 months after the present war* (sec. 4 was repealed by act of May 7, 1943, 57 Stat. 77, ch. 93, sec. 5).

May 2, 1941 (55 Stat. 148-150, ch. 84, secs. 1-3, 5), extended June 16, 1942 (56 Stat. 371, ch. 416).

REPEALED. The resolution has the effect of repealing this statute immediately. The committee is informed that this action is in accord with the views of the Maritime Commission.

- 6 8 45. Authority of the President to authorize the issuance of warrants for priorities in transportation by merchant vessels, extended *until 6 months after the present war.*

July 14, 1941 (55 Stat. 591-592, ch. 297), extended June 16, 1942 (56 Stat. 371, ch. 416).

REPEALED. The resolution has the effect of repealing immediately the statute containing the mentioned authority. The committee is informed that this action is in accord with the views of the Maritime Commission.

- 6 10 46. Whenever in the opinion of the War Shipping Administrator insurance is required in the *prosecution of the war effort* which cannot be obtained at reasonable rates or upon reasonable conditions from companies authorized to do insurance business in any State, he may provide insurance protection against legal liabilities of companies performing services or providing facilities for public or private vessels.

March 24, 1943 (57 Stat. 51, sec. 3 (i)).

REPEALED. The resolution has the effect of repealing immediately the provision containing this authority. The committee is informed that this action is in accord with the views of the Maritime Commission.

- 6 15 47. Authorized suspension of operation of statute of limitation under insurance agreements *until 2 years after the present war* (adding provision to sec. 226 (a) of Merchant Marine Act of 1936 (54 Stat. 691, as amended by 56 Stat. 216).

April 24, 1944 (58 Stat. 216, ch. 178).

REPEALED. The resolution has the effect of repealing the provision containing this authority immediately, except that any suspension of the statute of limitations heretofore provided for in an agreement entered into under the authority of this provision prior to the effective date of the resolution is permitted to continue for the period provided in such agreement, but in no case longer than 2 years after the date of the approval of the resolution. The committee is advised that this action is in accord with the views of the Maritime Commission.

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- 6 22 48. The Maritime Commission is to award medals to merchant marine personnel who *on or after September 3, 1939, or during the war* distinguish themselves by outstanding service in the line of duty. April 11, 1942 (56 Stat. 217, ch. 241).

REPEALED. The resolution has the effect of repealing immediately the statute containing this authority. The committee is informed that this action is in accord with the views of the Maritime Commission.

- 6 23 49. Authority of the Secretary of the Treasury to contract for Coast Guard vessels and aircraft *during the "limited emergency."* July 11, 1941 (55 Stat. 585, ch. 290, sec. 3).

REPEALED. The resolution has the effect of repealing this provision immediately. The committee is of the view that the authority under this statute should be terminated and procurement returned to a peacetime basis.

- 6 24 50. Authority for appointments and enlistments in the Women's Reserve as branch of Coast Guard Reserve, *until 6 months after the present war.* November 23, 1942 (56 Stat. 1020-1021, ch. 639).

REPEALED. The resolution has the effect of repealing this statute immediately. The committee is advised that the Women's Reserve of the Coast Guard Reserve is completely demobilized and that the authority for appointments and enlistments contained in this provision is no longer required.

- 7 1 51. Provision for scholarships for meteorological students in weather forecasting, under Secretary of Commerce, *during the present war*; contracts for instruction are limited to *1 year after the war.* October 29, 1942 (56 Stat. 1012, ch. 632).

REPEALED. The resolution has the effect of repealing this statute immediately. The committee is advised that this action is in accord with the views of the Secretary of the Department of Commerce.

- 7 2 52. Authority of the President under the First War Powers Act to have communications between United States and foreign countries censored, *during the present war.* December 18, 1941 (55 Stat. 840, sec. 303).

REPEALED. The resolution effects the immediate repeal of this section of the First War Powers Act. It is the view of the committee that this section is no longer required.

- 7 4 53. Suspension of prosecutions under antitrust laws or Federal Trade Commission Act, on request of Chairman of War Production Board, *until 6 months after the present war.* June 11, 1942 (56 Stat. 357, ch. 404, sec. 12).

REPEALED. The resolution has the effect of repealing this provision immediately, except that outstanding certificates issued thereunder are permitted to continue in effect for a period of 6 months from the date of the approval of the resolution unless sooner revoked. It is the view of the committee that the period of 6 months provided for the continuance of outstanding certificates is sufficient to permit arrangement to comply with the antitrust laws and the Federal Trade Commission Act in all cases, and the committee feels that all such outstanding certificates should be terminated by administrative action as soon as possible within the 6-month period.

- 7 9 54. Purchase of butter substitutes for St. Elizabeths Hospital *is* authorized *during the present national emergency.* July 12, 1943 (57 Stat. 520, ch. 222).

REPEALED. The authority under this provision is no longer required and the resolution has the effect of repealing the provision immediately.

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- 7 10 55. Authority of Secretary of the Interior to lease or sell public lands for use in connection with manufacture of arms, etc., *until 6 months after termination of the unlimited emergency.*

June 5, 1942 (56 Stat. 323, sec. 4).

REPEALED. The resolution effects the immediate repeal of this statute. The committee is advised that this action is in accord with the recommendation of the Department of the Interior.

- 7 11 56. Authority to employ nationals of the United States upon public works in Hawaii, *during the "unlimited emergency."*

January 2, 1942 (55 Stat. 881, ch. 646).

REPEALED. The resolution has the effect of repealing this statute immediately. It is the view of the committee that the peacetime restrictions should now obtain in this matter.

- 7 12 57. Twelve and one-half percent royalty obligation of oil or gas lessee who drills well resulting in discovery of new deposit on public domain, *during the "unlimited emergency."*

December 24, 1942 (56 Stat. 1080, ch. 812).

REPEALED. The resolution has the effect of repealing this statute immediately. The pertinent provisions of this statute have been superseded by permanent legislation on the same subject contained in sections 4 and 12, Public Law 696, Seventy-ninth Congress.

- 7 13 58. Permission for Washington Terminal Co. to park passenger motor vehicles in Capitol Grounds, *until 6 months after the present war.*

July 8, 1943 (57 Stat. 390, ch. 200).

REPEALED. The committee is advised that the authority under this statute is no longer required and, accordingly, the resolution has the effect of repealing the statute immediately.

- 7 14 59. Appropriations authorized under the Defense Highway Act of 1941, as amended, for "strategic network of highways," including access roads to sources of raw materials, etc., are to remain available *during the "unlimited emergency."*

November 19, 1941 (55 Stat. 765-770), amended July 2, 1942 (56 Stat. 562, ch. 474, sec. 1 (d)), July 13, 1943 (57 Stat. 561, ch. 236, sec. 4), and April 4, 1944 (58 Stat. 189, ch. 164).

REPEALED. The resolution has the effect of repealing immediately this provision authorizing appropriations. This action is in accord with a recommendation contained in the President's message to the Congress of February 19, 1947.

LAWS IN SECTION 2 OF THE RESOLUTION (REPEALED AT FIXED FUTURE DATES)

A. EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 1948

- 8 1 60. Authority of the Federal Communications Commission to suspend or modify requirement that cargo ships carry at least one qualified radio operator who shall have at least 6 months' previous service as operator on board ship, *during the "limited emergency"* (amending sec. 353 (b) of Communications Act added by act of May 20, 1937, 50 Stat. 193).

July 8, 1941 (55 Stat. 579, ch. 278), extended June 22, 1943 (57 Stat. 161, ch. 137).

REPEALED. The resolution has the effect of amending this act, as amended, so as to provide for its repeal on July 1, 1948, without reference to the existence or nonexistence of an emergency. The committee is informed that a shortage of experienced radio operators has recently developed, and that the Federal Communications Commission is now making a survey of the further requirement for this legislation. The terminal date provided for these statutes by the resolution will leave ample time for the enactment of any further legislation which may be necessary in this matter.

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- 8 3 61. Authority of the President to permit arming of merchant vessels (repealing sec. 6 of Neutrality Act of November 4, 1939 (54 Stat. 7)), *during the unlimited emergency.*

November 17, 1941 (55 Stat. 764, ch. 473, sec. 2).

REPEALED. This provision is amended by the resolution so as to effect repeal of the provision on July 1, 1948, without relation to the existence or nonexistence of an emergency. The committee is of the view that the period so provided is ample to permit the enactment of any legislation which may be necessary.

- 8 7 62. Provision for temporary appointment of members of Women's Army Corps as officers in the Army of the United States *during the present emergency.* Such temporary appointments are to continue *until 6 months after the present emergency.*

July 1, 1943 (57 Stat. 371, ch. 187, sec. 3).

REPEALED. The resolution has the effect of amending this statute so as to provide for its repeal on July 1, 1948, without relation to the existence or nonexistence of an emergency. This would appear to give ample time for permanent legislation in this matter.

- 8 9 63. Temporary appointments of Army officers authorized *during present emergency*, under this act are to continue *until 6 months after present emergency.*

September 22, 1941 (55 Stat. 728, ch. 414).

REPEALED. The resolution has the effect of amending this statute so as to provide for its repeal on July 1, 1948. This would appear to give ample time for such permanent legislation in this matter.

- 8 9 64. Provision for temporary appointments as officers of the Army of the United States authorized without appointing such persons as officers in any particular component of the Army, *during the present emergency.*

September 22, 1941 (55 Stat. 728).

REPEALED. This provision is amended by the resolution so as to provide for its repeal on July 1, 1948, without relation to the existence or nonexistence of an emergency. The time provided by the resolution is ample to permit the consideration by Congress of pending legislation with respect to this subject (S. 215 and S. 904).

- 8 11 65. Authority for designation of employees of the Public Buildings Administration as special policemen, *during the "unlimited emergency."*

October 26, 1942 (56 Stat. 1000, ch. 629).

REPEALED. The resolution has the effect of amending this provision so as to effect its repeal on July 1, 1948, without relation to the existence or nonexistence of an emergency. The committee is advised that the Public Buildings Administration is desirous of obtaining permanent legislation in this matter. The date provided for repeal would appear to give ample time to secure such legislation.

- 8 17 66. Suspension *during the unlimited emergency*, of section 24b of the National Defense Act of June 4, 1920, 41 Stat. 773 (which provides for annual classification of Army officers and retirement, etc., of officers in class B); for this period the Secretary of War is authorized to remove any officer from the active list of the Regular Army, under certain conditions.

July 29, 1941 (55 Stat. 606).

REPEALED. The resolution amends this statute so as to provide for its repeal effective July 1, 1948, without relation to the existence or nonexistence of an emergency. It is anticipated that permanent legislation will be enacted by Congress on this subject prior to the effective date of this repeal. There are presently before the Congress two bills (H. R. 2536 and S. 904) which contain proposals dealing with the subject matter of this statute on a permanent basis.

B. EFFECTIVE 6 MONTHS AFTER ENACTMENT

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- 8 20 67. Permission for vessels of Canadian registry to transport iron ore between United States ports on Great Lakes *until 6 months after the present war.*

January 27, 1942 (56 Stat. 19-20, ch. 21), extended August 1, 1942 (56 Stat. 735-736, ch. 544).

REPEALED. The resolution has the effect of amending this statute so as to provide for its repeal 6 months after the effective date of the resolution, without reference to the existence of war heretofore declared. The committee is informed that the inadequacy of American vessels for the movement of iron ore on the Great Lakes during the 1947 shipping season makes it advisable that an earlier repeal of the statute not be made. It is anticipated by the committee that the repeal provided in the resolution will take effect after the completion of the 1947 shipping season on the Great Lakes and before the beginning of the 1948 season.

- 8 23 68. Provision in Public Health Service Act that seamen employed on foreign-flag vessels owned or operated by citizens of United States etc., be entitled to certain benefits for seamen on vessels of the United States, *until 6 months after the present war.*

July 1, 1944 (58 Stat. 714, ch. 373, sec. 610 (c)).

REPEALED. The resolution has the effect of amending this statute so as to provide for its repeal 6 months after the effective date of the resolution, without reference to the existence of war heretofore declared. The committee is informed that this action is in accord with the views of the Maritime Commission.

- 8 25 69. Suspension of provisions of act of March 2, 1933 (47 Stat. 1423), prescribing Navy ration in kind, *until 6 months after the present war.*

October 10, 1942 (56 Stat. 780-781, ch. 588).

REPEALED. The resolution has the effect of repealing this statute 6 months from the effective date of the resolution. The Navy Department and the Armed Services Committee of the Senate both concur in this action.

- 9 1 70. Suspension of restrictions on establishing post-office branches and stations (under act of June 9, 1896 (29 Stat. 313)), *until 6 months after the present war.*

June 28, 1944 (58 Stat. 463, ch. 297).

REPEALED. The committee feels that the Post Office Department should return to the peacetime practice in this matter, but that a period for conversion should be provided. Accordingly the resolution effects the repeal of this provision 6 months from the effective date of the resolution.

- 9 2 71. Provision for detail of postal employees to camps, etc., by Postmaster General and \$4 a day allowance while so detailed, *until 6 months after the present war.*

July 9, 1943 (57 Stat. 391-392, ch. 213), amended December 7, 1945 (59 Stat. 603, ch. 558).

REPEALED. The committee feels that the Post Office Department should return to the peacetime practice in this matter, but that a period for conversion should be provided. Accordingly, the resolution effects the repeal of this provision 6 months from the effective date of the resolution.

C. EFFECTIVE 1 YEAR AFTER ENACTMENT

- 9 7 72. Time limit for presentation of written claims under section 18 of the Employees' Compensation Act of September 7, 1916, for injury or death of Public Health Service commissioned officers occurring between November 10, 1943, and termination of present war, is *1 year after the termination of the present war.*

July 1, 1944 (58 Stat. 713, ch. 373, sec. 605 (c)).

REPEALED. The resolution has the effect of amending this provision so as to provide for its repeal 1 year after the effective date of the resolution. The committee is advised that this action is in accord with the views of the Federal Security Agency.

Page	Line	LAWS IN SECTION 3 OF RESOLUTION (TERMINATION OF WAR AS TO)
9	15	73. Authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to encourage expansion of production of nonbasic agricultural commodities through loans, etc., <i>during the present emergency.</i> July 1, 1941 (55 Stat. 498, ch. 270, sec. 4). TERMINATED. The resolution affects this provision in a manner that would not relieve the Department of Agriculture of the necessity of maintaining a price through December 31, 1948, for producers on agricultural commodities with respect to which an announcement has already been made under this authority prior to the enactment of the resolution, but would prevent the making of further announcements under authority of this provision. The Agricultural Committee of the Senate has reported that it had no recommendation with respect to the termination or continuation of this authority, but that it would consider this subject at a later time in connection with the general agricultural situation.
9	16	74. Amendment to AAA of 1938 and section 7-17 of Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act to provide that <i>during the present emergency</i> certain farms are to be regarded as farms on which cotton, wheat, or peanuts are grown. February 28, 1945 (59 Stat. 9, ch. 15). TERMINATED. The resolution would terminate the period covered by this authority so that the crop year 1947 would be the last which could be considered as nonrepresentative.
9	17	75. Requisitioning of material of war, purchased by States, from Army stores, by the United States for use in the military service " <i>in time of actual or threatened war.</i> " June 3, 1916 (39 Stat. 204, sec. 86). TERMINATED. The resolution lapses the authority of the United States to requisition for use in the military service material of war purchased by States from Army stores. The cited provision is permanent legislation, and will again become effective upon the occurrence of a contingency provided for in its terms.
9	18	76. Authority to take immediate possession of land needed for military purposes at the commencement of condemnation proceedings " <i>in time of war or the imminence thereof.</i> " July 2, 1917 (40 Stat. 241, ch. 35), extended April 11, 1918 (40 Stat. 518, ch. 51), to nitrate plants, etc.; and July 9, 1918 (40 Stat. 888), to timber, etc. TERMINATED. The authority under this statute is lapsed by the resolution, but the statute remains as permanent legislation.
9	19	77. Right to take possession of any project licensed for the manufacture of nitrates, etc., when in the opinion of the President " <i>the safety of the United States demands it.</i> " June 10, 1920 (41 Stat. 1072, sec. 16). TERMINATED. The authority under this statute is lapsed by the resolution so far as it depends upon the existing war or the emergencies heretofore proclaimed by the President, but the statute remains as permanent legislation.
9	20	78. Provision for use of the railroad of the Hoboken manufacturers' Railroad Co. by the United States " <i>in the event of war or other national emergency.</i> " February 26, 1925 (43 Stat. 984, ch. 340). TERMINATED. This statute is permanent legislation which becomes effective in the event of war or other national emergency. The resolution merely lapses the authority conferred by this statutory provision.
9	21	79. Authority of the Government to assume absolute control of the municipal aviation field established on certain land leased to the city of Tucson, Ariz., " <i>in case of emergency, or in event it shall be deemed advisable.</i> " April 12, 1926 (44 Stat. 241, ch. 116). TERMINATED. The cited statute is permanent legislation which becomes effective during the time specified. The resolution merely lapses the authority conferred by this statutory provision.

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- 9 22 80. Authority of the War Department to assume control of the aviation field established near Yuma, Ariz., "*in case of emergency, or in the event that it shall be deemed advisable by the Secretary of War.*" May 29, 1926 (44 Stat. 677, ch. 424).

TERMINATED. The cited statute is permanent legislation which becomes effective during the time specified. The resolution merely lapses the authority conferred by this statutory provision.

- 9 23 81. Right, "*in case of war or national emergency declared by Congress,*" to take possession of property described in the Tennessee Valley Authority Act, for the purpose of manufacturing explosives or for other war purposes.

May 18, 1933 (48 Stat. 68, sec. 20).

TERMINATED. The cited statute is permanent legislation which becomes effective during the time specified. The resolution merely lapses the authority conferred by this statutory provision.

- 9 24 82. Authority of the Secretary of War to request the municipality of Little Rock, Ark., to turn over complete control of the Little Rock Municipal Airport to the United States "*in time of national emergency*" for such length of time as, in the discretion of the Secretary, the emergency requires.

May 15, 1936 (49 Stat. 1292 (2)).

TERMINATED. The cited statute is permanent legislation which becomes effective during the time specified. The resolution merely lapses the authority conferred by this statutory provision.

- 10 4 83. Authority of the President to order for use by the War Department certain land, etc., conveyed to the city of Charleston, S. C., "*in the event of a national emergency.*"

May 27, 1936 (49 Stat. 1387, ch. 465).

TERMINATED. The cited statute is permanent legislation which becomes effective during the time specified. The resolution merely lapses the authority conferred by this statutory provision.

- 10 5 84. Right to take over the Hoboken Pier Terminal property conveyed to the city of Hoboken, N. J., "*in event of a national emergency,*" for use of the War Department during the period of such emergency.

June 21, 1938 (52 Stat. 834, sec. 3).

TERMINATED. The cited statute is permanent legislation which becomes effective during the time specified. The resolution merely lapses the authority conferred by this statutory provision.

- 10 8 85. Authority, "*in the event of war or of any national emergency declared by Congress to exist,*" take over Port Newark Army Base property, sold to the city of Newark, N. J.

June 20, 1936 (49 Stat. 1557, ch. 636).

TERMINATED. The authority under this permanent provision of law is no longer required and the resolution has the effect of lapsing such authority to the extent that it depends upon existing war or emergencies.

- 10 9 86. Resumption of possession of Fort Schuyler Military Reservation, N. Y., for use, etc., for public defense, whenever in his judgment "*an emergency exists that requires the use and appropriation of the same for the public defense.*"

August 19, 1937 (50 Stat. 696, ch. 697).

TERMINATED. The authority under this permanent provision of law is no longer required and the resolution has the effect of lapsing such authority to the extent that it depends upon existing war or emergencies.

- 10 10 87. Possession of certain rights-of-way granted to Arlington County, Va., in order to connect Lee Boulevard with Arlington Memorial Bridge, may be resumed "*whenever in the judgment of the President an emergency exists that requires the use and appropriation of the same for the public defense.*"

February 28, 1933 (47 Stat. 1368, sec. 4).

TERMINATED. This provision is a part of the permanent law of the United States, and authority thereunder is no longer required.

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10 11 88. Products of the Tennessee Valley Authority may be sold, for use outside the United States, to allies of the United States, "*in case of war.*"

May 18, 1933 (48 Stat. 62).

TERMINATED. This provision is permanent legislation which becomes effective in time of war. The resolution merely lapses the authority conferred by this statutory provision.

10 13 89. "*Upon a declaration of war or of the existence of a state of war by the Congress, or upon the issuance by the President of a proclamation declaring that there exists a state of war or a national emergency,*" the manufacture, distribution, etc., of explosives in the United States is restricted.

December 26, 1941 (55 Stat. 863-868).

TERMINATED. This provision is contained in the Federal Explosives Act of October 6, 1917, as amended, which constitutes permanent legislation. The resolution merely lapses the authority conferred by this statutory provision.

10 14 90. Reports to Congress required to be made by the National Munitions Control Board under the Neutrality Act of 1939, may be dispensed with in the discretion of the Secretary of State, the chairman and executive officer of the Board, "*during the existence of a state of war.*"

January 26, 1942 (56 Stat. 19).

TERMINATED. This provision is permanent legislation which becomes effective during the existence of a state of war. The State Department advises that it is prepared to resume the transmittal to Congress of the reports which are suspended thereby. The resolution lapses suspension of the requirement for the reports.

10 15 91. Authority of the President "*in time of war or when war is imminent,*" to place orders through the heads of departments for arms or other required material with any factory, etc.

June 3, 1916 (39 Stat. 213, sec. 120).

TERMINATED. The cited statute is permanent legislation which becomes effective during the time specified. The resolution lapses the effectiveness of the statute so far as existing war is concerned.

10 17 92. Authority of the President, whenever "*in his judgment a sufficient national emergency exists,*" to transfer vessels, equipment, stations, and personnel of the Lighthouse Service (now Coast Guard under Reorganization Plan No. II) to the jurisdiction of the Navy or War Department.

August 29, 1916 (39 Stat. 602).

TERMINATED. This provision is permanent legislation which becomes effective during the time specified. The resolution terminates this provision so far as any emergencies heretofore proclaimed are concerned.

10 24 93. Authority of the President to transfer vessels, equipment, stations and personnel of the Coast and Geodetic Survey to the jurisdiction of the War or Navy Department whenever in his judgment "*a sufficient national emergency exists.*"

May 22, 1917 (40 Stat. 87, sec. 16).

TERMINATED. This provision is permanent legislation which becomes effective during the time specified. The resolution terminates this provision so far as any emergencies heretofore proclaimed are concerned.

10 24 94. The Secretaries of War, Navy, and Commerce are jointly to prescribe regulations governing the Coast and Geodetic Survey "*in time of war.*"

May 22, 1917 (40 Stat. 88, sec. 16).

TERMINATED. This provision is permanent legislation which becomes effective during the time specified. The resolution terminates this provision so far as any state of war heretofore declared is concerned.

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- 11 4 95. Time for examination of accounts of Army disbursing officers is extended to 90 days, *in time of war or emergency and until 18 months thereafter.*

July 9, 1918 (40 Stat. 892 (XVIII)), November 21, 1941 (55 Stat. 781, ch. 499).

TERMINATED. The resolution, 18 months after its adoption, will lapse the authority which extends the time for examination of accounts of Army disbursing officers.

- 11 8 96. Extension by the President of enlistment terms of the National Guard for 6 months "*in the event of an emergency declared by Congress.*"

June 15, 1933 (48 Stat. 156, sec. 7).

TERMINATED. The resolution lapses the authority contained in this permanent legislation.

- 11 11 97. Provision that all enlistments in the Regular Army or the Enlisted Reserve Corps, *in force at the outbreak of war, or entered into during its continuation*, are to continue in force until 6 months after its termination, unless sooner terminated by the President.

March 15, 1940 (54 Stat. 53, ch. 61).

TERMINATED. The resolution lapses the authority contained in this permanent legislation. It is the opinion of the committee that enlistments heretofore affected by this legislation may be continued in force until 6 months after the approval of the resolution.

- 11 16 98. "*In time of war or other emergency declared by Congress,*" enlistments in the Army shall be without specification of any particular component, *for the duration of such war or emergency plus 6 months.* Persons enlisted at any time in the Army are to be available for assignment to any unit and for transfer from one unit to another, *in time of war or other emergency declared by Congress.*"

May 14, 1940 (54 Stat. 213, ch. 194).

TERMINATED. The resolution lapses the authority contained in this permanent legislation. It is the opinion of the committee that enlistments heretofore affected by this legislation may be continued in force until 6 months after the approval of the resolution.

- 11 17 99. Extension of the periods of service of all members of the Army of the United States "*during the existence of any war in which the United States is engaged,*" and for 6 months after its termination.

December 13, 1941 (55 Stat. 799, ch. 571), superseding 54 Stat. 858, ch. 689, sec. 1, as amended by 55 Stat. 628, ch. 362, sec. 11.

TERMINATED. The resolution lapses the authority contained in this permanent legislation. It is the opinion of the committee that service entered into heretofore may be continued for 6 months after the effective date of the resolution.

- 11 19 100. Subjecting camp retainers, "*in time of war,*" etc., whether within or without the territorial jurisdiction of the United States, to the Articles of War.

June 4, 1920 (41 Stat. 787, Art. 2 (d)).

TERMINATED. This provision is permanent legislation which becomes effective in time of war. The resolution lapses this authority so far as existing wars are concerned.

- 11 19 101. Penalties prescribed by the Articles of War for various enumerated *wartime* offenses, such as desertion, aiding the enemy, etc.

June 4, 1920 (41 Stat. 800, Arts. 58, 59; 803-4, Arts. 75-82; 811, Art. 119).

TERMINATED. This provision is permanent legislation which becomes effective in time of war. The resolution lapses this authority so far as existing wars are concerned.

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- 11 19 102. Commanding officers not required, *in time of war*, to deliver over to civil authorities persons accused of crimes or offenses.
June 4, 1920 (41 Stat. 803, Art. 74).
TERMINATED. This provision is permanent legislation which becomes effective in time of war. The resolution lapses this authority so far as existing wars are concerned.
- 11 19 103. Authority of certain commanding officers of the Army "*in time of war or grave public emergency*," to impose, as additional punishment upon officers under their command, forfeiture of not more than one-half of 1 month's pay.
June 4, 1920 (41 Stat. 808, Art. 104).
TERMINATED. This provision is permanent legislation which becomes effective in time of war. The resolution lapses this authority so far as existing wars are concerned.
- 11 19 104. Authority of the commanding general of the Army, or of a Territorial department or division, "*in time of war*," to confirm court-martial sentence of dismissal of an officer below the grade of brigadier general, or of death for persons convicted of murder, rape, or desertion, or as spies.
June 4, 1920 (41 Stat. 796, 797, Art. 48 (b), (d)).
TERMINATED. This provision is permanent legislation which becomes effective in time of war. The resolution lapses this authority so far as existing wars are concerned.
- 11 19 105. Authority of the President to assign the command of forces in the field, "*in time of war or public danger*," without regard to seniority of rank in the same grade.
June 4, 1920 (41 Stat. 811, Art. 119).
TERMINATED. The resolution lapses the authority under this provision which depends upon wars or emergencies heretofore declared.
- 11 19 106. Employment, "*in time of war*," of retired Army officers on active duty in the discretion of the President, with full pay and allowances; permanent commissions are not vacated by the appointment of the officer to higher temporary rank.
June 4, 1920 (41 Stat. 785).
TERMINATED. This provision is permanent legislation which becomes effective in time of war. The resolution lapses the authority under the provision.
- 11 25 107. Execution of orders by the Chief of Ordnance (or the senior officer of that corps for any district) of any general or field officer commanding any army, garrison, or detachment, for the supply of all ordnance and ordnance stores for garrison, field, or seige service.
R. S. 1166.
TERMINATED. The resolution lapses the authority under this permanent statute.
- 12 1 108. The Surgeon General of the Army, with the approval of the Secretary of War, may appoint as many contract surgeons as necessary "*in emergencies*."
February 2, 1901 (31 Stat. 752, sec. 18).
TERMINATED. This provision is permanent legislation. The resolution lapses the authority thereunder with respect to emergencies heretofore proclaimed.
- 12 3 109. Authority of the Secretary of War to rent, etc., buildings in the District of Columbia necessary for military purposes "*in time of war, or when war is imminent*."
July 9, 1918 (40 Stat. 861).
TERMINATED. This statute is permanent legislation which becomes effective during the times specified. The resolution lapses the authority thereunder to the extent that such authority depends upon the existence of wars heretofore declared.

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- 12 8 110. "When Congress shall have declared a national emergency and shall have authorized the use of armed land forces of the United States for any purpose requiring the use of troops in excess of those of the Regular Army," the President may order units of the National Guard of the United States into active military service "*for the period of the war or emergency.*"

June 15, 1933 (48 Stat. 160, sec. 18), amended June 19, 1935 (49 Stat. 392, sec. 7).

TERMINATED. The resolution lapses the authority under this provision which depends upon wars or emergencies heretofore declared. National Guard units are now being reconstituted within the States.

- 12 10 111. Commissioned officers of the Public Health Service shall be entitled to full military benefits with respect to active service outside the continental limits of the United States or in Alaska, "*in time of war.*"

An allowance of \$250 for uniforms may be paid to each commissioned officer of the Public Health Service "*in time of war,*" who is appointed to the Regular Corps or called to active duty in the Reserve Corps in certain grades.

"*In time of war,*" the President by Executive Order may declare the commissioned corps of the Public Health Service to be a military service during which time it shall constitute a branch of the land and naval forces of the United States and be subject to Articles of War and Articles for the Government of the Navy.

The Surgeon General of the Public Health Service may provide by regulations for the apprehension and examination, "*in time of war,*" of individuals believed to be infected with a communicable disease and to be a source of infection to members of the armed forces or to persons engaged in war work.

July 1, 1944 (58 Stat. 689, secs. 212, 213; 690, sec. 216; 704, sec. 363).

TERMINATED in Part. For the reasons given in respect to item 89, above, the resolution does not affect any except the last paragraph of the instant item, which is section 363 of title III of the act of July 1, 1944. The authority under that section, which is a permanent provision, is lapsed by the resolution with respect to war heretofore declared.

- 12 12 112. Extension of time for examination of monthly accounts covering expenditures by Marine Corps, Navy, and Coast Guard disbursing officers from 60 to 90 days, "*in time of war or national emergency and for a period of 18 months after such war or emergency shall have ceased to exist.*"

December 26, 1941 (55 Stat. 862), amended December 23, 1944 (58 Stat. 923, ch. 720).

TERMINATED. The resolution has the effect of lapsing, effective 18 months after its enactment, the authority to provide extensions of time in connection with the examination of Navy and Coast Guard disbursing officers' accounts. The 13 months has been provided in view of the need of providing a period of adjustment from wartime to peacetime procedure.

- 12 15 113. The time for departmental examination of quarterly accounts of Navy disbursing officers is extended, "*in time of war or during any emergency declared by Congress*" (and for 18 months after such war or emergency), from 60 to 90 days.

February 20, 1942 (56 Stat. 94, ch. 95).

TERMINATED. This is a permanent statute which extends the time for examination of certain accounts during the specified period. The resolution will lapse the authority for the extension 18 months from the date of the enactment of the resolution.

- 12 16 114. Provision that Navy enlisted men on furlough without pay for the unexpired portion of their enlistment are subject to recall to complete the enlistment period "*in time of war or national emergency.*"

August 29, 1916 (39 Stat. 581).

TERMINATED. This provision is permanent legislation which becomes effective in time of war or national emergency. The author-

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ity to recall is no longer required and the resolution has the effect of lapsing such authority.

- 12 22 115. Enlistments in the Navy and Marine Corps, hereafter entered into, may be extended by the Secretary of the Navy for such time as may be necessary in the public interest "*in time of war, or national emergency declared by the President to exist.*"

August 18, 1941 (55 Stat. 629, ch. 364).

TERMINATED. This provision is permanent legislation which becomes effective in time of war or national emergency. The authority to extend is no longer required and the resolution has the effect of lapsing such authority.

- 12 23 116. Extension of enlistment periods in the Regular Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard, and in the Reserve components thereof, for such additional time as he deems necessary in the interest of national defense.

Suspension of provisions of law (R. S. 1422) which authorizes additional pay for persons detained beyond the terms of their enlistment, or who voluntarily reenter the service, until the vessel to which they belong returns to an Atlantic or Pacific port (according to the place of original enlistment), is suspended in time of war.

December 13, 1941 (55 Stat. 799, ch. 570).

TERMINATED. The resolution has the effect of terminating immediately the provision of section II of the cited act, which suspends that portion of 1422 of the revised statute authorizing additional pay for persons required beyond the termination of their enlistment, or who voluntarily reenter the service. It is considered that return to peacetime procedure with respect to this matter is desirable at this time. However, section I of the cited statute, which provides for the extension of enlistment periods in the Regular Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, or in the Reserve components thereof, is not affected by the resolution for the reason that the authority under this section continues to be required at the present time so that the Navy Department may avail itself of the services of Waves until Congress has an opportunity to consider proposed legislation with respect to this branch of the service.

- 13 1 117. Enlistments in the naval service of deserters from the naval or military service of the United States, "*in time of war.*"

January 20, 1944 (58 Stat. 4, sec. 2).

TERMINATED. This is a permanent statute effective only in time of war. The resolution lapses the authority under the statute immediately. This action is in accord with the recommendation of the Armed Services Committee of the Senate.

- 13 3 118. Suspension of restriction on maintenance of Marine Corps training camps for more than 6 weeks in each fiscal year, "*in time of actual or threatened war.*"

August 29, 1916 (39 Stat. 614).

TERMINATED. The restriction suspended by this permanent provision may again be brought into effect and the resolution therefore will reestablish the restriction. This is in accord with the recommendations of the Armed Services Committee of the Senate.

- 13 8 119. The death penalty for certain naval offenses, such as desertion, spying, etc., "*in time of war.*"

R. S. 1624, art. 4, pars. 6, 7, 12-20, art. 5.

TERMINATED. This provision of permanent law may now be rendered inoperative. The resolution therefore lapses the authority to inflict the death penalty under this statute. This is in accord with the recommendation of the Armed Services Committee of the Senate.

- 13 10 120. Extension, with certain Territorial exceptions, of the jurisdiction of naval courts martial to all persons accompanying or serving with the United States Navy, the Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, to persons engaged in naval projects, and to persons

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within areas under the control of the Secretary of the Navy, "*in time of war or national emergency.*"

March 22, 1943 (57 Stat. 41, ch. 18).

TERMINATED. Extension of the jurisdiction of court martial to civilians serving with naval forces is no longer necessary and the authority under this provision may now be terminated. The resolution makes provision for the immediate lapse of the authority under this permanent statute. This action is in accord with the recommendation of the Armed Services Committee of the Senate.

- 13 11 121. Restriction on employment of retired Navy officers "*on active duty except in time of war*"; and in such time the President, with the consent of the Senate, may detail certain officers to such commands as he believes to be required for the good of the service.
R. S. 1462-1464.

TERMINATED. The peacetime practice with respect to employment of retired Navy officers on active duty should now be reinstated. The resolution lapses the authority under this permanent statute. The Navy Department has agreed to this action.

- 13 12 122. Authority of the Secretary of the Navy to call retired enlisted men into active service "*in time of war or when a national emergency exists.*"
August 29, 1916 (39 Stat. 591).

TERMINATED. The peacetime practice with respect to employment of enlisted men on active duty should now be reinstituted. The resolution lapses the authority under this permanent statute. The Navy Department has agreed to this action.

- 13 17 123. Provision that "*during the existence of war or of a national emergency declared by the President to exist,*" commissioned or warrant officers of the Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard on the retired list may be ordered to active duty in the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy, and retired officers performing such duty may be temporarily advanced in rank on the retired list, as the President may determine.

July 1, 1918 (40 Stat. 717).

TERMINATED. The peacetime practice with respect to employment of retired commissioned warrant officers of the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard on active duty should now be reinstituted. The resolution lapses the authority under this permanent statute. The Navy Department has agreed to this action. The operations under the provision of this statute, insofar as they affect the Coast Guard, have already lapsed.

- 13 23 124. Retired Navy and Coast Guard officers of the permanent grade of rear admiral recalled to active duty "*in time of war or other national emergency*" shall be entitled when on active duty to the pay and allowances of a rear admiral of the upper half, and when on inactive duty to retired pay equal to 75 percent of the pay of a rear admiral of the upper half.

April 8, 1946 (Public Law 337).

TERMINATED. It is the judgment of the committee that the status afforded personnel affected by this act is no longer required. It is the information of the committee that the Navy Department has no objection to the action taken under the resolution. Consequently, the resolution has the effect of terminating the war so far as this statute is concerned.

- 14 1 125. Credit for active-duty service in a Reserve component of the Navy "*after September 8, 1939, and before the termination of the present war as proclaimed by the President or established by act or resolution of the Congress,*" in computing years of service necessary for appointment to commissioned grades in the Regular Navy.

August 10, 1946 (Public Law 720, sec. 4 (c)).

TERMINATED. It is the judgment of the committee that the status afforded personnel affected by this act is no longer required. It is the information of the committee that the Navy Department has no

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objection to the action taken under the resolution. Consequently, the resolution has the effect of terminating the war so far as this statute is concerned.

- 14 3 126. Suspension, in time of war, of exemption from sea duty of Navy staff officers who have served as chiefs of bureaus.
R. S. 1436.

TERMINATED. It is the judgment of the committee that the status afforded personnel affected by this act is no longer required. It is the information of the committee that the Navy Department has no objection to the action taken under the resolution. Consequently, the resolution has the effect of terminating the war so far as this statute is concerned.

- 14 4 127. Selection of officers for the command of fleets from the grades of rear admiral or captain on the active list of the Navy, "*in time of war.*"

May 22, 1917 (40 Stat. 89, sec. 18).

TERMINATED. This provision is permanent legislation which becomes effective in time of war. The authority thereto is not required at the present time and the resolution has the effect of lapsing the authority. This action is in accord with the Armed Services Committee of the Senate.

- 14 6 128. Service on naval courts martial and deck courts by commissioned officers of the Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey, and Public Health Service "*in time of war or during the existence of an emergency.*"

October 6, 1917 (40 Stat. 393, ch. 93, art. 65), amended July 1, 1918 (40 Stat. 708), and February 28, 1925 (43 Stat. 1081, sec. 3).

TERMINATED. This provision is permanent legislation which becomes effective in time of war or during the existence of an emergency. Personnel of the stated services are no longer serving with the Navy in any substantial number, and accordingly, the resolution has the effect of lapsing the authority conferred by this statutory provision. This action is in accord with the recommendation of the Armed Services Committee of the Senate.

- 14 8 129. Sea-service requirements for officers designated by the Secretary of the Navy to perform highly important shore duties are not applicable "*while the United States is at war, or during a national emergency declared by the President,*" or for $2\frac{1}{2}$ years thereafter.

June 23, 1938 (52 Stat. 948, sec. 11 (c)).

TERMINATED. While the suspension of sea-service requirements for certain officers is considered necessary for an additional period, the $2\frac{1}{2}$ years after the effective date of the resolution which is provided for the termination of the suspension is considered adequate by the Navy Department for a return to peacetime practice.

- 14 10 130. Provisions of the act of April 25, 1939 (53 Stat. 591), authorizing contracts upon a cost-plus-a-fixed-fee basis in certain cases, are to be applicable to naval public works and utilities projects in the Fourteenth Naval District (at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii) "*during the period of any national emergency declared by the President to exist.*"

June 14, 1940 (54 Stat. 395, sec. 10).

TERMINATED. The authority under the cited provision is no longer required and the resolution has the effect of lapsing such authority so far as it depends upon existence of the emergencies heretofore declared.

- 14 11 131. Provision for transportation and subsistence on naval vessels at Government expenses of such persons as the Secretary of the

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Navy designates "*during the existence of war or national emergency as declared by the President.*"

August 2, 1946 (Public Law 604, sec. 18).

TERMINATED. This is a permanent provision of law, the operation of which should be lapsed immediately, so far as existing war is concerned. The resolution has this effect on the provision.

- 14 13 132. Authority of the President or the Secretary of the Navy to acquire, through construction or conversion, ships, landing crafts, etc., "*for the prosecution of the war.*"

March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1192-1193).

May 13, 1942 (56 Stat. 277, ch. 304).

July 9, 1942 (56 Stat. 656, secs. 3, 4).

June 17, 1943 (57 Stat. 156, ch. 128).

June 26, 1943 (57 Stat. 209).

May 31, 1944 (58 Stat. 265, ch. 218).

TERMINATED. These are permanent provisions of law, the operation of which should be lapsed immediately, so far as existing war is concerned. The resolution has this effect on these provisions.

- 14 22 133. Authority of the Secretary of the Navy to revoke the lease of the floating drydock and water-front accessories at the New Orleans naval station "*in case of national emergency declared by the President.*"

May 14, 1930 (46 Stat. 332, sec. 10).

TERMINATED. The statute is permanent legislation, the authority of which should be lapsed so far as existing national emergencies declared by the President are concerned. The resolution has this effect. The Armed Services Committee of the Senate concurs in this action.

- 14 24 134. Authority of the Secretary of the Navy to revoke the lease of the United States naval destroyer and submarine base at Squantum, Mass., "*in case of a national emergency declared by the President.*"

May 29, 1930 (46 Stat. 479, ch. 350).

TERMINATED. The statute is permanent legislation, the authority under which should be lapsed to the extent that it depends upon existing national emergencies declared by the President. The resolution has this effect. The Armed Services Committee of the Senate concurs in this action.

- 14 25 135. "*In time of war,*" Army officers, exercising command in higher grades with troops operating against the enemy, shall be entitled to receive pay and allowances of such higher grade.

April 26, 1898 (30 Stat. 365, sec. 7).

TERMINATED. As active fighting has ceased, this provision is no longer required and the resolution has the effect of lapsing the authority under this permanent provision immediately. The Armed Services Committee of the Senate concurs in this action.

- 15 1 136. Provisions for continuance of pay of persons officially reported missing, missing in action, interned in a neutral country or captured by the enemy, and for payment of allotments, insurance premiums, death gratuities, etc., *until 1 year after the present war.*

March 7, 1942 (56 Stat. 143-148, ch. 166), amended December 24, 1942 (56 Stat. 1093, ch. 828, sec. 1).

TERMINATED. The committee is informed that the bulk of the operations under this statute has now been completed, and that it is anticipated that substantially all operations thereunder will be terminated within a year. Therefore, the resolution has the effect of terminating the authority 1 year from the effective date of its enactment. The 1-year period will provide ample opportunity for any further legislation in this matter which may be required.

- 15 3 137. Authority of the Secretary of the Navy to convene boards of Regular Navy and Marine Corps officers to recommend retire-

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ment of officers in certain grades, *until June 30 of the fiscal year following the termination of the present war.*

February 21, 1946 (Public Law 305, secs. 3, 12).

TERMINATED. This is a post-VJ-day authorization found necessary during the period of demobilization. The resolution has the effect of terminating the present war with respect to the provision. The additional period for the operation of the provision provided in its terms would appear ample to permit orderly return to peacetime procedures.

- 15 5 138. Authorization for officers and enlisted men of armed forces of United States to accept decorations, etc., from governments of cobelligerent nations or other American Republics, *until 1 year after the present war.*

July 20, 1942 (56 Stat. 662, ch. 60, sec. 1).

TERMINATED. The authority under this provision is terminated by the resolution. The 1-year period after the effective date of the resolution, which is provided in this section, would appear to be ample for the conclusion of operations authorized under the provision or for the enactment of any additional legislation which may be necessary.

- 15 7 139. Authority of the President *until 6 months after the present war* to confer military decorations and medals upon units of persons serving in military forces of countries engaged with the United States in present war.

December 17, 1942 (56 Stat. 1056, ch. 763).

TERMINATED. The authority under this provision is terminated by the resolution. The six months' period after the effective date of the resolution, which is provided in this statute, would appear ample for the termination of operations under the statute.

- 15 8 140. Organizations of the Army below the maximum enlisted strength authorized by law may be raised to that strength "*when in the judgment of the President an emergency arises which makes it necessary.*"

March 17, 1916 (39 Stat. 36, ch. 46). (This provision is probably temporary or superseded by later provisions.)

TERMINATED. The authority under this permanent provision should be terminated to the extent that it depends upon the existence of emergencies heretofore declared by the President. The resolution has this effect on the provision. The Armed Services Committee of the Senate concurs in this section.

- 15 9 141. Erection of temporary forts "*in case of emergency when, in the opinion of the President, the immediate erection of any temporary fort or fortification is deemed important and urgent.*"

April 11, 1898 (30 Stat. 737, No. 21).

TERMINATED. This statute is permanent legislation which is effective during the periods specified. It is considered that the authority thereunder may now lapse insofar as it depends upon the existence of the emergencies heretofore declared by the President. The resolution has this effect.

- 15 10 142. Authority to close Fort McHenry Military Reservation in Maryland, "*in case of a national emergency,*" and use it for military purposes during the period of such emergency and as long thereafter as necessary.

March 3, 1925 (43 Stat. 1110, ch. 425).

TERMINATED. This statute is permanent legislation which is effective during the periods specified. It is considered that the authority thereunder may now lapse insofar as it depends upon the existence of the emergencies heretofore declared by the President. The resolution has this effect. The Armed Services Committee of the Senate concurs in this action.

32 TERMINATING CERTAIN EMERGENCY AND WAR POWERS

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- 15 11 143. Suspension of provision that the natural features of the Barro Colorado Island in Gatun Lake, C. Z., be left in their natural state for scientific observation and investigation "*in event of declared national emergency.*"

July 2, 1940 (54 Stat. 724, ch. 516, sec. 1).

TERMINATED. The authority under this provision of permanent law may now be lapsed to the extent that it depends upon existing emergencies. The resolution has this effect.

- 15 13 144. The time limit for disposal of temporary housing by the National Housing Administrator, with certain exceptions, is *2 years after the President declares the limited emergency has ceased to exist.*

July 7, 1943 (57 Stat. 388, ch. 196, sec. 4).

TERMINATED. This provision (sec. 313) of the Lanham Act requires, with certain exceptions, that temporary housing be removed within 2 years after the end of the emergency declared by the President on September 8, 1939. The resolution has the effect of amending the provision so as to provide for the running of the 2-year period contained in this provision upon the effective date of the resolution.

- 15 14 145. Time limit for removal of temporary housing erected on lands owned by the United States or the District of Columbia in District of Columbia is *2 years after the limited emergency.*

May 18, 1946 (Public Law 385, sec. 2).

TERMINATED. The resolution has the effect of amending the provision so as to provide for the running of the 2-year period contained in this provision upon the effective date of the resolution.

- 15 16 146. Authority of the Federal Works Administrator to provide certain educational facilities for educational institutions when required for veterans' education under section 504 of the Lanham Act is to terminate *9 years after the present war.*

August 8, 1946 (Public Law 697, sec. 2).

TERMINATED. The resolution has the effect of terminating the present war for the purposes of this provision, so that the 9-year period specified in the provision will begin to run on the effective date of the resolution.

- 15 18 147. The regular working hours of laborers and mechanics employed by the War Department in the manufacture or production of military equipment, etc., are to be 8 hours a day or 40 hours a week "*during the period of any national emergency declared by the President*"; overtime is to be paid for as time and a half.

July 2, 1940 (54 Stat. 714, secs. 4, 5).

TERMINATED. The resolution has the effect of returning the operations under this statute to a peacetime basis.

- 15 20 148. Limitation on accumulation of unused leave by employees of departments, independent establishments, and agencies until it totals 90 days and provision that when unused leave equals 60 days, not more than 15 days a year may be accumulated (amending sec.1 of act of March 14, 1936 (49 Stat. 1161)), *during the "limited emergency."*

December 17, 1942 (56 Stat. 1052, ch. 737).

TERMINATED. The resolution has the effect of terminating the emergency declared by the President on September 8, 1939, so far as it affects this statute. Consequently, the further accumulation of leave in excess of 60 days will not be authorized after the effective date of the resolution but existing accumulations will not be affected.

- 15 21 149. Federal examinations for positions of guards, elevator operators, messengers, and custodians are restricted to veterans *until 5 years after the war*, under the Veterans' Preference Act.

June 27, 1944 (58 Stat. 388, ch. 287, sec. 3).

TERMINATED. The resolution has the effect of beginning the running of the 5-year period of this provision.

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- 15 23 150. Civil Service Commission's authority to omit or defer required 5-year valuation of the civil-service retirement and disability fund (adding provision to sec. 16 of the Retirement Act of May 29, 1930 (46 Stat. 478)), *until 1 year after the present war*.
December 23, 1944 (58 Stat. 926, ch. 726).

TERMINATED. Under the authority of this provision the Civil Service Commission omitted the 5-year valuation of the retirement and disability fund which was to have been completed in 1945. The resolution has the effect of terminating existing war with respect to this provision so as to require the Commission to make a valuation in the year 1950.

- 16 1 151. "*While the United States is at war*" the time limit on the presentation of claims for losses by postmasters and Army, Navy, and Coast Guard mail clerks, and postmasters outside the continental United States is fixed at 2 years (instead of the usual 6-month limit).

December 7, 1945 (59 Stat. 604, sec. 1).

TERMINATED. The resolution has the effect of terminating the war with respect to this provision, so that the peacetime limitation of 6 months, instead of the wartime limitation of 2 years, will be in effect after the effective date of the resolution.

- 16 3 152. Suspension of certain requirements concerning the Code of Federal Regulations *until after termination of the present war, the time to be determined by the Administrative Committee of the Federal Register*. (Amending sec. 11 (a) of the Federal Register Act, as amended, 50 Stat. 304.)

December 10, 1942 (56 Stat. 1045, ch. 717).

TERMINATED. The resolution has the effect of terminating the war with respect to this provision, so that the suspension provided therein may be terminated at a time to be determined by the Administrative Committee of the Federal Register, in accordance with the authority of the provision.

- 16 4 153. "*Whenever a state of war exists between the United States and any foreign country or nation*," the Commissioners of the District of Columbia may order black-outs in the District of Columbia whenever they deem it desirable, subject to the approval of the Secretary of War. During such time the Commissioners are also authorized (1) to appoint as many special police as are necessary, (2) to accept volunteer service for the government of the District, and (3) to make preparations for the evacuation of persons from the District.

December 26, 1941 (55 Stat. 858-860), amended August 6, 1942 (56 Stat. 740-742), and July 13, 1943 (57 Stat. 560, ch. 234).

TERMINATED. The resolution has the effect of terminating the war immediately with respect to all provisions of this act, which is the District of Columbia Black-out Act, except with respect to sections 7 and 9 of the Act and sections 11 and 12 so far as they pertain to authority exercised under sections 7 and 9.

- 16 4 154. "*During the existence of a state of war between the United States and any foreign country or nation*," the Commissioners of the District of Columbia may expend \$25,000 annually for personal services, supplies, and other expenses in connection with the coordination of nonprotective volunteer civilian services.

July 13, 1943 (57 Stat. 560, ch. 234).

TERMINATED. This is a provision of the Black-out Act mentioned in item 153, above. The authorization contained in the provision is terminated by the resolution.

- 16 11 155. Moneys in the National Housing Agency common fund account are to be deposited as miscellaneous receipts not later than *2 years after the President has declared the "limited emergency" to have ceased to exist*.

February 18, 1946 (Public Law 301).

TERMINATED. The resolution has the effect of amending this statute so as to effect its repeal 2 years from the effective date of the resolution. The 2-year period appears ample for the orderly winding up of the program to which the provision pertains.

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- 16 16 156. Loans to veterans which will be guaranteed by the Federal Government, *for 10 years after termination of the present war.*
June 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 291, ch. 268, sec. 500 (a)), amended December 28, 1945 (59 Stat. 626, 630, ch. 588, sec. 8, "sec. 500," "sec. 507").

TERMINATED. The resolution terminates the war to the extent that it pertains to this provision. The resolution has the effect of beginning the running of the 10-year period which is set out in the provision.

- 16 18 157. *Until 4 years after the termination of the present war*, in event of the death of a veteran of World War II within 3 years after separation from active military or naval service, he is to be deemed to have been fully insured and to have been paid certain wages.
August 10, 1946 (Public Law 716, sec. 201, "sec. 210").

TERMINATED. The resolution has the effect of terminating the war for the purposes of this provision. This will have the effect of beginning the running of the 4-year period prescribed in the statute.

- 16 20 158. Readjustment allowances for veterans *until 5 years after cessation of hostilities.*
June 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 295, ch. 268, sec. 700 (a)).

TERMINATED. The term "hostilities" is elsewhere defined in the act to mean "war". Readjustment allowances consist of a maximum \$20 per week payment to veterans for a maximum aggregate period of 52 weeks. The action of the committee has the effect of beginning the running of the 5-year period.

- 16 22 159. Claims of Philippine inhabitants arising out of accidents, etc., occurring in time of war, to be presented *one year after peace is established.*
July 31, 1945 (59 Stat. 511, ch. 338).

TERMINATED. This statute provides a period of 1 year after peace is established for the filing by Philippine citizens of claims for damages which were incurred in time of war. While the committee is fully aware that the disorganization of Philippine life as a result of the war has been so great that all persons who suffered damages have not yet had an opportunity to file claims, it appears that the period of 1 year from the effective date of the resolution would furnish ample time for the filing of such claims and, in any event, would permit the enactment of any additional legislation which may be necessary in this matter. Accordingly, the committee provided in the resolution that the date when the resolution becomes effective shall be deemed to be the date of the termination of any state of war heretofore declared by the Congress in the interpretation of the pertinent provisions of this statute. It is the opinion of the committee that the termination of existing wars so far as the provisions of this statute are concerned will have the effect of beginning the running of the 1-year period for filing of claims provided in this act.

- 17 6 160. Operation or maintenance of petroleum pipe lines constructed under authority of section 4 of act of July 30, 1941, may continue *until 1 year after termination of the "unlimited emergency."*
July 30, 1941 (55 Stat. 612, ch. 333).

TERMINATED. The resolution has the effect of terminating the emergency to the extent that it pertains to this statute. The resolution thus will have the effect of beginning the running of the 1-year period which is provided in this statute. The committee is informed that this action is agreeable to the War Assets Administration.

- 17 7 161. The President may direct that "*during the continuance of any war in which the United States is engaged*" such communications as he deems essential to the national defense and security be given preference by any carrier subject to the Communications Act.
June 19, 1934 (48 Stat. 1104, sec. 606).

TERMINATED. The resolution has the effect of lapsing the authority under this provision to the extent that such authority is dependent upon the existence of war heretofore declared or emer-

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gencies heretofore proclaimed. The provision remains as part of our permanent legislation, however, and will be available in the event of future requirement for the authority thereunder.

- 17 7 162. "*Upon proclamation by the President that there exists war or a threat of war or a state of public peril or disaster or other national emergency, or in order to preserve the neutrality of the United States,*" he may suspend regulations of the Federal Communications Commission as to radio stations, or close or assume control of stations.

June 19, 1934 (48 Stat. 1104, sec. 606).

TERMINATED. The comment made with respect to item 161, above, is substantially applicable here.

- 17 7 163. "*Upon proclamation by the President that there exists a state or threat of war involving the United States,*" the President may, "*during a period ending not later than 6 months after the termination of such state or threat of war,*" (1) suspend rules and regulations applicable to facilities or stations for wire or radio communication; (2) close and remove the apparatus and equipment of any such facility or station; and (3) authorize the use or control of a facility or its equipment by the Government, upon just compensation to the owners.

January 26, 1942 (56 Stat. 18).

TERMINATED. The comment made with respect to item 161, above, is substantially applicable here. The 6-month period after the termination of the "state * * * of war" which is provided in this section will begin to run with the effective date of the resolution.

- 17 9 164. It is declared unlawful, "*when the United States is at war or during any national emergency, the existence of which is declared by proclamation of the President,*" without first obtaining the approval of the Maritime Commission, to transfer any American ship to a foreign registry; to sell any American vessel to other than a citizen; to agree to construct vessels, etc., before the end of the war or emergency, for other than citizens; to vest in foreigners a controlling interest in shipyards, etc.; or to cause an undocumented American-built vessel to depart from a port of the United States.

July 15, 1918 (40 Stat. 901, sec. 4), amended June 29, 1936 (49 Stat. 2016).

TERMINATED. The resolution has the effect of lapsing the authority under this statute. The statute is retained as part of the permanent legislation of the United States, to be again available in the event of the occurrence of a contingency provided for therein. The committee is informed that this action is in accord with the views of the Maritime Commission.

- 17 15 165. During a "*national emergency as proclaimed by the President,*" he may suspend section 302 of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, relating to citizenship of officers and crews of vessels; and the United States Maritime Commission may terminate charters of public vessels during such time.

June 29, 1936 (49 Stat. 1993, sec. 302 (h); 2010, sec. 712 (d)).

TERMINATED. The resolution has the effect of lapsing the authority under the mentioned provisions. The provisions remain as part of the permanent legislation of the United States, to be again available in the event of the occurrence of a contingency provided for therein. The committee is informed that this action is in accord with the views of the Maritime Commission.

- 17 15 166. "*Whenever the President shall proclaim that the security of the national defense makes it advisable, or during any national emergency declared by proclamation of the President,*" the United States Maritime Commission may terminate charters of vessels, and may requisition, etc., vessels of citizens for any period during such emergency.

August 7, 1939 (53 Stat. 1254, sec. 1 (d); 1255, sec. 3 (a)).

TERMINATED. The resolution has the effect of lapsing the authority under this provision so far as such authority is dependent upon

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the existence of the emergencies declared by the President on September 8, 1939, and May 27, 1941. The statute is retained as part of the permanent legislation of the United States, to be again available in the event of the occurrence of a contingency provided for therein. The committee is informed that this action is in accord with the views of the Maritime Commission.

- 17 18 167. No master, mate, pilot, or engineer of steam vessels licensed under title 52 of the Revised Statutes is to be liable to draft "*in time of war*" except for the performance of such duties as are required under his license.

October 22, 1914 (38 Stat. 765, ch. 334).

TERMINATED. The resolution has the effect of lapsing the operation of this provision of law to the extent that it depends upon existing war. The provision remains as part of the permanent law of the United States, and will again come into effect upon the occurrence of the contingency provided for.

- 17 19 168. Authority for awarding of insignia, medal, or device to merchant sailors in recognition of their services is to expire *2 years after the present war*.

May 10, 1943 (57 Stat. 82, ch. 96, sec. 4).

TERMINATED. The resolution has the effect of terminating the present war for the purposes of this statute. This will have the effect of beginning the running of the 2-year period set out in the provision. The committee is informed that this action is in accord with the views of the Maritime Commission.

- 17 21 169. Any person who, after May 1, 1940, and *before the termination of the "unlimited emergency"* (a) completes a period of substantially continuous service in the merchant marine, or (b) serves in the merchant marine within 30 days, either before or after active military or naval service in the land or naval forces of the United States, shall be entitled to reemployment benefits as provided in the act of June 23, 1943.

August 8, 1946 (Public Law 660).

TERMINATED. The resolution has the effect of terminating the emergency specified in these provisions for the purposes of the provisions. The committee is informed that there is no longer any need for this legislation creating reemployment benefits for service in the merchant marine. The resolution has the effect of placing seamen of the merchant marine on the same basis as members of the armed forces since the expiration of the Selective Training and Service Act.

- 17 24 170. Operation of the Coast Guard as part of the Navy, subject to orders of the Secretary of the Navy, "*in time of war or when the President shall so direct.*"

January 28, 1915 (38 Stat. 800-801, sec. 1), as amended.

TERMINATED. The resolution has the effect of lapsing the authority under this provision to the extent that such authority depends upon the existence of war heretofore declared. The provision remains as a part of the permanent law of the United States and will be available in the event of the occurrence of the contingencies provided for therein.

- 18 1 171. Provision subjecting personnel of the Coast Guard, when operating as part of the Navy, to the laws governing the Navy.

August 29, 1916 (39 Stat. 600).

TERMINATED. This provision is related to that mentioned in item 170, above. The comment made with respect to item 170 is substantially applicable here.

- 18 5 172. Authority of the President "*in time of war or in case of national emergency*" to designate places used for Army or Navy storage as places concerning which information is not to be published in the interest of national defense; he may approve regulations concerning vessels in territorial waters, upon declaring that a national emergency exists "*by reason of actual or threatened war,*

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insurrection, or invasion, or disturbance or threatened disturbance of the international relations of the United States."

June 15, 1917 (40 Stat. 219, sec. 6; 220, sec. 1).

TERMINATED. The resolution terminates the authority of the President to approve regulations concerning vessels in territorial waters so far as such authority depends upon any existing emergencies. However, the statute is permanent legislation which will come into effect again upon the occurrence of contingencies provided for therein. The authority of the President to designate places used for Army or Navy storage as places concerning which information is not to be published in the interest of national defense is not affected by the resolution, in the interest of the internal security of the United States.

- 18 5 173. "Whenever the President by proclamation or Executive order declares a national emergency to exist by reason of actual or threatened war," the Secretary of the Treasury (or the Secretary of the Navy whenever the Coast Guard operates as part of the Navy) may assume control, etc., over vessels, foreign or domestic, and United States ports, under the Espionage Act.

June 15, 1917 (40 Stat. 220).

TERMINATED. The resolution has the effect of lapsing immediately the authority under this provision to the extent that such authority depends upon the existence of war heretofore declared or the emergencies heretofore proclaimed by the President. The statute remains as part of the permanent legislation of the United States, available for future use upon the occurrence of a contingency provided for therein. The committee is advised that this action is in accordance with the views of the Treasury Department.

- 18 7 174. Authority of the Secretary of the Navy "in time of war," to man any Coast Guard station or maintain any house of refuge as a Coast Guard station.

August 29, 1916 (39 Stat. 601).

TERMINATED. The resolution has the effect of lapsing immediately the authority under this provision to the extent that such authority depends upon the existence of war heretofore declared. The statute remains as part of the permanent legislation of the United States, available for future use upon the occurrence of a contingency provided for therein. The committee is advised that its action is in accord with the views of the Treasury Department.

- 18 12 175. Authority of the Commandant to order any member of the Coast Guard Reserve to active duty "in time of war or during any period of national emergency declared by the President to exist" and require active duty "throughout the war or until the President declares that such national emergency no longer exists"; but the Commandant may release any member from active duty "in time of war."

Chief warrant and warrant officers and enlisted men of the Regular Coast Guard may receive appointments in the Reserve, under which they may be required to serve "only in time of war or during any period of national emergency declared by the President to exist."

February 19, 1941 (55 Stat. 11, secs. 201, 202, 205; 13, sec. 214).

TERMINATED. The resolution has the effect of lapsing immediately the authority under this provision to the extent that such authority depends upon the existence of war heretofore declared or the emergencies heretofore proclaimed by the President. The statute remains as part of the permanent legislation of the United States, available for future use upon the occurrence of a contingency provided for therein. The committee is advised that its action is in accord with the views of the Treasury Department.

- 18 12 176. Provision that upon first reporting for active duty "in time of war or national emergency," officers of the Coast Guard Reserve shall be paid an additional sum of \$150 for uniforms, and enlisted men of the Reserve may be issued such additional articles as are required to

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give them the same outfit as that for the enlisted personnel of the Regular Coast Guard.

July 11, 1941 (55 Stat. 588, ch. 290, sec. 10 (5)).

TERMINATED. The resolution has the effect of lapsing immediately the authority under this provision to the extent that such authority depends upon the existence of war heretofore declared or the emergencies heretofore proclaimed by the President. The statute remains as part of the permanent legislation of the United States, available for future use upon the occurrence of a contingency provided for therein. The committee is advised that its action is in accord with the views of the Treasury Department.

- 18 14 177. "*During any period of national emergency proclaimed by the President,*" the Secretary of the Treasury may purchase or accept as a gift, for use of the Coast Guard, any motorboat, yacht, or other small craft owned by citizens of the United States and suitable for such use; if the Coast Guard operates as part of the Navy "*during any period of national emergency,*" this authority may be exercised by the Secretary of the Navy.

December 16, 1941 (55 Stat. 807).

TERMINATED. The resolution has the effect of lapsing immediately the authority under this provision to the extent that such authority depends upon the existence of emergencies heretofore proclaimed by the President. The statute remains as part of the permanent legislation of the United States, available for future use upon the occurrence of a contingency provided for therein. The committee is advised that its action is in accord with the views of the Treasury Department.

- 18 15 178. Persons subject to military law are not liable to prosecution for crimes committed 2 years before arraignment, except for "*desertion committed in time of war,*" etc. (Article of War 39).

June 4, 1920 (41 Stat. 794).

TERMINATED. The resolution has the effect of terminating the war for the purpose of this provision. In view of the provision contained in section 5 of the resolution, crimes committed before the effective date thereof will not be affected by the resolution. The action of the committee leaves this statute as a permanent provision of the law.

- 18 19 179. "*Whenever the United States shall be in a state of war,*" a national of the United States who renounces his nationality before an officer designated by the Attorney General shall lose his nationality if the Attorney General approves such renunciation as not being contrary to the interests of national defense.

July 1, 1944 (58 Stat. 677, ch. 368).

TERMINATED. The committee is advised that the authority under this act has not been exercised for some time. Accordingly the resolution has the effect of terminating such authority to the extent that it depends upon the existence of war heretofore declared. The act remains as part of the permanent law of the United States.

- 18 20 180. When a claim against the United States accrues *in time of war*, to a person in the military or naval service, or when war intervenes within 5 years after accrual of such claim, it may be presented within *5 years after the close of the war*, even though this would exceed the ordinary limitation of 10 years.

October 9, 1940 (54 Stat. 1061, ch. 788, sec. 1).

TERMINATED. The resolution has the effect of terminating the war for the purposes of this provision and thus beginning the 5-year period within which claims may be filed. The statute is retained as part of the permanent legislation of the United States.

- 18 22 181. The President is authorized to waive stipulations of the 8-hour law in public contracts "*during time of war or a time when war is imminent.*"

June 19, 1912 (37 Stat. 138, sec. 2).

TERMINATED. The resolution has the effect of terminating the authority under this provision to the extent that such authority

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depends upon war heretofore declared. However, this permanent war legislation remains among the permanent statutes of the United States.

- 18 23 182. The President may suspend provisions of the 8-hour law as to contracts with the United States "*in case of national emergency.*"
March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1192).

TERMINATED. The resolution has the effect of terminating the authority under this provision to the extent that such authority depends upon the existence of the emergencies declared by the President on September 8, 1939, and May 27, 1941. This statute remains as part of the permanent legislation of the United States, for use upon the occurrence of the contingencies provided for therein.

- 19 3 183. The President may suspend certain provisions of law relating to wages of laborers, etc., under public building contracts, "*in the event of a national emergency.*"
August 30, 1935 (49 Stat. 1013, ch. 825, sec. 6).

TERMINATED. The comment made with respect to item 182, above, is applicable here.

- 19 5 184. Interned persons and prisoners of war, under the jurisdiction of the Navy Department, are entitled to admission to St. Elizabeths Hospital for treatment.
August 29, 1916 (39 Stat. 558).

TERMINATED. The resolution has the effect of lapsing the authority under this provision. The committee is advised that the authority contained therein is no longer in use. The statute remains as part of the permanent legislation of the United States.

- 19 11 185. Appropriations are authorized under the Public Health Service Act for certain emergency health and sanitation activities *during the present war and any period of demobilization after the war.*
July 1, 1944 (58 Stat. 712, ch. 373, sec. 604).

TERMINATED. The resolution has the effect of terminating the authorization contained in this act to the extent that such authorization depends upon the existence of war heretofore declared by the Congress. Since this provision is effective also during the period of demobilization, the authorization will continue to be available for such period.

- 19 13 186. Any person who served in the armed forces *after September 16, 1940, and prior to the termination of hostilities in the present war* is entitled to vocational rehabilitation, subject to the provisions of Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a), as amended, part VII.

Persons serving in the armed forces after December 7, 1941, and *prior to the termination of the present war* are eligible for vocational rehabilitation which is limited to 9 years after the present war under Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a), part VII.

March 24, 1943 (57 Stat. 43, ch. 22, secs. 1, 2), amended
June 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 291, ch. 268, sec. 403), and December
28, 1945 (59 Stat. 626, ch. 588, sec. 7).

TERMINATED. See foregoing explanation of No. 26 amendment to resolution as contained earlier in this report under "Explanation of Amendments" heading.

- 19 15 187. Provision for completion of education or training of veterans at Government expense *until 9 years after the present war.*
Commencement by veterans of course of education or training at Government expense *within 4 years after the present war.*

June 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 288, ch. 268, sec. 400 (b)), amended
December 28, 1945 (59 Stat. 624, ch. 588, sec. 5).

TERMINATED. The resolution has the effect of terminating the war for the purposes of these provisions, thus beginning the running of the periods after the end of the war prescribed in the provisions. See also explanation of number 27 amendment to resolution as contained earlier in this report under the heading "Explanation of amendments."

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- 19 17 188. Reciprocal benefits for World War II veterans of United States and governments allied with United States since December 7, 1941, and *prior to termination of World War II*.
July 11, 1946 (Public Law 499).

TERMINATED. The resolution has the effect of terminating the war for the purposes of this statute. It appears to the committee that the time is appropriate for the termination of the benefits provided by the statute.

- 19 17 189. Provision for reciprocal benefits for World War II veterans of United States and governments allied with United States since December 7, 1941, and *prior to termination of World War II*.
July 11, 1946 (Public Law 499).

TERMINATED. The resolution has the effect of terminating the war with respect to this provision. It is the view of the committee that the time is now appropriate for the termination of the benefits provided in this statute.

- 19 19 190. Whenever use of the public domain "*for war purposes*" prevents its use for grazing, persons holding grazing permits are to be compensated for any loss suffered.
July 9, 1942 (56 Stat. 654, ch. 500).

TERMINATED. The resolution has the effect of terminating war heretofore declared for the purposes of this statute. It is the view of the committee that the time is appropriate for a return to peacetime procedures in this matter.

- 19 20 191. Authority of the President to use for public defense certain lands transferred to the Territory of Hawaii, when ever in his judgment "*an emergency exists that requires*" such use.
June 19, 1936 (49 Stat. 1535, ch. 604).

TERMINATED. The resolution has the effect of terminating the authority under this statute to the extent that such authority depends upon the existence of the emergencies declared by the President September 8, 1939, and May 27, 1941. The statute remains as part of the permanent legislation of the United States and will be available for use in the event of an emergency that requires use of lands transferred to Hawaii for public defense.

- 19 21 192. Provision for entitlement of veterans disabled by wartime line-of-duty injury or disease to have their compensation based upon wartime rates of pay; and for death benefits of dependents of deceased veterans whose death was in wartime line of duty, at rates of compensation provided for service connected death compensation benefits for benefit of World War veterans.
Act of December 19, 1941 (55 Stat. 844), as amended.

TERMINATED. The resolution has the effect of eliminating wartime rates of compensation as a basis of computation of benefits to veterans and their surviving dependents for service-connected disability or death claims. The Veterans' Administration recommended the termination and the committee concurs in this recommendation. See explanation of No. 28 amendment to the resolution as it appears earlier in this report under the heading "Explanation of amendments."

LAWS IN SECTION FOUR OF RESOLUTION (TERMINATION OF WAR AS TO)

- 20 6 193. Suspension of enforcement of certain civil liabilities of persons in the Military or Naval Establishments and the Coast Guard, *until 6 months after treaty of peace*.
October 17, 1940 (54 Stat. 1178-1191, ch. 888), amended
October 6, 1942 (56 Stat. 769-778).

TERMINATED IN PART. See explanation of No. 29 amendment to resolution as given earlier in this report under the heading "Explanation of amendments."

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. J. RES. 123

[Report No. 799]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 25, 1947

Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

JULY 7, 1947

Reported with amendments, committed to the Committee of the Whole House
on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

JOINT RESOLUTION

To terminate certain emergency and war powers.

1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following statutory provisions are hereby repealed:

4 Act of June 10, 1942 (56 Stat. 351) ;

5 Section 207, title II, Act of September 21, 1944 (58
6 Stat. 736) ;

7 Act of March 5, 1940 (54 Stat. 45), as amended;

8 Section 609, Act of July 1, 1944 (58 Stat. 714, ch.
9 373) ;

10 Act of October 1, 1942 (56 Stat. 763, ch. 573) ;

1 Sections 2, 3, and 4, Act of July 8, 1942 (56 Stat.
2 649) ;

3 Act of April 16, 1943 (57 Stat. 65), as amended ;

4 Act of September 29, 1942 (56 Stat. 760) ;

5 Section 61 (b) of the National Defense Act of June
6 3, 1916, as added by the Act of June 26, 1944 (58 Stat.
7 359, ch. 279) ;

8 Section 21 of the Act of February 16, 1914 (38 Stat.
9 289) ;

10 Act of January 15, 1942 (56 Stat. 5, ch. 3) ;

11 Act of June 3, 1941 (55 Stat. 238, ch. 162), as
12 amended ;

13 The provision in the Act of June 11, 1940, making
14 appropriations for the Navy Department for the fiscal year
15 1941, under the heading "Bureau of Supplies and Accounts,
16 Pay, Subsistence, and Transportation of Naval Personnel",
17 prohibiting the payment of active-duty pay and allow-
18 ances to retired officers except during the war or national
19 emergency (54 Stat. 265, 275) ;

20 The provision in the Act of February 7, 1942 (56
21 Stat. 68), under the heading "Marine Corps—Pay of
22 officers, active list", relating to the availability of funds for
23 the payment of active-duty pay to retired officers ;

24 Section 2 of the Act of February 15, 1879 (20 Stat.
25 295) ;

1 Act of May 29, 1945 (59 Stat. 226, ch. 137) ;

2 The provisions under the headings "Bureau of Engi-
3 neering" and "Bureau of Construction and Repair", in
4 the Act of June 11, 1940 (54 Stat. 293), authorizing
5 the Secretary of the Navy to exceed the statutory limit on
6 repair and alterations to vessels commissioned or converted
7 to meet the existing emergency ;

8 Act of November 29, 1940 (54 Stat. 1219, ch. 923),
9 as extended by the Act of May 15, 1945 (59 Stat. 168,
10 ch. 127) ;

11 The proviso of the Act of February 7, 1942 (56 Stat.
12 63), that no officer of the Navy or Marine Corps who has
13 been or hereafter may be adjudged fitted shall be involun-
14 tarily retired prior to six months subsequent to the termina-
15 tion of the existing national emergency ;

16 Act of December 2, 1944 (58 Stat. 793) ;

17 Act of February 21, 1942 (56 Stat. 97, ch. 107) ;

18 Act of April 9, 1943 (57 Stat. 61, ch. 40) ;

19 The proviso of the Act of June 26, 1940 (54 Stat. 599),
20 under the heading "Council of National Defense", that
21 until such time as the President shall declare the present
22 emergency at an end the head of any department or inde-
23 pendent establishment of the Government, notwithstanding
24 the provisions of existing law, may employ, with the approval

1 of the President, any person of outstanding experience and
2 ability at a compensation of \$1 per annum;

3 The provision of the Act of July 2, 1942 (56 Stat.
4 548), as amended, which permits the Secretary of the
5 Interior, or any official to whom he may delegate such
6 authority, to appoint, without regard to the Classification
7 Act of 1923, as amended, skilled and unskilled laborers,
8 mechanics, and other persons engaged in a recognized trade
9 or craft, including foremen of such groups;

10 Act of December 22, 1942 (56 Stat. 1070, ch. 801) ;

11 The provisions under the ~~heading~~ *headings* "Department
12 of Agriculture, Surplus Marketing Administration", and
13 "Department of the Interior, Government in the Territories",
14 contained in the Act of December 23, 1941 (55 Stat. 855,
15 856-857) ;

16 ~~Section 8 of the Act of June 9, 1943 (57 Stat. 126);~~

17 Section 301 of the Act of September 9, 1940 (54 Stat.
18 884), as amended;

19 The provision in the First Deficiency Appropriation
20 Act of 1942, under the heading "Selective Service System",
21 relating to the presentation of quarterly reports to the Post-
22 master General (56 Stat. 101) ;

23 Act of July 9, 1943 (57 Stat. 390, ch. 209) ;

24 Section 5 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (58 Stat. 394) ;

1 ~~Section 2883 (e)~~ of the Internal Revenue Code, added
2 by the Act of January 24, 1942 (56 Stat. 17);

3 ~~Section 2883 (d) and (e)~~ of the Internal Revenue
4 Code, added by the Act of March 27, 1942 (56 Stat. 187);
5 ~~Act of December 20, 1944 (58 Stat. 817, ch. 609);~~

6 The provision in the Interior Department Appropriation
7 Act, 1945, under the heading "Water conservation and
8 utilization projects", relating to the use of the services or
9 labor of prisoners of war, enemy aliens, and American-born
10 Japanese (58 Stat. 463, 491) ;

11 Section 6 (b) of the Act of March 11, 1941 (55 Stat.
12 33), as amended;

13 *Section 19 of the Act of February 26, 1944 (58 Stat.*
14 *104);*

15 *The provision of section 8 (b) of the Act of July 30,*
16 *1941 (55 Stat. 611), as amended, conferring certain author-*
17 *ity upon the President;*

18 Act of December 17, 1941 (55 Stat. 808, ch. 588), as
19 amended;

20 Section 606 (h) of the Communications Act of 1934,
21 added by the Act of December 29, 1942 (56 Stat. 1096) ;

22 Act of April 29, 1942 (56 Stat. 265, ch. 266) ;

23 Act of May 14, 1940 (54 Stat. 216, ch. 201), as
24 amended;

1 Act of June 11, 1940 (54 Stat. 306, ch. 327), as
2 amended;

3 Act of June 29, 1940 (54 Stat. 689, ch. 447), as
4 amended;

5 Act of October 10, 1940 (54 Stat. 1092, ch. 838), as
6 amended;

7 Act of May 2, 1941 (55 Stat. 148), as amended;

8 Act of ~~June~~ *July* 14, 1941 (55 Stat. 591, ch. 297), as
9 amended;

10 Section 3 (i) of the Act of March 24, 1943 (57 Stat.
11 45, 51) ;

12 The proviso of subsection ~~(h)~~ of section 544 of the
13 Merchant Marine Act, 1936, added by the Act of June
14 17, 1943 (57 Stat. 158);

15 Section 1 of the Act of April 24, 1944 (58 Stat. 216),
16 except that any suspension of the statute of limitations hereto-
17 fore provided for in an agreement entered into under the
18 authority of such section shall continue in effect for the period
19 provided in such agreement, but in no case longer than two
20 years after the date of the approval of this resolution enact-
21 *ment of this joint resolution* ;

22 Act of April 11, 1942 (56 Stat. 217) ;

23 Section 3 of the Act of July 11, 1941 (55 Stat. 585) ;

24 Act of November 23, 1942 (56 Stat. 1020), as
25 amended;

1 Act of October 29, 1942 (56 Stat. 1012) ;

2 Section 303 of the Act of December 18, 1941 (55
3 Stat. 840) ;

4 Section 12 of the Act of June 11, 1942 (56 Stat. 357),
5 except that outstanding certificates issued thereunder shall
6 continue in effect for a period of six months from the date
7 of the ~~approval~~ *enactment* of this joint resolution unless sooner
8 revoked ;

9 Act of July 12, 1943 (57 Stat. 520) ;

10 Act of June 5, 1942 (56 Stat. 323, ch. 346) ;

11 Act of January 2, 1942 (55 Stat. 881, ch. 646) ;

12 Act of December 24, 1942 (56 Stat. 1080, ch. 812) ;

13 Act of July 8, 1943 (57 Stat. 390, ch. 200) ;

14 The provisions of the Act of November 19, 1941 (55
15 Stat. 765), as amended, relating to the availability for
16 expenditure of funds appropriated pursuant to said Act,
17 as amended.

18 SEC. 2. Notwithstanding the termination date or termi-
19 nation period heretofore provided therefor by law, the follow-
20 ing statutory provisions are repealed effective upon the date
21 hereinafter specified, or upon the expiration of the period
22 hereinafter specified, and shall remain in full force and effect
23 until such date or until the expiration of such period. Such
24 statutory provisions are hereby amended accordingly :

25 a. Repeal effective July 1, 1948 :

1 Act of July 8, 1941 (55 Stat. 579, ch. 278), and the
2 Act of June 22, 1943 (57 Stat. 161, ch. 137) ;

3 Section 2 of the Act of November 17, 1941 (55 Stat.
4 764) ;

5 ~~Act of March 13, 1942 (56 Stat. 171) ;~~

6 ~~Act of June 27, 1942 (56 Stat. 461, ch. 455) ;~~

7 Act of July 1, 1943 (57 Stat. 371), and the Act of
8 May 14, 1942 (56 Stat. 278), as amended ;

9 Act of September 22, 1941 (55 Stat. 728, ch. 414),
10 as amended ;

11 The provision in the Second Supplemental National
12 Defense Appropriation Act, 1943, under the heading "Fed-
13 eral Works Agency, Public Buildings Administration", relat-
14 ing to the authority of the Commissioner of Public Buildings
15 to designate employees as special policemen (56 Stat. 990.
16 1000) ;

17 Act of July 29, 1941 (55 Stat. 606, ch. 326) .

18 b. Repeal effective six months after the date of *enact-*
19 *ment of* this joint resolution :

20 Act of January 27, 1942 (56 Stat. 19, ch. 21, as
21 amended) ;

22 ~~Act of December 17, 1942 (56 Stat. 1056) ;~~

23 Section 610 (c) of the Act of July 1, 1944 (58 Stat.
24 682, 714) ;

25 Act of October 10, 1942 (56 Stat. 780, ch. 588) ;

1 Act of June 28, 1944 (58 Stat. 463, ch. 297) ;

2 Act of July 9, 1943 (57 Stat. 391, ch. 213) ; as
3 amended.

4 c. Repeal effective one year after the date of *enactment of*
5 this joint resolution:

6 ~~Section 4 of the Act of July 20, 1942 (56 Stat. 662) ;~~

7 Section 605 (c) of the Act of July 1, 1944 (58 Stat.
8 682, 713) .

9 SEC. 3. In the interpretation of the following statutory
10 provisions, the date when this joint resolution becomes effec-
11 tive shall be deemed to be the date of the termination of any
12 state of war heretofore declared by the Congress and of the
13 national emergencies proclaimed by the President on Septem-
14 ber 8, 1939, and on May 27, 1941 ;

15 Act of July 1, 1941 (55 Stat. 498) , as amended ;

16 Act of February 28, 1945 (59 Stat. 9, ch. 15) ;

17 Section 86 of the Act of June 3, 1916 (39 Stat. 204) ;

18 Act of July 2, 1917 (40 Stat. 241) , as amended ;

19 Section 16 of the Act of June 10, 1920 (41 Stat. 1072) ;

20 Act of February 26, 1925 (43 Stat. 984, ch. 340) ;

21 Act of April 12, 1926 (44 Stat. 241) ;

22 Act of May 29, 1926 (44 Stat. 677, ch. 424) ;

23 Section 20 of the Act of May 18, 1933 (48 Stat. 68) ;

24 The provision of the Act of May 15, 1936 (49 Stat.

1 1292), which authorizes the United States to control and
2 operate the Little Rock Municipal Airport without rental
3 or other charge in time of national emergency;

4 Act of May 27, ~~1939~~ 1936 (49 Stat. 1387) ;

5 Provisions authorizing the assumption of possession and
6 control of the areas specified in the following statutes or parts
7 of statutes: Section 3 of the Act of June 21, 1938 (52 Stat.
8 834) ; Act of June 20, 1936 (49 Stat. 1557, ch. 636) ; Act
9 of August 19, 1937 (50 Stat. 696, ch. 697) ; section 4 of the
10 Act of February 28, 1933 (47 Stat. 1368) ;

11 Section 5 (m) of the Act of May 18, 1933 (48 Stat.
12 62) ;

13 Act of December 26, 1941 (55 Stat. 863, ch. 633) ;

14 Act of January 26, 1942 (56 Stat. 19) ;

15 Section 120 of the Act of June 3, 1946 (39 Stat.
16 213, 214) ;

17 Provision of Naval Appropriation Act for the fiscal
18 year 1917 (Act of August 29, 1916, 39 Stat. 602), under
19 the heading "Lighthouse Service", authorizing the Presi-
20 dent to transfer vessels, equipment, stations, and personnel
21 of the Lighthouse Service (now Coast Guard under Reor-
22 ganization Plan Numbered II) to the jurisdiction of the
23 Navy or War Department;

24 ~~Section~~ *Provision of section 16* of the Act of May 22,
25 1917 (40 Stat. 87) *authorizing the President to transfer*

1 *vessels, equipment, stations and personnel of the Coast and*
 2 *Geodetic Survey to the jurisdiction of the War or Navy*
 3 *Department;*

4 Provision of chapter XVIII of the Act of July 9,
 5 1918 (40 Stat. 892), as amended by the Act of November
 6 21, 1941 (55 Stat. 781, ch. 499), extending the time for
 7 examination of accounts of Army disbursing officers;

8 Section 69 of the National Defense Act of June 3,
 9 1916, as amended by section 7 of the Act of June 15,
 10 1933 (48 Stat. 156) ;

11 The provision authorizing the extension of enlistments
 12 in the Regular Army or the Enlisted Reserve Corps, in
 13 force at the outbreak of war or entered into during its contin-
 14 uation, for six months after its termination, contained in
 15 the Act of March 15, 1940 (54 Stat. 53, ch. 61) ;

16 Act of May 14, 1940 (54 Stat. 213) ;

17 Section 2 of the Act of December 13, 1941 (55 Stat.
 18 799, ch. 571) ;

19 Chapter II, articles 2 (d), 48, 58, 59, 74, 75, 76,
 20 77, 78, 79, 104, and 119 of the Act of June 4, 1920 (41
 21 Stat. 759, ch. 227) ;

22 Paragraph 3 of section 127a as added to the Act of
 23 June 3, 1916 (39 Stat. 166), by section 51 of the Act of
 24 June 4, 1920 (41 Stat. 759, ch. 227) ;

25 Revised Statutes, 1166;

1 The fourth proviso of section 18 of the Act of February
2 2, 1901 (31 Stat. 748, ch. 192) ;

3 Provision of the Act of July 9, 1918 (40 Stat. 861),
4 making appropriations for the Army for the fiscal year
5 1919, under the heading "Barracks and Quarters", author-
6 izing the Secretary of War to rent or lease buildings in the
7 District of Columbia necessary for military purposes ;

8 Section 111 of the Act of June 3, 1916 (39 Stat. 211),
9 as amended ;

10 Section 363 of title III of the Act of July 1, 1944
11 (58 Stat. 682, ch. 373) ;

12 Act of December 26, 1941 (55 Stat. 862, ch. 629),
13 as amended by the Act of December 23, 1944 (ch. 720,
14 58 Stat. 923) ;

15 Act of February 20, 1942 (56 Stat. 94) ;

16 Provision of Naval Appropriation Act for the fiscal year
17 1917 (Act of August 29, 1916, 39 Stat. 581), under
18 heading "Officers for Engineering Duty Only", authorizing
19 the Secretary of the Navy to recall to active duty enlisted
20 men on furlough without pay to complete the enlistment
21 period ;

22 Act of August 18, 1941 (55 Stat. 629) ;

23 Section 2 of the Act of December 13, 1941 (55 Stat.
24 799, ch. 570) ;

1 Revised Statutes, 1420, as amended by section 2 of the
2 Act of January 20, 1944 (58 Stat. 4, ch. 2) ;

3 Provision of the Act of August 29, 1916 (39 Stat. 614),
4 which authorizes Marine Corps training camps for the
5 instruction of citizens to be in existence for a period longer
6 than six weeks in each fiscal year in time of actual or threat-
7 ened war;

8 Revised Statutes, 1624, article 4, paragraphs 6, 7,
9 12-20, and article 5;

10 Act of March 22, 1943 (57 Stat. 41) ;

11 Revised Statutes, 1462-1464 ;

12 Provision of the Naval Appropriation Act for the fiscal
13 year ending June 30, 1917 (Act of August 29, 1916, 39
14 Stat. 591), under the heading "Fleet Naval Reserve", au-
15 thorizing the Secretary of the Navy to call retired enlisted
16 men into active service ;

17 Provisions contained in the Act of July 1, 1918 (40
18 Stat. 717), as amended (14 U. S. C. 164, 165), which
19 authorize commissioned or warrant officers on the retired list
20 to be ordered to active duty and to be temporarily advanced
21 on the retired list, so far as such provisions pertain to per-
22 sonnel of the Coast Guard ;

23 Act of April 8, 1946 (Public Law 337, Seventy-ninth
24 Congress) ;

1 Section 4 (c) of the Act of August 10, 1946 (Public
2 Law 720, Seventy-ninth Congress) ;

3 Revised Statutes, 1436;

4 First proviso of section 18 of the Act of May 22, 1917
5 (40 Stat. 84, 89) ;

6 Act of October 6, 1917 (40 Stat. 393, ch. 93), as
7 amended;

8 Section 11 (c) of the Act of June 23, 1938 (52 Stat.
9 948) ;

10 Section 10 of the Act of June 14, 1940 (54 Stat. 394) ;

11 Section 18 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law
12 604, Seventy-ninth Congress) ;

13 Provisions of the Act of March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1192-
14 1193) ; the Act of May 13, 1942 (56 Stat. 277, ch. 304) ;
15 sections 3 and 4 of the Act of July 9, 1942 (56 Stat. 656) ;
16 the Act of June 17, 1943 (57 Stat. 156, ch. 128) ; the
17 Act of June 26, 1943 (57 Stat. 209) ; and the Act of
18 May 31, 1944 (58 Stat. 265, ch. 218), which authorize the
19 President or the Secretary of the Navy to acquire, through
20 construction or conversion, ships, landing craft and other
21 vessels;

22 Section 10 of the Act of May 14, 1930 (46 Stat. 329,
23 332) ;

24 Act of May 29, 1930 (46 Stat. 479, ch. 350) ;

25 Section 7 of the Act of April 26, 1898 (30 Stat. 365) ;

1 Act of March 7, 1942 (56 Stat. 143-148, ch. 166),
2 as amended;

3 Sections 3 and 12 of the Act of February 21, 1946
4 (Public Law 305, Seventy-ninth Congress) ;

5 Section 1 of the Act of July 20, 1942 (56 Stat. 662,
6 ch. 508), as amended;

7 Act of December 17, 1942 (56 Stat. 1056, ch. 763) ;

8 Act of March 17, 1916 (39 Stat. 36, ch. 46) ;

9 Act of April 11, 1898 (30 Stat. 737) ;

10 Act of March 3, 1925 (43 Stat. 1109, 1110) ;

11 Section 1 of the Act of July 2, 1940 (54 Stat. 724,
12 ch. 516) ;

13 Section 4 of the Act of July 7, 1943 (57 Stat. 388) ;

14 Act of May 18, 1946 (Public Law 385, Seventy-ninth
15 Congress) ;

16 Section 2 of the Act of August 8, 1946 (Public Law
17 697, Seventy-ninth Congress) ;

18 Section 4 (b) of the Act of July 2, 1940 (54 Stat.
19 712, 714) ;

20 Act of December 17, 1942 (56 Stat. 1052) ;

21 Section 3 of the Act of June 27, 1944 (58 Stat. 387,
22 ch. 287) ;

23 Act of December 23, 1944 (58 Stat. 926, ch. 726) ;

24 Act of March 7, 1942 (56 Stat. 143, ch. 166), as
25 amended;

1 Section 1 of the Act of December 7, 1945 (59 Stat.
2 603, 604) ;

3 Act of December 10, 1942 (56 Stat. 1045) ;

4 Act of December 26, 1941 (55 Stat. 858), as amended,
5 except that the Commissioners of the District of Columbia
6 may continue to exercise the authority under sections 7 and
7 9 of such Act, as amended, until not later than June 30,
8 1948, and the provisions of sections 11 and 12 of such Act,
9 as amended, shall continue to apply to cases in which the
10 authority under sections 7 and 9 is exercised;

11 Proviso of section 303 (c) of the Act of October 14,
12 ~~1944~~ 1940, as added by the Act of February 18, 1946
13 (Public Law 301, Seventy-ninth Congress) ;

14 Sections ~~119~~ and ~~156~~ of the Act of October 21, 1942
15 (~~56 Stat. 814, 852-856~~);

16 ~~Section~~ Sections 500 (a) and 507 of the Act of July
17 June 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 291, ch. 268), as amended;

18 Section 201 of the Act of August 10, 1946 (Public
19 Law 719, Seventy-ninth Congress) ;

20 Section 700 (a) of the Act of June 22, 1944 (58 Stat.
21 295);

22 Act of July 31, 1945 (59 Stat. 511, ch. 338) ;

23 Section 6 of the Act of February 4, 1887 (~~24 Stat.~~
24 ~~379~~), as amended;

25 Provision of the Act of August 29, 1916 (~~39 Stat. 619,~~

1 645); which empowers the President in time of war to take
2 control of transportation systems;

3 Subsection ~~(15)~~ of section 402 of the Act of February
4 28, 1920 ~~(41 Stat. 477 (15))~~;

5 Section 420 of the Act of May 16, 1942 ~~(56 Stat. 298)~~;
6 Act of July 30, 1941 (55 Stat. 610) ;

7 Section 606 of the Act of June 19, 1934 (48 Stat.
8 1104), as amended;

9 Section 4 of the Act of July 15, 1918 (40 Stat. 901),
10 as amended;

11 Sections 302 ~~(h)~~ and 712 ~~(d)~~ of the Act of June 29,
12 1936 ~~(49 Stat. 1993 and 2010)~~;

13 Sections 1 ~~(d)~~ and 3 ~~(a)~~ of the Act of August 7, 1939
14 ~~(53 Stat. 1254 and 1255)~~;

15 *Sections 302 (h), 712 (d), and 902 (a) of the Act of*
16 *June 29, 1936 (49 Stat. 1993, 2010, and 2015), as*
17 *amended;*

18 Section 2 of the Act of October 22, 1914 (38 Stat. 765,
19 ch. 334) ; *section 4 of the Act of May 10, 1943 (57 Stat.*
20 *82) ;*

21 Section 1 (b) and subsections 2 (a), 2 (b), and 2 (c)
22 of the Act of August 8, 1946 (Public Law 660, Seventy-
23 ninth Congress) ;

24 Section 1 of the Act of January 28, 1915 (38 Stat.
25 800-801), *as amended;*

1 Provision of Naval Appropriation Act for the fiscal year
2 1917 (Act of August 29, 1916, 39 Stat. 600), under heading
3 "Coast Guard", subjecting personnel of the Coast Guard
4 operating as part of the Navy to the laws governing the Navy;

5 Section 1 of title II of the Act of June 15, 1917 (40
6 Stat. 220) ;

7 Provision of Naval Appropriation Act for the fiscal
8 year 1917 (Act of August 29, 1916, 39 Stat. 601),
9 under heading "Coast Guard", authorizing the Secretary of
10 the Navy to man any Coast Guard station or maintain any
11 house of refuge as a Coast Guard station;

12 Title II of the Act of February 19, 1941 (55 Stat.
13 11), as amended;

14 Act of December 16, 1941 (55 Stat. 807, ch. 586) ;

15 Provisions appearing under the heading "Limitations
16 upon Prosecutions", relating to crimes committed two years
17 before arraignment, except for desertion committed in time
18 of war, of the Act of June 4, 1920 (41 Stat. 794) ;

19 Act of July 1, 1944 (58 Stat. 677, ch. 368) ;

20 Section 1 of the Act of October 9, 1940 (54 Stat.
21 1061, ch. 788) ;

22 Section 2 of the Act of June 19, 1912 (37 Stat. 138) ;

23 Provision of Naval Appropriation Act for the year
24 1918 (Act of March 4, 1917, 39 Stat. 1192), authorizing

1 the President to suspend provisions of the eight-hour law
2 to contracts with the United States;

3 Section 6 of the Act of March 3, 1931, as added by
4 the Act of August 30, 1935 (49 Stat. 1013, ch. 825) ;

5 Provision of Naval Appropriation Act for the fiscal
6 year 1917 (Act of August 29, 1916, 39 Stat. 558), under
7 heading "Pay Miscellaneous", for the admission for treat-
8 ment of interned persons and prisoners of war, under the
9 jurisdiction of the Navy Department, to the Government
10 Hospital for the Insane;

11 Section 604 of the Act of July 1, 1944 (58 Stat. 712,
12 ch. 373) ;

13 *Act of March 24, 1943 (57 Stat. 43, ch. 22), as*
14 *amended;*

15 Section 400 (b) of the Act of June 22, 1944 (58
16 Stat. 288), as amended, *except paragraph 12 of such section;*

17 Act of July 11, 1946 (Public Law 499, Seventy-ninth
18 Congress) ;

19 Act of July 9, 1942 (56 Stat. 654) ;

20 Act of June 19, 1936 (49 Stat. ~~1535~~. 1535) ;

21 *Act of December 19, 1941 (55 Stat. 844), as amended.*

22 SEC. 4. The first sentence of section 3805 of the Inter-
23 nal Revenue Code, as added by section 507 (a) of the
24 Act of October 21, 1942 (56 Stat. 798, 963), is hereby
25 amended to read as follows:

1 "In the case of any taxable year beginning after Decem-
2 ber 31, 1940, no Federal income tax return of, or payment
3 of any Federal income tax by, any corporation organized
4 under the China Trade Act, 1922 (42 Stat. 849; U. S. C.,
5 title 15, ch. 4), shall become due until January 1, 1948."

6 *SEC. 4. For the purposes of article IV of the Act of*
7 *October 17, 1940 (54 Stat. 1183-1186), as amended, the*
8 *present war shall be deemed to have terminated within the*
9 *meaning of section 604 (54 Stat. 1191) of the said Act, as*
10 *of the effective date of this joint resolution.*

11 SEC. 5. Nothing herein contained shall be held to exempt
12 from prosecution or to relieve from punishment any offense
13 heretofore committed in violation of any Act.

Passed the Senate June 24 (legislative day, April 21),
1947.

Attest:

CARL A. LOEFFLER,

Secretary.

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. J. RES. 123

[Report No. 799]

JOINT RESOLUTION

To terminate certain emergency and war powers.

JUNE 25, 1947

Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

JULY 7, 1947

Reported with amendments, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed

spect to abandonment of condemnation proceedings;

H. R. 3251. An act to amend the act of July 24, 1941 (55 Stat. 603), as amended, so as to authorize naval retiring boards to consider the cases of certain officers, and for other purposes;

H. R. 3311. An act making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, and the judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes;

H. R. 3515. An act to make it unlawful in the District of Columbia to corruptly influence participants or officials in contests of skill, speed, strength, or endurance, and to provide a penalty therefor; and

H. R. 3547. An act to authorize funds for ceremonies in the District of Columbia.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 5 minutes p. m.) the House, under its previous order, adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, July 8, 1947, at 11 o'clock a. m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

891. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting Supplement 1 to Reference Manual of Government Corporations; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

892. A letter from the Acting Administrator, Federal Security Agency, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill for the relief of Louis L. Williams, Jr. to the Committee on the Judiciary.

893. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1948 in the amount of \$181,000 for the Federal Security Agency (H. Doc. No. 383); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

894. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a draft of a proposed provision pertaining to an existing authorization for expenditure of funds of the United States Spruce Production Corporation (H. Doc. No. 384); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

895. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1948 in the amount of \$50,000 for the American Battle Monuments Commission (H. Doc. No. 385); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

896. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1948 in the amount of \$2,650,000 for the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service (H. Doc. No. 386); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

897. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1948 in the amount of \$4,025,300 for the National Labor Relations Board (H. Doc. No. 387); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

898. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1948 in the amount of \$599,000 for the Department of Commerce (H. Doc. No.

388); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 272. Resolution providing for the consideration of H. R. 3950, a bill to reduce individual income-tax payments; without amendment (Rept. No. 797). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 273. Resolution providing for the consideration of H. R. 4075, a bill to regulate commerce among the several States, with the Territories and possessions of the United States, and with foreign countries; to protect the welfare of consumers of sugars and of those engaged in the domestic sugar-producing industry; to promote the export trade of the United States; and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 792). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. SPRINGER: Committee on the Judiciary. Senate Joint Resolution 123. Joint resolution to terminate certain emergency and war powers; with amendments (Rept. No. 799). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. CARSON: Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. H. R. 4051. A bill to amend the Natural Gas Act, approved June 21, 1938, as amended; with an amendment (Rept. No. 800). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. KNUTSON: Committee on Ways and Means. H. R. 4069. A bill to terminate certain tax provisions before the end of World War II; without amendment (Rept. No. 802). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ANDREWS of New York:

H. R. 4090. A bill to equalize retirement benefits among members of the Nurse Corps of the Army and the Navy, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. FARRINGTON:

H. R. 4091. A bill to ratify Act 237 of the Session Laws of Hawaii, 1947; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. BENNETT of Missouri:

H. R. 4092. A bill to promote the safety and health of employees engaged in baggage, mail, or express-train service in interstate commerce by requiring common carriers by railroad and any express company to install and maintain all such cars and equipment used or furnished by them for such purposes in safe and suitable conditions for use in the service for which they are put; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. GARY:

H. R. 4093. A bill to reduce individual income tax payments; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LYNCH:

H. R. 4094. A bill to forbid the interstate transportation of fireworks in certain cases, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BLAND:

H. R. 4095. A bill to authorize a bridge, roads and approaches, supports and bents, or

other structures across, over, or upon lands of the United States within the limits of the Colonial National Historical Park at or near Yorktown, Va.; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. ENGLE of California:

H. R. 4096. A bill to direct the Secretary of War to prepare an honor roll of the names of United States citizens who died while serving in the Royal Air Force or the Flying Tigers during World War II; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. FLETCHER:

H. R. 4097. A bill to authorize commencement of an action by the United States to determine interstate water rights in the Colorado River; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KENNEDY:

H. R. 4098. A bill to incorporate the American Division, Inc., World War II Veterans Association; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PRIEST:

H. R. 4099. A bill to amend the Natural Gas Act approved June 21, 1938, as amended; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SABATH:

H. R. 4100. A bill to modify the requirements relating to lifesaving appliances on passenger vessels navigating the Great Lakes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mrs. SMITH of Maine:

H. R. 4101. A bill to authorize lump-sum payments to Air Corps Reserve officers who are selected for commission in the Regular Army; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. WOLVERTON:

H. R. 4102. A bill to promote the progress of science; to advance the national health, prosperity, and welfare; to secure the national defense; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. POULSON:

H. J. Res. 227. Joint resolution to authorize commencement of an action by the United States to determine interstate water rights in the Colorado River; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BREHM:

H. J. Res. 228. Joint resolution to amend section 304 of the Labor-Management Relations Act; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. LANDIS:

H. J. Res. 229. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GEARHART:

H. J. Res. 230. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for the election of President and Vice President; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of California, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States relative to nondeductible income of recipients of old-age aid; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of California memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to enact legislation adequate to stamp out and abolish the evil of lynching; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BARRETT:

H. R. 4103. A bill for the relief of Charles M. Davis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FARRINGTON:

H. R. 4104. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Mark Shee Chu; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. OWENS:

H. R. 4105. A bill for the relief of Wpan Jan Lopermy; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

724. By Mr. COTTON: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of New Hampshire, memorializing the Congress of the United States to extend the tax savings appertaining to the community-property system to all States of the Union; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

725. By Mr. LANE: Petition of the Board of Alderman, Chelsea, Mass., urging immediate passage of the Taft-Ellender-Wagner housing bill; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

726. By the SPEAKER: Petition of Missouri River States Committee, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to flood control in the Missouri River Basin; to the Committee on Appropriations.

727. Also, petition of the International Telecommunications Conferences, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to reaffirming warm friendship for the United States of America; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

728. Also, petition of various citizens of the Sixth Congressional District, State of Washington, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to endorsement of H. R. 2716; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

report states:

"Of the operating funds the committee has allowed \$3,000,000 for resource development and \$1,483,000 for fertilizer research, with a directive to the agency that there be submitted a report to the committee showing that the TVA program of research is fully coordinated with the Department of Agriculture's research program.

"The committee does not concur in the plan provided by the House for the amortization of the TVA power investment but has made provision for the repayment of \$10,500,000 in 1948 as was provided by the House. The Comptroller General has made an exhaustive study of TVA and will shortly submit to the Congress his report, which will include recommendations for repayment. The committee believes legislation should await the consideration of this report."

Regarding Secs. 307 and 308, the report states:

"Objections raised by the corporations affected by sections 307 and 308 of the bill centered on the inability of the corporations to forecast their budget needs so far in advance of the period in which expenditures would be incurred. The complaint was repeated in each instance that budget restrictions would hamper the flexibility of corporate action -- flexibility being the prime reason for using the corporate form to discharge a Government function.

"The committee carefully analyzed both of these sections at considerable length and came to the inescapable conclusion that both provisions are in the category of substantive legislation. Hence, they violate the intent of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 that such legislation should not be made part of any appropriations measure. These sections have been deleted, therefore, although the committee sincerely hopes that they will be given due consideration by the appropriate committees of the House and Senate at a subsequent time."

HOUSE

15. MILK PRICE SUPPORTS. The Agriculture Committee reported with amendment H.R. 3370, to make specific provision for milk-price supports (H.Rept. 906) (p. 9043).

16. WAR POWERS; SCIENCE FOUNDATION; LANDS. The Rules Committee reported resolutions for the consideration of S.J.Res. 123, terminating certain war and emergency powers; H.R. 4102, to establish a National Science Foundation; and H.R. 3043, to transfer the Grab Orchard project to Interior Department (pp. 9033, 9043).

17. LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948. Received the conference report on this bill, H.R. 3993 (pp. 9033-4). As reported by the conferees, the bill includes \$12,000 for liquidation of the motion-picture project and \$450,000 for the Legislative Reference Service.

18. WILDLIFE. The Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee reported without amendment H.R. 4108, to reduce the area of the Parker River National Wildlife Refuge, Essex County, Mass. (H.Rept. 905) (p. 9043).

19. COTTONSEED STATISTICS. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported with amendments H.R. 4109, to amend the act authorizing the Census Bureau to collect and publish statistics of cottonseed and its products (H.Rept. 908) (p. 9043).

20. RECLAMATION. The Public Lands Committee reported with amendment H.R. 1597, to relocate and reduce the boundaries of the Gila Federal Reclamation project (H. Rept. 910) (p. 9043).

21. NATIONAL FORESTS; MINERALS. The Public Lands Committee reported with amendment H.R. 2867, to permit mining locations in the State Park Game Sanctuary of Harney.

National Forest, S.Dak. (H.Rept. 912) (p. 9043).

22. HOLIDAYS. Received a St. Helena Post Catholic War Veterans' petition urging that Good Friday be made a national holiday (p. 9043).
23. SUBSIDIES. The Banking and Currency Committee ordered (but did not actually report) reported H.R. 3738, to provide retroactive subsidy payments to certain slaughterers (p. D532).
24. LANDS. The Public Lands Committee ordered (but did not actually report) reported H.R. 1330, to abolish the Jackson Hole National Monument (pp. D532-3).
25. IRRIGATION WORKS. The Public Lands Committee ordered (but did not actually report) reported H.R. 3834, to authorize a project for the rehabilitation of certain works of the Fort Sumner irrigation district, N.Mex. (pp. D532-3).
26. RECLAMATION. H.R. 3872 (see Digest 132), as reported, amends the Reclamation Project Act of 1939 so as to include among the purposes to which the estimated costs of proposed Federal reclamation projects may be allocated certain additional purposes, including recreation, salinity and silt control; to authorize reexamination of projects heretofore authorized for the purpose of determining whether any part of their costs is allocable to fish and wildlife preservation and to such additional nonreimbursable purposes and to permit allocations to such purposes where appropriate; to provide for nonreimbursability of operation and maintenance costs attributable to nonreimbursable purposes; and to reduce the rate of interest required to be returned on the power investment from 3 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ percent.

BILLS INTRODUCED

27. STRATEGIC MATERIALS. S. 1627, by Sen. Gurney, S.Dak. (by request), to amend the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act (probably to reimburse CCC for materials transferred to stock piles). To Armed Services Committee. (p. 8995)
28. SOIL CONSERVATION; TAXATION. H.R. 4185, by Rep. Curtis, Nebr., to provide for the deduction from gross income for income-tax purposes of expenses incurred by farmers for the purpose of soil conservation and leveling land used or to be used in farming operations. To Ways and Means Committee. (p. 9043.)
29. VETERANS' BENEFITS; LOANS. H.R. 4187, by Rep. Kearney, N.Y., "to amend subsection (d) of section 500 of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944." To Veterans' Affairs Committee. (p. 9043.)
30. R.F.C. H.R. 4195, by Rep. Rains, Ala., "to amend the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act." To Banking and Currency Committee. (p. 9043.)
31. PERSONNEL. H.R. 4197, by Rep. Rees, Kans., to amend the Classification Act so as to clarify the meaning of references in the act to number of employees supervised and size of organization unit. To Post Office and Civil Service Committee (p. 9043.)
32. PRICES. H.Con.Res. 71, by Rep. Seely-Brown, Conn., establishing a joint committee to investigate high prices of consumer goods. To Rules Committee. (p. 9043.)
33. PEANUT QUOTAS. H.R. 4124 (see Digest 130) amends the peanut-marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, by providing

CONSIDERATION OF SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 123

JULY 14, 1947.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois, from the Committee on Rules, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H. Res. 288]

The Committee on Rules, having had under consideration House Resolution 288, report the same to the House with the recommendation that the resolution do pass.



House Calendar No. 131

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. RES. 288

[Report No. 902]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JULY 14, 1947

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following resolution; which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

RESOLUTION

1 *Resolved*, That immediately upon the adoption of this
2 resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve
3 itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State
4 of the Union for the consideration of the joint resolution
5 (S. J. Res. 123) to terminate certain emergency and war
6 powers, and all points of order against said joint resolution
7 are hereby waived. That after general debate, which shall
8 be confined to the joint resolution and continue not to
9 exceed one hour, to be equally divided and controlled by
10 the chairman and ranking minority member of the Com-
11 mittee on the Judiciary, the joint resolution shall be read
12 for amendment under the five-minute rule. At the con-

1 clusion of the consideration of the joint resolution for amend-
2 ment, the Committee shall rise and report the joint resolu-
3 tion to the House with such amendments as may have been
4 adopted and the previous question shall be considered as
5 ordered on the joint resolution and amendments thereto to
6 final passage without intervening motion except one motion
7 to recommit.

House Calendar No. 131

80TH CONGRESS
1ST Session

H. RES. 288

[Report No. 902]

RESOLUTION

Providing for the consideration of the joint
resolution (S. J. Res. 123) to terminate cer-
tain emergency and war powers.

By Mr. ALLEN of Illinois

JULY 14, 1947

Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be
printed

House of Representatives

MONDAY, JULY 14, 1947

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

Chaplain Daniel F. Meehan, United States Navy, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray:

O ineffable Creator, out of the treasures of Thy infinite wisdom, grant to these representatives of our people clearness of discernment, acumen in judgment, righteousness in decision, honesty of purpose, and fidelity to their office, so that our Nation may benefit from their deliberations and our beloved country prosper by their legislation. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of Friday, July 11, 1947, was read and approved.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER. Without objection, Members who have been granted special orders for today may, if they so desire, extend their remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There was no objection.

TERMINATING CERTAIN EMERGENCY WAR POWERS

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 288, Rept. No. 902), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 123) to terminate certain emergency and war powers, and all points of order against said bill are hereby waived. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the joint resolution and continue not to exceed 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Judiciary, the joint resolution shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the joint resolution for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the joint resolution to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the joint resolution and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION ACT OF 1947

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 289, Rept. No. 903), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself

into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 4102) to promote the progress of science; to advance the national health, prosperity, and welfare; to secure the national defense; and for other purposes, and all points of order against said bill are hereby waived. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

TRANSFERRING LANDS TO THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 290, Rept. No. 904), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 3043) to provide for the transfer of certain lands to the Secretary of the Interior, and for other purposes, and all points of order against said bill are hereby waived. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. It shall be in order to consider without the intervention of any point of order the amendments recommended by the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries now printed in the bill. At the conclusion of such consideration the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

LEGISLATIVE AND DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR APPROPRIATION BILLS, 1948

Mr. PLUMLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Appropriations may have until midnight tonight to file conference reports on the legislative appropriation bill, 1948, and the Department of the Interior appropriation bill, 1948.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Vermont?

There was no objection.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. PLUMLEY submitted the following conference report and statement:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3993) making appropriations for the legislative branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 9, 15, 16, and 24.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 18, 19, and 20, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In the eighth line of the matter inserted by the said amendment strike out the words "radio information" and insert "recording"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 6: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sums proposed to be stricken out and inserted insert "\$150,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 21: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 21, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sums proposed to be stricken out and inserted insert "\$2,350,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 22: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 22, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sums proposed to be stricken out and inserted insert "\$591,925"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 23: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 23, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sums proposed to be stricken out and inserted insert "\$450,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 25: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 25, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be stricken out by the said amendment insert

"MOTION-PICTURE PROJECT

"For expenses during the month of July and liquidation (including storage of films pending disposition and \$5,030 available exclusively for terminal leave), \$12,000."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 26: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 26, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sums proposed to be stricken out and inserted insert "\$50,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 12, 14, and 17.

NOBLE J. JOHNSON,
HARVE TIBBOTT,
G. CANFIELD,
P. W. GRIFFITHS,
CLARENCE CANNON,
MICHAEL J. KIRWAN,

Managers on the Part of the House.

MILTON R. YOUNG,
STILES BRIDGES,
LEVERETT SALTONSTALL,
HENRY C. DWORSHAK,
JOHN H. OVERTON,
MILLARD E. TYDINGS,
THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3993) making appropriations for the legislative branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, submit the following report in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

Amendment No. 1 appropriates \$306,815 as proposed by the Senate for the Office of the Secretary of the Senate instead of \$291,505 as proposed by the House, with a minor modification of the language of the amendment.

Amendment No. 2 appropriates \$1,335,785 for salaries of committee employees of the Senate as proposed by the Senate instead of \$1,285,785 as proposed by the House.

Amendments Nos. 3 and 4 appropriate \$775,850, abolish certain positions and change the salaries of certain positions, under the office of Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate, as proposed by the State, instead of an appropriation of \$821,915 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 5 appropriates \$43,120 for salaries of the offices of the secretary for the majority and the secretary for the minority of the Senate, heretofore appropriated for under the Office of the Sergeant at Arms, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 6 appropriates \$150,000 for the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy instead of \$50,000 as proposed by the House and \$225,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 7 appropriates \$100,260 for reporting debates and proceedings of the Senate as proposed by the Senate instead of \$84,525 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 8 appropriates \$45,000 for the Senate restaurants as proposed by the Senate instead of \$75,400 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 9 strikes out a provision proposed by the Senate permitting the secretaries for the majority and the minority of the Senate to use official motor vehicles on official business.

Amendment No. 10 appropriates \$2,645 for rental of warehouse space for storage of public documents during the period July 1 to November 30, 1947, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 11 appropriates \$384,335 for the Office of the Clerk of the House as proposed by the Senate instead of \$369,180 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 12 is reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 13 appropriates \$185,000 for salaries and other expenses of the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation as proposed by the Senate instead of \$155,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 14 is reported in disagreement.

Amendments Nos. 15 and 16 appropriate \$80,000 for the Legislative Counsel of the Senate as proposed by the House instead of \$100,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 17 is reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 18 adds one position in the Senate Office Building as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 19 appropriates \$547,205 for the Senate Office Building as proposed by the Senate instead of \$492,100 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 20 changes language proposed by the House with respect to the salary of the superintendent of the House Office Buildings.

Amendment No. 21 appropriates \$2,350,000 for salaries, Library of Congress, instead of \$2,249,600 as proposed by the House and \$2,455,398 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 22 appropriates \$591,925 for the Copyright Office instead of \$520,500 as proposed by the House and \$656,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 23 appropriates \$450,000 for the Legislative Reference Service instead of \$400,000 as proposed by the House and \$500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 24 eliminates an item of \$35,000 proposed by the Senate for a revised edition of the Annotated Constitution.

Amendment No. 25 appropriates \$12,000 for liquidation of the motion-picture project instead of \$85,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 26 limits expenditures for personal services in connection with the program for books for the adult blind to \$50,000 instead of \$40,000 as proposed by the House and \$90,000 as proposed by the Senate.

AMENDMENTS IN DISAGREEMENT

The managers on the part of the House have authorized the following motions to be made with respect to the amendments in disagreement:

Amendment No. 12. That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate and concur therein with an amendment as follows:

In the third line of the matter proposed to be inserted by the said amendment strike out the words "radio information" and insert "recording".

Amendments Nos. 14 and 17. That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate and concur therein.

NOBLE J. JOHNSON,
HARVE TIBBOTT,
G. CANFIELD,
P. W. GRIFFITHS,
CLARENCE CANNON,
MICHAEL J. KIRWAN,

Managers on the Part of the House.

HOOR OF MEETING TOMORROW

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet at 10 o'clock tomorrow.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the special order previously granted me for today may be postponed until tomorrow.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the special order previously granted me for today may be postponed until tomorrow.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

SENATE ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

The SPEAKER announced his signature to an enrolled joint resolution of the Senate of the following title:

S. J. Res. 129. Joint resolution to provide for the appropriate commemoration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the seat of the Federal Government in the District of Columbia.

BILL PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. LECOMPTE, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee did on July 12, 1947, present to the President, for his approval, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 3647. An act to extend certain powers of the President under title III of the Second War Powers Act and the Export Control Act, and for other purposes.

THE LATE JOSEPH JEFFERSON MANSFIELD

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas [Mr. RAYBURN].

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Speaker, it is with a feeling of terrible sadness and of anguish that I announce to the House the passing of JOSEPH JEFFERSON MANSFIELD, for more than 30 years a Member of this body. He died soon after he had passed his eighty-sixth birthday.

You all knew Judge MANSFIELD. You have seen him as the chairman of a great committee, as he had himself rolled into the well of this House, and he always had his bill well in hand.

I have said it before, and I say it again, that in my opinion Judge MANSFIELD was the most popular man, the most loved man, not only in his own delegation but in the House of Representatives, and he deserved it.

I have served in this House with more than 2,100 men and women in 34 years. That shows how fast we change. It shows that a turn-over of more than 100 occurs each election. With 18 elections, more than 2,100 men and women have served in this House with me. They have been men and women of high character and lofty ideals, the majority of them of outstanding ability.

But of all those men and women, none surpassed and few equaled Judge MANSFIELD in ability or in bigness of soul. God never made a finer man nor greater character than Judge MANSFIELD. After 30 years of his loyalty to me, and mine to him, the sadness deepens that I will not see him again, nor again see his like as I have few times in my life—towering, good, just, pure patriot. Wherever good men and women who have passed from this earth are assembled this day, Judge MANSFIELD is with them, welcomed with open arms.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HALLECK].

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, with the passing of Judge MANSFIELD, the oldest Member of this House, we have lost one of our ablest colleagues. We have lost a great and precious friend.

DIGEST OF
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE

Division of Legislative Reports
(For Department staff only)

Issued July 18, 1947

For actions of July 17, 1947

80th-1st, No. 137

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HIGHLIGHTS: House received conference report on agricultural appropriation bill. House sent Government corporations appropriation bill to conference. Rep. Gillie inserted and discussed subcommittee report criticizing administration of foot-and-mouth disease campaign. House passed bill repealing numerous war and emergency powers. Senate committee reported bill to amend and extend Sugar Act. House received President's appropriation estimate for flood control. Senate passed over, on objection, measure to permit timber sales in Tongass Forest. Rep. Branblett introduced bill to donate farm-labor camps. President approved bill to permit salary payments pending appropriations and legislative appropriation bill.

HOUSE

- 1. AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL.** Received the conference report on this bill, H. R. 3601 (pp. 9369-72). The report is tentatively scheduled to be considered today.
The following items were among those reported in disagreement: Agricultural conservation program, school lunch program, farm-tenant loans, meat inspection, section 32, and penalty mail.
The conference report provides for \$225,000,000 for rural-electrification loans, \$5,000,000 for crop-insurance administration, \$9,000,000 for Research and Marketing Act with changes in items, \$2,125,000 for the Solicitor's Office, \$2,000,000 for BAE economic investigations, \$503,000 for OFAR, \$5,000,000 for REA salaries and expenses, \$1,000,000 for flood control.
(A more detailed statement will be sent to you later today.)
- 2. GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS APPROPRIATION BILL.** Reps. Ploeser, Jensen, Schwabe of Okla., Coudert, Mahon, Gore, and Whitten were appointed conferees on this bill, H. R. 3756 (p. 9353). Senate conferees were appointed July 16.
- 3. DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL.** Rep. Taber, N. Y., obtained unanimous consent that the new deficiency bill, which will probably be reported today, may be taken up immediately and that points of order be waived (p. 9369).
- 4. RESEARCH.** Reps. Wolverton, Hinshaw, Howell, Priest, and Harris were appointed conferees on S. 526, to create a National Science Foundation (p. 9373). Senate conferees were also appointed as follows: Sens. Taft, Aiken, Smith, Thomas of Utah, and Ellender (p. 9295). The bill as passed by the House is printed in the Record (pp. 9292-5).

5. WAR POWERS. Passed with amendments S. J. Res. 123, to repeal certain war and emergency powers (pp. 9373-7). A list of items of interest to this Department will appear in tomorrow's Digest.
6. FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE. Rep. Gillie, Ind., inserted and discussed the report of his subcommittee on the foot-and-mouth disease campaign in Mexico. The report recommends (1) that operations be speeded up, (2) that funds be made available immediately to enable the campaign to be pursued at the highest speed and intensity, (3) that there be created the office of executive director to have charge of the entire campaign, (4) that the campaign be carried on on its present basis south of the Tampico-Colima military quarantine line, (5) that USDA immediately assign the best man available to get existing packing plants in northern Mexico into operations, etc., and (6) that all infected or exposed animals be killed and buried as rapidly as possible. (pp. 9378-81.)
7. MINERALS. Debated H. R. 1602, to provide for a National Minerals Resources Division in the Interior Department (pp. 9383-97).
8. FLOOD CONTROL. Received the President's supplemental appropriation estimates for flood control, totaling \$250,000,000, of which \$3,000,000 would be for SCS (H. Doc. 406); to Appropriations Committee (p. 9399).
9. WILDLIFE CONSERVATION. The Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee reported with amendments H. R. 4018, authorizing transfer of surplus property from Government agencies to the Interior Department for wildlife-conservation purposes (H. Rept. 972)(p. 9399).
10. HEALTH; FOREIGN AFFAIRS. The Foreign Affairs Committee reported with amendments H.J.Res. 161, providing for U.S. membership and participation in the World Health Organization and authorizing an appropriation therefor (H.Rept. 979)(p. 9399).
11. WILDLIFE; NATIONAL FORESTS. The Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee reported without amendment S. 616, to authorize the creation of a game refuge in the Francis Marion National Forest, S.C. (H.Rept. 980)(p. 9399).
12. LANDS; VETERANS. H.R. 4059, as reported (see Digest 136), provides for the homesteading of certain lands in Alaska by veterans; authorizes claims of not less than 320 acres or more than 1920 acres and for such purposes as agriculture, fur farming, grazing, timber or any combination of these types; requires a habitable dwelling before patent is issued; prohibits sale or lease of the land during a five-year period after the patent is issued except under specified conditions; provides that USDA forestry practices requiring that all timberland be maintained on a sustained-yield basis shall be continued in perpetuity; and authorizes loans on improvements on the land before patent is issued.
13. DRAINAGE INVESTIGATIONS. H.R. 3538, as reported (see Digest 136), authorizes the Agriculture Department to investigate, plan, design, and report to the President and Congress on proposed projects for reclaiming land by drainage. The bill, as originally introduced, would give this responsibility to the Interior Department. The Committee also amended the bill to assure that no recommendation is made for drainage of an area unless it is shown that the benefits to local, State, or Federal governments exceed the cost of the project, to provide that flood control remain under the War Department, and to prohibit the Agriculture Department from making an investigation in irrigation districts adjacent to Federal irrigation projects.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

CORRECTION OF RECORD

Mr. BRADLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the RECORD of July 16 may be corrected as follows: Page A3797, in the sixth line of my extension of remarks, the date "April 1, 1948" should be changed to "April 1, 1947."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the RECORD of July 16, 1947, may be corrected as follows: Page 9262, at the top of the second column, "administrative procedure act" should be changed to "Reorganization Act."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. JENNINGS asked and was given permission to revise and extend the remarks he made earlier in the day in the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. LUCAS, Mr. FISHER, and Mr. BURLESON asked and were given permission to extend their remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD on the subject of the President's flood-control program.

Mr. MITCHELL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include a communication published in the Washington Post.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include a table from the Tariff Commission.

Mr. GWINN of New York asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include therein two letters on military training.

Mr. KEATING asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD.

Mr. ARNOLD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include an editorial.

Mr. McCORMACK asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include an editorial.

Mr. SHORT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include a newspaper article.

ADJUDICATION OF CERTAIN CLAIMS RESULTING FROM EVACUATION OF CERTAIN PERSONS OF JAPANESE ANCESTRY UNDER MILITARY ORDERS

Mr. BROWN of Ohio, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 305) providing for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 3999) to authorize the Attorney General to adjudicate certain claims resulting from evacuation of certain persons of Japanese ancestry under military

orders (Rept. No. 970), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered printed:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 3999) to authorize the Attorney General to adjudicate certain claims resulting from evacuation of certain persons of Japanese ancestry under military orders. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Judiciary, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION ACT OF 1947

Mr. WOLVERTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (S. 526) to promote the progress of science; to advance the national health, prosperity, and welfare; to secure the national defense; and for other purposes, with a House amendment thereto and agree to the conference requested by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: MESSRS. WOLVERTON, HINSHAW, HOWELL, PRIEST, and HARRIS.

TERMINATING CERTAIN EMERGENCY AND WAR POWERS

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 288 providing for the consideration of the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 123) to terminate certain emergency and war powers.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 123) to terminate certain emergency and war powers, and all points of order against said joint resolution are hereby waived. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the joint resolution and continue not to exceed 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Judiciary, the joint resolution shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the joint resolution for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the joint resolution to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the joint resolution and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SABATH].

Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 208 makes in order the consideration for 1

hour of Senate Joint Resolution 123, which is a joint resolution to terminate certain emergency and war powers. This seems to be an agreed measure. My understanding is there is no controversy on the matter whatsoever and probably could be passed by the House by unanimous consent. However, a rule has been granted. I do not intend to take any further time to discuss the matter because I believe we will save a great deal of time by simply reporting the resolution.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, as has been stated, this resolution repeals and terminates certain emergency and war powers which were needed during wartime. I think the time has arrived whereby these laws are no longer necessary. I have no opposition to the rule nor to the bill and I have no further requests for time on this side.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of Senate Joint Resolution 123 to terminate certain emergency and war powers.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of Senate Joint Resolution 123, with Mr. HERTER in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the resolution was dispensed with.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Chairman, the committee reported this bill unanimously. The work on the bill was done chiefly by the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. SPRINGER] and his subcommittee. It is a very technical bill, and nothing will be gained by formally reading it at any stage of the proceedings. The bill contains many legal citations and references. His committee has checked and rechecked all the citations of statutes which are repealed. Everyone of these emergency laws are pronounced by the departments executing them to be needed no longer. Remember, these are statutes and not powers granted by the First and Second War Powers Acts. This bill deals with needless laws which are no longer necessary. No one is opposing this bill.

I yield to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. SPRINGER] to make such explanation as he desires to make.

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Chairman, I will make a brief explanation of this measure to the House. Those who were here last year will recall that we passed H. R. 7147, which was a measure to repeal quite a number of war statutes which were passed for the purpose of implementing the war. Since that time quite a number of additional statutes have become outmoded and obsolete and unnecessary; so when this bill came over from the Senate we started working on it in subcommittee No. 4 of the Committee on the Judiciary, and we have spent

in all, I think, about 5 weeks working on it. The gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. CRAVENS] spent quite a lot of time on this measure, and he has done a splendid service in this respect, and we have finally worked out, with the Attorney General and three of his assistants, in conjunction with the heads of the various departments of our Government a measure, which is represented by Senate Joint Resolution 123, that is practically complete so far as we can now determine.

I hope each Member of the House will get a copy of the report on this bill which consists of some 40 printed pages. It contains cross references to the lines and pages of the bill and shows just exactly what particular law is affected by each particular item of repeal contained in the measure.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SPRINGER. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. In looking over the joint resolution, I fail to find where section 300 (a), which gives the Chief Executive power to freeze appropriations passed by Congress, has been annulled. I am wondering if the gentleman feels that the section giving him that Executive power has not been outmoded now and is no longer necessary since the war is over.

Mr. SPRINGER. May I say that I am rather in complete accord with what the gentleman has said. I think perhaps that policy has been outmoded, but that provision of law is not contained in this particular measure.

May I say this, that there are a number of these statutes which must be repealed after we finish with this repeal measure, and those that are omitted from this particular measure will be included in the measure that will follow it.

May I say to the membership that when we began working on this list we found that there were some 960 special statutes that were enacted for the purpose of implementing the war. Quite a number of them were repealed in the repealer last year, and some of them were taken out when we amended the Second War Powers Act. Some of them were eliminated or their usefulness was entirely eliminated when the hostilities were terminated, and more recently, when the Second War Powers Act was again amended, and this repeal measure will take care of something like 193 special statutes which are still in force and which are unnecessary.

If there are any other questions, I will be glad to answer them at this time. However, by reason of the importance and highly technical nature of this measure, but few are qualified to speak upon it. We have examined a very large number of statutes in arriving at our decision on this measure and it is the considered judgment of the office of the Attorney General and the departments of Government, as well as the members of Subcommittee No. 4 of the Committee on the Judiciary, that this measure meets the present demand on this issue. It is my hope that this measure will be promptly and unanimously passed by the House.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. MILLER].

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, Senate Joint Resolution 123 has for its purpose the repeal of many war time statutes. This is all to the good and I compliment the committee for bringing in a bill which terminates certain war powers of the Chief Executive and the agencies of Government.

During the war, it was necessary to delegate a great deal of authority to the Chief Executive. Now that the war has been over nearly two years, it would certainly seem time to put an end to specific war emergency statutes. I understand the committee has worked closely with the Attorney General's office and that the bill now presented terminates the obsolete, outmoded, and unneeded statutes that were in effect during the period of the war.

The chairman of the committee will remember that shortly after the fighting finished I introduced legislation which came before the Judiciary Committee which would not only declare the war officially ended, but would terminate many of these war time powers. In examining this particular piece of legislation I fail to find where the committee has nullified the power of the Chief Executive to freeze and make inoperative appropriation bills as passed by this Congress. I have a resolution before the Committee on Public Works, which would accomplish the purpose I have in mind and reads as follows:

Resolution to provide that Federal public works projects and programs shall be carried out to the full extent authorized by law

Resolved, etc., That, notwithstanding any moratorium or curtailment policy heretofore put into effect at the direction of the President, it shall be the duty of all officers, departments, and agencies of the Government to proceed, to the full extent authorized by law and the limit of present appropriations, with all Federal public works projects and programs coming under their jurisdiction.

My colleagues will remember that the day after the Congress adjourned in 1946 the Chief Executive saw fit to freeze certain funds designated for public works. This included funds for flood control, airports, irrigation projects, and many other worthy undertakings which previously had had his approval. The facts will show that when the bill for public works was sent to him, which included flood control and irrigation, he signed it in the presence of a score of Members of Congress and handed each of them a pen and remarked, "This is a great stride forward." Gentlemen, this stride was stopped in its tracks the day Congress adjourned because the Chief Executive saw fit to freeze these appropriations. Today we find that Congress and even the President feverishly working and asking for more appropriations for flood control and soil conservation. Is it possible that he might freeze this appropriation after Congress adjourns?

If he can freeze and nullify appropriations for flood control and irrigation he can do the same thing to other appropriations. It seems to me that this

power, which I believe he claims under section 300 (a) of the Second War Powers Act, is entirely too much authority for the Chief Executive to have in times of peace. I am disappointed that the committee did not see fit to relieve the Chief Executive of the authority he apparently still retains to nullify any part or all of an appropriation bill. I would ask the chairman of the committee what his understanding might be relative to continuing this power of the President. Does he still have the power or has it been repealed?

Mr. SPRINGER. As the gentleman knows, Senate Joint Resolution 123 came from the Senate. They have evidently given no consideration to that matter. At the same time, they had been working with the Attorney General and with the deputies in that office for quite a long period of time when the bill finally came to us. When we received it we began working with those same gentlemen. We continued this work over a period of some 3 or 4 weeks, analyzing the particular statutes. May I say to the distinguished gentleman from Nebraska that in that examination we examined something over 1,000 statutes in order to determine which statutes should be repealed, which should be kept in part, and which should be kept in full for a short period of time. No doubt the gentleman will receive the relief he desires in a short time.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I appreciate the chairman's explanations and the work the committee did do on wiping out some of the unnecessary delegated war powers in this bill. I am hopeful that a further examination will indicate that the authority that I have cited may also be discontinued if still in effect.

(Mr. MILLER of Nebraska asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read the joint resolution for amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, etc., That the following statutory provisions are hereby repealed:

Act of June 10, 1942 (56 Stat. 351);

Section 207, title II, act of September 21, 1944 (58 Stat. 736);

Act of March 5, 1940 (54 Stat., 45), as amended;

Section 609, act of July 1, 1944 (58 Stat. 714, ch. 373);

Act of October 1, 1942 (56 Stat. 763, ch. 573);

Sections 2, 3, and 4, act of July 8, 1942 (56 Stat. 649);

Act of April 16, 1943 (57 Stat. 65), as amended;

Act of September 29, 1942 (56 Stat. 760);

Section 61 (b) of the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, as added by the act of June 26, 1944 (58 Stat. 359, ch. 279);

Section 21 of the act of February 16, 1914 (38 Stat. 289);

Act of January 15, 1942 (56 Stat. 5, ch. 3);

Act of June 3, 1941 (55 Stat. 238, ch. 162), as amended;

The provision in the act of June 11, 1940, making appropriations for the Navy Department for the fiscal year 1941, under the heading "Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Pay, Subsistence, and Transportation of Naval Personnel," prohibiting the payment of active-duty pay and allowances to retired officers except during the war or national emergency (54 Stat. 265, 275);

The provision in the act of February 7, 1942 (56 Stat. 68), under the heading "Marine

Corps—Pay of officers, active list," relating to the availability of funds for the payment of active-duty pay to retired officers;

Section 2 of the act of February 15, 1879 (20 Stat. 295);

Act of May 29, 1945 (59 Stat. 226, ch. 137);

The provisions under the headings "Bureau of Engineering" and "Bureau of Construction and Repair," in the act of June 11, 1940 (54 Stat. 293), authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to exceed the statutory limit on repair and alterations to vessels commissioned or converted to meet the existing emergency;

Act of November 29, 1940 (54 Stat. 1219, ch. 923), as extended by the act of May 15, 1945 (59 Stat. 168, ch. 127);

The proviso of the act of February 7, 1942 (56 Stat. 63), that no officer of the Navy or Marine Corps who has been or hereafter may be adjudged fitted shall be involuntarily retired prior to 6 months subsequent to the termination of the existing national emergency;

Act of December 2, 1944 (58 Stat. 793);

Act of February 21, 1942 (56 Stat. 97, ch. 107);

Act of April 9, 1943 (57 Stat. 61, ch. 40);

The proviso of the act of June 26, 1940 (54 Stat. 599), under the heading "Council of National Defense," that until such time as the President shall declare the present emergency at an end the head of any department or independent establishment of the Government, notwithstanding the provisions of existing law, may employ, with the approval of the President, any person of outstanding experience and ability at a compensation of \$1 per annum;

The provision of the act of July 2, 1942 (56 Stat. 548), as amended, which permits the Secretary of the Interior, or any official to whom he may delegate such authority, to appoint, without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, skilled and unskilled laborers, mechanics, and other persons engaged in a recognized trade or craft, including foremen of such groups;

Act of December 22, 1942 (56 Stat. 1070, ch. 801);

The provisions under the heading "Department of Agriculture, Surplus Marketing Administration," and "Department of the Interior, Government in the Territories," contained in the act of December 23, 1941 (55 Stat. 855, 856-857);

Section 8 of the act of June 9, 1943 (57 Stat. 126);

Section 301 of the act of September 9, 1940 (54 Stat. 884), as amended;

The provision in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act of 1942, under the heading "Selective Service System," relating to the presentation of quarterly reports to the Postmaster General (56 Stat. 101);

Act of July 9, 1943 (57 Stat. 390, ch. 209);

Section 5 of the act of June 28, 1944 (58 Stat. 394);

Section 2883 (c) of the Internal Revenue Code, added by the act of January 24, 1942 (56 Stat. 17);

Section 2883 (d) and (e) of the Internal Revenue Code, added by the act of March 27, 1942 (56 Stat. 187);

Act of December 20, 1944 (58 Stat. 817, ch. 609);

The provision in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1945, under the heading "Water conservation and utilization projects," relating to the use of the services or labor of prisoners of war, enemy aliens, and American-born Japanese (58 Stat. 463, 491);

Section 6 (b) of the act of March 11, 1941 (55 Stat. 33), as amended;

Act of December 17, 1941 (55 Stat. 808, ch. 588) as amended;

Section 606 (h) of the Communications Act of 1934 added by the act of December 29, 1942 (56 Stat. 1096);

Act of April 29, 1942 (56 Stat. 265, ch. 266);

Act of May 14, 1940 (54 Stat. 216, ch. 201), as amended;

Act of June 11, 1940 (54 Stat. 306, ch. 327), as amended;

Act of July 29, 1940 (54 Stat. 689, ch. 447), as amended;

Act of October 10, 1940 (54 Stat. 1092, ch. 838), as amended;

Act of May 2, 1941 (55 Stat. 148), as amended;

Act of June 14, 1941 (55 Stat. 591, ch. 297), as amended;

Section 3 (i) of the act of March 24, 1943 (57 Stat. 45, 51);

The proviso of subsection (h) of section 511 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, added by the act of June 17, 1943 (57 Stat. 158);

Section 1 of the act of April 24, 1944 (58 Stat. 216), except that any suspension of the statute of limitations heretofore provided for in an agreement entered into under the authority of such section shall continue in effect for the period provided in such agreement, but in no case longer than 2 years after the date of the approval of this resolution;

Act of April 11, 1942 (56 Stat. 217);

Section 3 of the act of July 11, 1941 (55 Stat. 585);

Act of November 23, 1942 (56 Stat. 1020), as amended;

Act of October 29, 1942 (56 Stat. 1012);

Section 303 of the act of December 18, 1941 (55 Stat. 840);

Section 12 of the act of June 11, 1942 (56 Stat. 357), except that outstanding certificates issued thereunder shall continue in effect for a period of 6 months from the date of the approval of this joint resolution unless sooner revoked;

Act of July 12, 1943 (57 Stat. 520);

Act of June 5, 1942 (56 Stat. 323, ch. 346);

Act of January 2, 1942 (55 Stat. 881, ch. 646);

Act of December 24, 1942 (56 Stat. 1080, ch. 812);

Act of July 8, 1943 (57 Stat. 390, ch. 200);

The provisions of the act of November 19, 1941 (55 Stat. 765), as amended, relating to the availability for expenditure of funds appropriated pursuant to said act, as amended.

SEC. 2. Notwithstanding the termination date or termination period heretofore provided therefor by law, the following statutory provisions are repealed effective upon the date hereinafter specified, or upon the expiration of the period hereinafter specified, and shall remain in full force and effect until such date or until the expiration of such period. Such statutory provisions are herewith amended accordingly:

a. Repeal effective July 1, 1948:

Act of July 8, 1941 (55 Stat. 579, ch. 278), and the act of June 22, 1943 (57 Stat. 161, ch. 137);

Section 2 of the act of November 17, 1941 (55 Stat. 764);

Act of March 13, 1942 (56 Stat. 171);

Act of June 27, 1942 (56 Stat. 461, ch. 455);

Act of July 1, 1943 (57 Stat. 371), and the act of May 14, 1942 (56 Stat. 278), as amended;

Act of September 22, 1941 (55 Stat. 728, ch. 414), as amended;

The provision in the Second Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1943, under the heading "Federal Works Agency, Public Buildings Administration," relating to the authority of the Commissioner of Public Buildings to designate employees as special policemen (56 Stat. 990, 1000);

Act of July 29, 1941 (55 Stat. 606, ch. 326),

b. Repeal effective 6 months after the date of this joint resolution:

Act of January 27, 1942 (56 Stat. 19, ch. 21, as amended);

Act of December 17, 1942 (56 Stat. 1056);

Section 610 (c) of the act of July 1, 1944 (58 Stat. 682, 714);

Act of October 10, 1942 (56 Stat. 780, ch. 588);

Act of June 28, 1944 (58 Stat. 463, ch. 297);

Act of July 9, 1943 (57 Stat. 391, ch. 213); as amended.

c. Repeal effective 1 year after the date of this joint resolution.

Section 1 of the act of July 20, 1942 (56 Stat. 662);

Section 605 (c) of the act of July 1, 1944 (58 Stat. 682, 713).

SEC. 3. In the interpretation of the following statutory provisions, the date when this joint resolution becomes effective shall be deemed to be the date of the termination of any state of war heretofore declared by the Congress and of the national emergencies proclaimed by the President on September 8, 1939, and on May 27, 1941;

Act of July 1, 1941 (55 Stat. 498), as amended;

Act of February 28, 1945 (59 Stat. 9, ch. 15);

Section 86 of the act of June 3, 1916 (39 Stat. 204);

Act of July 2, 1917 (40 Stat. 241), as amended;

Section 16 of the act of June 10, 1920 (41 Stat. 1072);

Act of February 26, 1925 (43 Stat. 984, ch. 340);

Act of April 12, 1926 (44 Stat. 241);

Act of May 29, 1926 (44 Stat. 677, ch. 424);

Section 20 of the act of May 18, 1933 (48 Stat. 68);

The provision of the act of May 15, 1936 (49 Stat. 1292), which authorizes the United States to control and operate the Little Rock Municipal Airport without rental or other charge in time of national emergency;

Act of May 27, 1939 (49 Stat. 1387);

Provisions authorizing the assumption of possession and control of the areas specified in the following statutes or parts of statutes: Section 3 of the act of June 21, 1938 (52 Stat. 834); act of June 20, 1936 (49 Stat. 1557, ch. 636); act of August 19, 1937 (50 Stat. 696, ch. 697); section 4 of the act of February 28, 1933 (47 Stat. 1368);

Section 5 (m) of the act of May 18, 1933 (48 Stat. 62);

Act of December 26, 1941 (55 Stat. 863, ch. 633);

Act of January 26, 1942 (56 Stat. 19);

Section 120 of the act of June 3, 1946 (39 Stat. 213, 214);

Provision of Naval Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1917 (act of Aug. 29, 1916, 39 Stat. 602), under the heading "Lighthouse Service," authorizing the President to transfer vessels, equipment, stations, and personnel of the Lighthouse Service (now Coast Guard under Reorganization Plan No. II) to the jurisdiction of the Navy or War Department;

Section 16 of the act of May 22, 1917 (40 Stat. 87);

Provision of chapter XVIII of the act of July 9, 1918 (40 Stat. 892), as amended by the act of November 21, 1941 (55 Stat. 781, ch. 499), extending the time for examination of accounts of Army disbursing officers;

Section 69 of the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, as amended by section 7 of the act of June 15, 1933 (48 Stat. 166);

The provision authorizing the extension of enlistments in the Regular Army or the Enlisted Reserve Corps, in force at the outbreak of war or entered into during its continuation, for 6 months after its termination, contained in the act of March 15, 1940 (54 Stat. 53, ch. 61);

Act of May 14, 1940 (54 Stat. 213);

Section 2 of the act of December 13, 1941 (55 Stat. 799, ch. 571);

Chapter II, articles 2 (d), 48, 58, 59, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 104, and 119 of the act of June 4, 1920 (41 Stat. 759, ch. 227);

Paragraph 3 of section 127a as added to the act of June 3, 1916 (39 Stat. 166), by section

51 of the act of June 4, 1920 (41 Stat. 759, ch. 227);

Revised statutes, 1166;

The fourth proviso of section 18 of the act of February 2, 1901 (31 Stat. 748, ch. 192); Provision of the act of July 9, 1918 (40 Stat. 861), making appropriations for the Army for the fiscal year 1919, under the heading "Barracks and quarters," authorizing the Secretary of War to rent or lease buildings in the District of Columbia necessary for military purposes;

Section 111 of the act of June 3, 1916 (39 Stat. 211), as amended;

Section 363 of title III of the act of July 1, 1944 (58 Stat. 682, ch. 373);

Act of December 26, 1941 (55 Stat. 862, ch. 629), as amended by the act of December 23, 1944 (ch. 720, 58 Stat. 923);

Act of February 20, 1942 (56 Stat. 94);

Provision of Naval Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1917 (act of Aug. 29, 1916, 39 Stat. 581), under heading "Officers for engineering duty only," authorizing, the Secretary of the Navy to recall to active duty enlisted men on furlough without pay to complete the enlistment period;

Act of August 18, 1941 (55 Stat. 629);

Section 2 of the act of December 13, 1941 (55 Stat. 799, ch. 570);

Revised Statutes, 1420, as amended by section 2 of the act of January 20, 1944 (58 Stat. 4, ch. 2);

Provision of the act of August 29, 1916 (39 Stat. 614), which authorizes Marine Corps training camps for the instruction of citizens to be in existence for a period longer than 6 weeks in each fiscal year in time of actual or threatened war;

Revised Statutes, 1624, article 4, paragraphs 6, 7, 12-20, and article 5;

Act of March 22, 1943 (57 Stat. 41);

Revised Statutes, 1462-1464;

Provision of the Naval Appropriation Act for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917 (act of Aug. 29, 1916, 39 Stat. 591), under the heading "Fleet Naval Reserve," authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to call retired enlisted men into active service;

Provisions contained in the act of July 1, 1918 (40 Stat. 717), as amended (14 U. S. C. 164, 165), which authorize commissioned or warrant officers on the retired list to be ordered to active duty and to be temporarily advanced on the retired list, so far as such provisions pertain to personnel of the Coast Guard;

Act of April 8, 1946 (Public Law 337, 79th Cong.);

Section 4 (c) of the act of August 10, 1946 (Public Law 720, 79th Cong.);

Revised Statutes, 1436;

First proviso of section 18 of the act of May 22, 1917 (40 Stat. 84, 89);

Act of October 6, 1917 (40 Stat. 393, ch. 93), as amended;

Section 11 (c) of the act of June 23, 1938 (52 Stat. 948);

Section 10 of the act of June 14, 1940 (54 Stat. 394);

Section 18 of the act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 604, 79th Cong.);

Provisions of the act of March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1192-1193); the act of May 13, 1942 (56 Stat. 277, ch. 304); sections 3 and 4 of the act of July 9, 1942 (56 Stat. 656); the act of June 17, 1943 (57 Stat. 156, ch. 128); the act of June 26, 1943 (57 Stat. 209); and the act of May 31, 1944 (58 Stat. 265, ch. 218), which authorize the President or the Secretary of the Navy to acquire, through construction or conversion, ships, landing craft, and other vessels;

Section 10 of the act of May 14, 1930 (46 Stat. 329, 332);

Act of May 29, 1930 (46 Stat. 479, ch. 350);

Section 7 of the act of April 26, 1898 (30 Stat. 365);

Act of March 7, 1942 (56 Stat. 143-148, ch. 166), as amended;

Sections 3 and 12 of the act of February 21, 1946 (Public Law 305, 79th Cong.);

Section 1 of the act of July 20, 1942 (56 Stat. 662, ch. 508), as amended;

Act of December 17, 1942 (56 Stat. 1056, ch. 763);

Act of March 17, 1916 (39 Stat. 36, ch. 46);

Act of April 11, 1898 (30 Stat. 737);

Act of March 3, 1925 (43 Stat. 1109, 1110);

Section 1 of the act of July 2, 1940 (54 Stat. 724, ch. 516);

Section 4 of the act of July 7, 1943 (57 Stat. 388);

Act of May 18, 1946 (Public Law 385, 79th Cong.);

Section 2 of the act of August 8, 1946 (Public Law 697, 79th Cong.);

Section 4 (b) of the act of July 2, 1940 (54 Stat. 712, 714);

Act of December 17, 1942 (56 Stat. 1052);

Section 3 of the act of June 27, 1944 (58 Stat. 387, ch. 287);

Act of December 23, 1944 (58 Stat. 926, ch. 726);

Act of March 7, 1942 (56 Stat. 143, ch. 166), as amended;

Section 1 of the act of December 7, 1945 (59 Stat. 603, 604);

Act of December 10, 1942 (56 Stat. 1045);

Act of December 26, 1941 (55 Stat. 858), as amended, except that the Commissioners of the District of Columbia may continue to exercise the authority under sections 7 and 9 of such act, as amended, until not later than June 30, 1948, and the provisions of sections 11 and 12 of such act, as amended, shall continue to apply to cases in which the authority under sections 7 and 9 is exercised;

Proviso of section 303 (c) of the act of October 14, 1944, as added by the act of February 18, 1946 (Public Law 301, 79th Cong.);

Sections 119 and 156 of the act of October 21, 1942 (56 Stat. 814, 852-856);

Section 500 (a) of the act of July 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 291, ch. 268), as amended;

Section 201 of the act of August 10, 1946 (Public Law 719, 79th Cong.);

Act of July 31, 1945 (59 Stat. 511, ch. 338);

Section 6 of the act of February 4, 1887 (24 Stat. 379), as amended;

Provision of the act of August 29, 1916 (39 Stat. 619, 645), which empowers the President in time of war to take control of transportation systems;

Subsection (15) of section 402 of the act of February 28, 1920 (41 Stat. 477 (15));

Section 420 of the act of May 16, 1942 (56 Stat. 298);

Act of July 30, 1941 (55 Stat. 610);

Section 606 of the act of June 19, 1934 (48 Stat. 1104), as amended;

Section 4 of the act of July 15, 1918 (40 Stat. 901), as amended;

Sections 302 (h) and 712 (d) of the act of June 29, 1936 (49 Stat. 1993 and 2010);

Sections 1 (d) and 3 (a) of the act of August 7, 1939 (53 Stat. 1254 and 1255);

Section 2 of the act of October 22, 1914 (38 Stat. 765, ch. 334); act of May 10, 1943 (57 Stat. 82);

Section 1 (b) and subsections 2 (a), 2 (b), and 2 (c) of the act of August 8, 1946 (Public Law 660, 79th Cong.);

Section 1 of the act of January 28, 1915 (38 Stat. 800-801);

Provision of Naval Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1917 (act of August 29, 1916, 39 Stat. 600), under heading "Coast Guard," subjecting personnel of the Coast Guard operating as part of the Navy to the laws governing the Navy;

Section 1 of the title II of the act of June 15, 1917 (40 Stat. 220);

Provision of Naval Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1917 (act of August 29, 1916, 39 Stat. 601), under heading "Coast Guard," authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to man any Coast Guard station or maintain any house of refuge as a Coast Guard station;

Title II of the act of February 19, 1941 (55 Stat. 11), as amended;

Act of December 16, 1941 (55 Stat. 807, ch. 586);

Provisions appearing under the heading "Limitations upon prosecution," relating to crimes committed 2 years before arraignment, except for desertion committed in time of war, of the act of June 4, 1920 (41 Stat. 794);

Act of July 1, 1944 (58 Stat. 677, ch. 368);

Section 1 of the act of October 9, 1940 (54 Stat. 1061, ch. 788);

Section 2 of the act of June 19, 1912 (37 Stat. 138);

Provision of Naval Appropriation Act for the year 1918 (act of Mar. 4, 1917, 39 Stat. 1192), authorizing the President to suspend provisions of the 8-hour law to contracts with the United States;

Section 6 of the act of March 3, 1931, as added by the act of August 30, 1935 (49 Stat. 1013, ch. 825);

Provision of Naval Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1917 (act of Aug. 29, 1916, 39 Stat. 558), under heading "Pay, miscellaneous," for the admission for treatment of interned persons and prisoners of war, under the jurisdiction of the Navy Department, to the Government Hospital for the Insane;

Section 604 of the act of July 1, 1944 (58 Stat. 712, ch. 373);

Section 400 (b) of the act of June 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 288), as amended;

Act of July 11, 1946 (Public Law 499, 79th Cong.);

Act of July 9, 1942 (56 Stat. 654);

Act of June 19, 1936 (49 Stat. 1535).

SEC. 4. The first sentence of section 3805 of the Internal Revenue Code, as added by section 507 (a) of the act of October 21, 1942 (56 Stat. 798, 963), is hereby amended to read as follows:

"In the case of any taxable year beginning after December 31, 1940, no Federal income-tax return of, or payment of any Federal income tax by, any corporation organized under the China Trade Act, 1922 (42 Stat. 849, U. S. C., title 15, ch. 4), shall become due until January 1, 1948."

SEC. 5. Nothing herein contained shall be held to exempt from prosecution or to relieve from punishment any offense heretofore committed in violation of any act.

Mr. MICHENER (interrupting the reading of the joint resolution). Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered as read and open to amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the committee amendments as follows:

Page 4, line 11, add an "s" to the word "heading."

Page 4, line 14, strike "855."

Page 4, strike line 16.

Page 5, strike lines 1 to 5, inclusive.

Page 5, between lines 12 and 13, add in paragraph form the following:

"Section 19 of the act of February 26, 1944 (58 Stat. 104);

"The provision of section 8 (b) of the act of July 30, 1941 (55 Stat. 611), as amended, conferring certain authority upon the President."

Page 6, line 2, change "June" to "July."

Page 6, strike lines 6, 7, and 8.

Page 6, line 14, strike "the approval of this resolution" and substitute therefor "enactment of this joint resolution."

Page 6, line 25, strike "the approval" and substitute therefor "enactment."

Page 7, strike lines 22 and 23.

Page 8, line 10, insert "enactment of" after the word "of."

Page 8, strike lines 14 and 23.

Page 8, line 21, insert "enactment of" after the word "of."

Page 9, line 7, strike the parenthesis after "amended" and insert a parenthesis be-

tween the number "498" and the comma following the number.

Page 9/line 20, strike "1939" and substitute therefor "1936."

Page 10, line 16, insert "Provision of" before the word "Section"; change the capital letter "S" in "Section" to the small letter "s"; insert between the close parenthesis and the semicolon "authorizing the President to transfer vessels, equipment, stations, and personnel of the Coast and Geodetic Survey to the jurisdiction of the War or Navy Departments."

Page 15, strike lines 11 and 12.

Page 15, line 24, strike "1944" and substitute therefor "1940."

Page 16, strike lines 1 and 2.

Page 16, line 3, add an "s" to the word "Section" to make it plural; insert "and 507" after "500 (a)"; strike "July" and substitute therefor "June."

Page 16, between lines 6 and 7, insert a new line reading:

"Section 700 (a) of the act of June 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 295)."

Page 16, strike lines 8 to 15, inclusive.

Page 16, strike lines 21 to 24, inclusive, and substitute therefor:

"Sections 302 (h), 712 (d), and 902 (a) of the act of June 29, 1936 (49 Stat. 1993, 2010, and 2015), as amended."

Page 17, line 2, after the first semicolon insert "Section 4 of the."

Page 17, line 7, between the parenthesis and the semicolon insert ", as amended."

Page 18, between lines 20 and 21, insert a new line reading:

"Act of March 24, 1943 (57 Stat. 43, ch. 22), as amended."

Page 18, line 22, between "amended" and the semicolon insert ", except paragraph 12 of such section."

Page 19, line 1, change the period to a semicolon and add a new line between lines 1 and 2 reading:

"Act of December 19, 1941 (55 Stat. 844), as amended."

Page 19, strike lines 2 to 10, inclusive, and substitute therefor the following:

"Sec. 4. For the purposes of article IV of the act of October 17, 1940 (54 Stat. 1183-1186), as amended, the present war shall be deemed to have terminated within the meaning of section 604 (54 Stat. 1191) of the said act, as of the effective date of this joint resolution."

Mr. MICHENER (interrupting the reading of the amendments). Mr. Chairman, this is a very technical bill, and the amendments are technical ones. I ask unanimous consent that the committee amendments be considered as read and considered en bloc.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the committee amendments.

The committee amendments were agreed to.

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an additional committee amendment, which is at the Clerk's desk. I shall offer several additional amendments which are not in the bill as reported.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment offered by Mr. SPRINGER: Page 8, line 10, insert between the word "amended" and the semicolon the following: "Provided, however, That so long as the Secretary of War deems it necessary in the interest of national defense, each man who has completed a course of medical instruction at Government expense in a university, college, or other similar institution of learning, pursuant to the provisions of the act of February 6, 1942 (56 Stat. 50, ch.

40), as amended, shall not be relieved from active duty until the completion of 2 years of active service as a commissioned officer, exclusive of any periods during which he served as an interne."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Chairman, I offer another committee amendment, which is at the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment offered by Mr. SPRINGER: Page 7, line 17, before the period at the end of line 17 insert the following: "except that such funds shall remain available for the completion of access road projects which are now under construction."

Page 7, line 16, strike the word "expenditure" and substitute therefor the word "obligation."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Chairman, I offer another committee amendment, which is at the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment offered by Mr. SPRINGER: Page 10, strike lines 24 and 25, and page 11, strike lines 1, 2, and 3, substituting therefor the following:

"Section 16 of the act of May 22, 1917 (40 Stat. 87)."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Chairman, I offer another committee amendment, which is at the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment offered by Mr. SPRINGER: Page 20, strike out lines 11, 12, and 13 (all of section 5).

The committee amendment was agreed to.

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Chairman, I offer another committee amendment, which is at the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment offered by Mr. SPRINGER: Page 10, strike out lines 11 and 12.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the Committee will rise.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. HERTER, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the resolution (S. J. Res. 123) pursuant to House Resolution 288, he reported the same back to the House with sundry amendments adopted in Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered. Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment? If not, the Chair will put them en gross.

The amendments were agreed to.

The resolution was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

H. R. 2239

Mr. SHAFER. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of my colleague the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN], I ask unanimous consent to file a supplemental re-

port on the bill H. R. 2239. Since filing the original report No. 734, we find that it does not comply with the Ramseyer rule.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

PACIFIC MARINE FISHERIES COMMISSION

Mr. WEICHEL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill H. R. 3598, an act granting the consent and approval of Congress to an interstate compact relating to the better utilization of the fisheries—marine, shell, and anadromous—of the Pacific coast and creating the Pacific Marine Fisheries Commission, with a Senate amendment, and agree to the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Page 1, line 8, strike out all after "Washington" over to and including "expedient", in line 11, page 2.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the gentleman explain the effect of the amendment?

Mr. WEICHEL. I yield to the gentleman from California [Mr. ALLEN] to explain the amendment.

Mr. ALLEN of California. Mr. Speaker, the amendment strikes out a proviso that was inserted subsequent to the ratification of the act by the various State legislatures. The practice which the proviso sets forth is intended to be followed; but if the proviso is not stricken, it may be that the legislation will be delayed in its operation until the State legislatures can reconvene.

It is agreeable, therefore, to strike that provision.

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. WEICHEL]?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

NATIONAL MINERAL RESOURCES DIVISION, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 268.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 1602) to establish within the Department of the Interior a National Minerals Resources Division, and for other purposes, and all points of order against said bill are hereby waived. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed 2 hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Public Lands, the bill shall be read for

amendment under the 5-minute rule. It shall be in order to consider without the intervention of any point of order the substitute amendment recommended by the Committee on Public Lands now printed in the bill, and such substitute for the purpose of amendment shall be considered under the 5-minute rule as an original bill. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. GILLIE].

Mr. GILLIE. Mr. Speaker, ask unanimous consent to speak out of order.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. GILLIE. Mr. Speaker, as you know, the Subcommittee on Foot and Mouth Disease of the Committee on Agriculture made a trip to Mexico to make an investigation of the foot-and-mouth-disease situation in that country. We have made that investigation and now wish to make a report to the House this afternoon.

What I want to do is to give you the recommendations, observations, and conclusions of the committee. I may preface the report by saying that it has been arranged first to give a narration of our activities; second, to set forth our observations and conclusions. The observations have been separated into affirmative observations and negative observations, the affirmative being encouraging and the negative indicative of difficulties to be overcome.

The committee was impressed with the high degree of cooperation between the Mexican and the American officials engaged in the fight against this aftosa disease, as the Mexicans call this disease. Operations appear to be conducted throughout in the most genial and cooperative manner. The morale of those engaged in the field operations appears to be very high. Even in the face of what seemed to this committee to be some very formidable difficulties, the Mexican Government appears to be giving this campaign its complete support.

The committee believes that the American people should recognize and understand the high degree of courage it takes for the Mexican Government to support this program. For centuries the ox has been and remains today almost the universal draft animal in Mexico. The farmer's oxen are almost as dear to him as the members of his family. They are in addition his only means of support. It takes political courage of a high degree to tell farmers, most of them too little educated to understand the broad implications of this situation that their oxen must be slaughtered and buried in this campaign.

(The report referred to follows:)

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE IN MEXICO

A REPORT WITH RECOMMENDATIONS

The committee left Washington by chartered Army plane on the morning of Saturday, June 28, 1947. The party consisted of

the following: Representative George W. Gillie, chairman of the Foot and Mouth Disease Subcommittee of the House Committee on Agriculture; Senator Edward J. Thye, a member of the Foot and Mouth Disease Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry; Representatives Ernest K. Bramblett and Eugene Worley of the House Committee on Agriculture; Representative H. Carl Andersen of the House Appropriations Committee; Representatives A. L. Miller and Antonio M. Fernandez of the House Committee on Public Lands; John J. Heimbarger, a member of the professional staff of the House Committee on Agriculture; and Z. W. Johnson of the office of the House Sergeant at Arms.

The committee flew first to Amarillo, Tex., where it met Sunday morning with a large group of cattlemen from northern Texas and nearby States. These included Judge Joe Montague, secretary of the Southern Western Cattlemen's Association; Chansler Weymouth, president of the association; Jay Taylor, a former president of the association; and other representative ranchers from that area.

On Sunday the committee flew to Kingsville, Tex., where a meeting was held that night with cattlemen from the border area of the State. These included Robert J. Kleberg, Jr., president and manager of the King Ranch; Richard M. Kleberg, Jr.; Claude McCann, manager of the McFaddin Ranch and a member of the Texas Sanitary Commission; Ewing Halsell, owner of ranches in both Mexico and the United States; and other ranchers from that area.

The committee arrived in Mexico City Monday afternoon and went immediately to the headquarters of the Joint United States-Mexican Commission for the Eradication of Foot and Mouth Disease for a conference with directors and members of the headquarters staff. Later in the afternoon the committee conferred with the Minister of Agriculture of Mexico, and that evening met with the Permanent Committee of the Mexican Congress.

The group left the hotel by automobile at 7 a. m. Tuesday morning for a tour of the outlying infected area. The group included, in addition to the members of the committee, the following: Dr. M. S. Shahan, American Co-Director of the Joint Commission; Don Stoops, Agricultural Attaché of the American Embassy and a member of the Commission; Dr. Leroy Noyes, Assistant Director of the Joint Commission; Lic. Oscar Flores, Under Secretary of Agriculture of Mexico and Mexican Co-Director of the Joint Commission; Dr. Fernando Camargo, chief of the Livestock Scientific Investigation Commission of Mexico; Col. Jose M. Clave, Mexican Army; Pancho Scanlon, Administrative Officer of the Joint Commission; Charles Bernhart, Director of Information; Senator Jose Gomez Esparza, member of the Permanent Committee of the Mexican Congress.

The committee stopped on its way out of Mexico City at the building on the grounds of the Mexico Agricultural College which has been turned over to the Commission for warehouses and shop purposes. Here the group inspected equipment and supplies arriving for use in the campaign, observed the shops which are being set up for repair of automobiles or equipment, and was outfitted with rubber boots, raincoats, gloves, and hats for use in the infected area. These garments are worn over other clothes so that they may be disinfected when leaving an infected zone.

Leaving Mexico City, the party drove northward more than 100 miles into the State of Hidalgo and turned westward at Zimapan, which is within a few miles of the northern limits of the infection. Traveling westward into the State of Queretaro, the party met an army group near San Juan del Rio with the information that burial op-

erations were to start the next day on a herd of cattle in the vicinity and that digging equipment was then on its way in. The party drove off the main road about 5 miles to observe this herd. On the way in it passed a heavy drag-line shovel being taken in on a huge semitrailer. The herd was found being rounded up near a small lake. Inspection by veterinarians in the party disclosed that the disease had been present in the herd for several weeks. Here the party got its first glimpse of the quarantine established around infected herds by the Mexican Army. In addition to sentries maintaining a quarantine line immediately around the herd, the party found two other road blocks and disinfecting stations on the road leading from the main highway to the lake where the herd was being assembled.

Proceeding westward, the party was informed at the city of Queretaro, where a stop was made for lunch, that a new outbreak had been reported the day before about 15 miles up in the mountains from that city. The party determined to observe the manner in which this outbreak was being handled and set off on the road leading to the spot. The road was so difficult, although weather conditions were not unfavorable, that it took almost 6 hours to make the trip of approximately 15 miles and return. The infected animals were found to be oxen belonging to a small farmer in the area. Although diagnosis had been made definitely only the day before, Mexican soldiers were already on quarantine duty at the spot, another squad was proceeding to the area for the establishment of a quarantine station, and a temporary bridge was being built across a small stream, in which cars of the party became stuck and had to be pushed, in order to provide access for automobiles. In spite of these early evidences of activity, however, it was estimated that it would be at least 2 weeks before the infected and exposed animals could be disposed of, because the equipment and personnel were busy elsewhere.

The following day, driving southward from Celaya in the State of Quanaajuato, the party passed through a valley about 55 miles long and 35 miles wide in which it was stated that all the susceptible animals—cattle, hogs, sheep, and goats—had been removed. Farming in this area was being done with mules which had been imported to replace the traditional oxen as draft animals. At Salvatierra the party witnessed the distribution of mules, harness, and plows. These are provided to farmers as replacements for their slaughtered oxen.

Under the system of distribution now in operation, the farmer is paid in cash for oxen which are destroyed in the campaign. He is later permitted to buy a team of mules, harness, and a single-shovel steel plow for the exact amount of cash he received for his yoke of oxen. At the time he receives the plow he must turn in his old wooden plow.

South of Salvatierra the committee observed burial operations in progress. Approximately 500 cattle, mostly oxen, were being killed and buried in two huge trenches dug with a bulldozer. Animals were driven to the point by their owners, usually accompanied by the entire family, and were appraised and buried on the spot. Ordinarily owners are paid in cash for their animals at the time they are appraised, but on this particular occasion the Mexican paymaster had not yet put in an appearance and the burial operations were being considerably slowed by the reluctance of most owners to part with their animals before they had been paid.

On Thursday the committee drove westward almost to the western extreme of the State of Michoacan where, near the town of Sahuayo, considerable difficulty in appraising herds of dairy cows has been encountered. The committee looked at a herd of grade Holstein cows on which negotiations over the amount of indemnity were

agencies on notice that the appropriations for the fiscal year 1948--as for any other year--are intended to cover earnings for all the workdays occurring in that year. No deficiency estimates will be considered in future years to cover earnings for workdays carried over from prior years."

Foreign relief. "This committee and Congress have more than shown a desire to extend the hand of fellowship to peoples of the world, but it must be remembered that there is a limit to the resources of this country and the governments of the other countries must not expect that relief from the United States is limitless. Ways must be found for the peoples of other lands to become self-supporting."

Employees' loyalty. "The committee has not acted on the matter in this bill inasmuch as there is now pending in Congress a bill on this subject which, when enacted, will be in substitution for the program as outlined by the President's Executive order. It was felt that considerable revisions would probably be made in several of the items in the estimate, the exact details of which will have to be determined after the final enactment of the pending bill."

Lend-lease. "The committee feels that the various departments concerned should have the settlement of this program, and the accounts involved, much nearer completion than appears to be the case. There is no justification for allowing it to drag out for several years as could easily be done if Congress were willing to maintain a force to keep it going. The committee...wishes to urge on all the Departments...concerned the utmost necessity of winding up this program at the earliest possible date."

Foreign relief. "The committee has made this reduction because, of the requirements that were estimated to be needed, this amount represented the sum intended to go to certain countries which have not shown a disposition to comply with the requirements of the act authorizing the appropriation."

"The committee was not at all favorably impressed by some of the programs carried on overseas, particularly those which involve the so-called cultural program."

Foot-and-mouth disease. "The Committee...is convinced of the absolute necessity of eradicating this disease before it reaches our own country and is willing to make every necessary provision for that purpose. However,...the committee is unwilling to make additional appropriations of considerable sums on the basis of the varying estimates of cost... The committee...looks to the Secretary to see that the job is done as rapidly as possible at a minimum cost."

Sugar rationing. "It is hoped that the program will be ended at the earliest possible date."

Bureau of Federal Supply. "The committee has denied a request...for the so-called Federal cataloging system. It appears that the various agencies...are not working along properly coordinated lines in planning this program and the committee is therefore rejecting this request. It would seem more appropriate, if the Departments expect to obtain congressional approval, that they get together and lay out a plan upon which all are in reasonable agreement and present it to Congress at some future date with a definite showing of advantages and economies expected to accrue... A request was made for an additional \$2,000,000 to augment the general supply fund. The committee has denied this request and would suggest to the Bureau of Federal Supply that it is probably keeping too large an inventory at the present time and could make considerably more money available if it would take steps to speed up its collections of money due from the various agencies to whom supplies are furnished." (Regarding the stockpiling item) "The committee cautions the Bureau of Federal Supply...and urges it to be particularly careful to see to it that the Government does not acquire perishable items unless there is substantial reason to believe that there is immediate need therefor...It is the wish of the committee that the authorities...proceed with the utmost caution and acquire this material at such

a rate as not to cause any undue reaction in the market price."

3. WOOL-PRICE SUPPORTS. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of S. 1498, the wool bill (p. 9488).
4. CROP INSURANCE. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of H. R. 3465, to place the crop-insurance program on an experimental basis (p. 9488).
5. TAXATION. Passed H. R. 3950, the tax-reduction bill, over the President's veto by a 299-108 vote (pp. 9467-70). The Senate later sustained the veto by a 57-36 vote, which was short of the 2/3 requirement (pp. 9425-48).
6. FARM PRODUCTION. Rep. Miller, Nebr., inserted a Sidney (Nebr.) Telegraph editorial, "Gas scarcity looms as harvest threat" (pp. 9458-9).
7. HOUSING INVESTIGATION. The Rules Committee reported a resolution (H. Con. Res. 104, H. Rept. 997) to establish a Joint Committee on Housing to investigate the housing situation (pp. 9487-8).
8. FOREIGN RELIEF. The Rules Committee reported resolutions to provide for a Select Committee on Foreign Aid and to authorize the Foreign Affairs Committee to investigate foreign-relief needs (p. 9488).
9. RFC APPROPRIATIONS. Passed without amendment H. R. 4268, which includes 1948 funds for RFC (pp. 9503-4).
10. PLANT QUARANTINE. In reporting S. 338 (see Digest 135), regarding nursery-stock imports, the Agriculture Committee struck out the provision regarding bulbs and the phrase "for propagation purposes."

SENATE - July 18

11. WAR POWERS. Agreed to the House amendments to S. J. Res. 123, terminating certain war and emergency powers (pp. 9404-5). This measure will now be sent to the President.

Among the House amendments were deletion of the provision repealing ODT powers.

Other provisions of the measure, as finally passed, of interest to this Department are as follows:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Committee Comment</u>
a. Authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to inspect meat-packing establishments engaged only in intrastate commerce, until 6 months after the war.	Operations already have been ended.
b. Expenditures up to \$1,000,000 a year authorized for forest-fire control, without matching of funds, during the emergency.	No appropriations were made for the fiscal years 1947 or 1948.
c. Authority for the Secretary of Agriculture to encourage expansion of production of nonbasic agricultural	Would not relieve the Department of necessity for maintaining a price through Dec. 31, 1948, for producers

on agricultural commodities with respect to which an announcement has already been made, but would prevent the making of further announcements. The Senate Agriculture Committee has reported that it had no recommendation on this, but that it would consider the subject at a later time in connection with the general agricultural situation.

d. Amendment of the AAA of 1938 and Secs. 7-17 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act to provide that during the present emergency certain farms are to be regarded as farms on which cotton, wheat, or peanuts are grown.

Terminates the period covered by this authority so that the crop year 1947 would be the last which could be considered as nonrepresentative.

e. Limitation on accumulation of unused leave by Government employees until it totals 90 days during the limited emergency.

The further accumulation of leave in excess of 60 days will not be authorized after the effective date of the measure, but existing accumulations will not be affected.

f. Federal examinations for positions of guards, elevator operators, messengers, and custodians are restricted to veterans until 5 years after the war, under the Veterans' Preference Act.

Begins the running of the 5-year period.

g. CSC's authority to omit or defer required 5-year valuation of the civil-service retirement and disability fund until 1 year after the war.

Requires the Commission to make a valuation in 1950.

h. Authority for employment of \$1-a-year men, with approval of the President, until the emergency ends.

Committee feels that employment may now be returned to a peacetime basis.

i. Provisions for continued pay of persons missing, interned, etc., until 1 year after the war.

One year appears sufficient for enactment of any additional legislation.

j. Suspension of certain requirements concerning Code of Federal Regulations until after the war, the time to be determined by the Administrative Committee of the Federal Register.

Suspension may be ended at a time to be determined by the Administrative Committee.

k. Funds for emergency supplies for Territories and possessions are to remain available until 6 months after termination of the unlimited emergency.

President indicated that this provision might be repealed.

l. Suspension of requirements that department heads submit to the Post Office Department quarterly reports on free mail transmitted during the limited emergency.

It is the view of the Committee that the emergency suspension should now be terminated.

m. Suspension of duty on coconut^{oil}/or coconut meat under the Tariff Act during the unlimited emergency.

The Treasury Department advised that this provision is no longer needed.

n. Loans to veterans which will be guaranteed by the Government for 10 years after termination of the war.

Has the effect of beginning the running of the 10-year period which is set out in the provision.

o. Utilization of services of prisoners of war, enemy aliens, and American-born Japanese who are in control of the Federal Government in connection with Federal reclamation projects, etc.

The U. S. has not utilized such services for some time, and the provision is obsolete.

p. Authority of the President to carry out lease-lend contracts and expenditure of funds received from sale of lease-lend goods until July 11 1949.

Repealed in part. A terminal date is already provided for the limited authority in Sec. 3 (c), and no action was taken by the committee to affect this. The committee feels that the usual budgetary procedures, providing a review by Congress of funds which are to be expended, should now be resumed with respect to the authority contained in Sec. 6 (b) and has provided for immediate repeal of this provision.

q. When a claim against the U. S. accrues in time of war, to a person in the military or naval service, or when war intervenes within 5 years of such accrual, it may be presented within 5 years after the close of the war, even though this would exceed the ordinary limitation of 10 years.

Has the effect of ending the war for the purposes of this provision and thus beginning the 5-year period within which claims may be filed. The statute is retained as part of permanent legislation.

r. The President is authorized to waive stipulations of the 8-hour law in public contracts during time of war or a time when war is imminent.

Has the effect of terminating the authority of this provision to the extent that it depends upon war heretofore declared. However, this permanent war legislation remains in permanent law.

s. The President may suspend the 8-hour law as to contracts with the U. S. in case of national emergency.

Same.

t. The President may suspend certain provisions of law relating to wages of laborers, etc., under public-building contracts in emergency.

Same.

u. Authority to employ nationals of the U. S. upon public works in Hawaii during the unlimited emergency.

Has the effect of repealing this statute immediately. It is the view of the committee that peacetime restrictions should now obtain.

12. REORGANIZATION. Sens. Lodge, Mass., and Aiken, Vt., discussed the recent act to create a Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch, and Sen. Lodge inserted an article by Arthur Krock, "Miracle: A Nonpartisan Federal Project" (pp. 9403-4).
13. D. C. APPROPRIATION BILL. Passed with amendments H. R. 4106, which had been reported earlier in the day by the Appropriations Committee (S. Rept. 586). Senate conferees were appointed. (pp. 9406, 9449-50)
14. PURCHASING. Both Houses received from the Treasury Department a proposed bill for the more economical operation of the General Supply Fund, Bureau of Federal Supply; to Senate Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee and House Judiciary Committee (pp. 9406, 9507).
15. LIBRARY SERVICES. The Labor and Public Welfare Committee reported without amendment S. 48, to provide for demonstration of public-library service in areas without such service or with inadequate library facilities (S. Rept. 580)(p. 9406).
16. PERSONNEL. The Civil Service Committee reported with amendments S. 1188, to provide that consideration shall be given, in establishing retention preference regulations, to employees permanently injured in line of duty, and to permit exemption of such employees from the regulations (S. Rept. 584)(p. 9406).
17. POULTRY IMPROVEMENT. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment S. 1026, to amend the Department of Agriculture Organic Act of 1944 so as to authorize the Secretary to cooperate with D. C., Territories, and possessions (as well as with States) in administration of regulations for improvement of poultry, poultry products, and hatcheries (S. Rept. 579)(p. 9406).
18. PRICE INVESTIGATION. The Banking and Currency Committee reported with amendment S. Con. Res. 19, to establish a joint committee to investigate high prices of consumer goods (S. Rept. 585); to Rules and Administration Committee (p. 9406).
19. RFC. The Banking and Currency Committee reported with amendment S. 1543, to amend the RFC Act (S. Rept. 610)(p. 9406).
20. FOREIGN RELIEF. The Foreign Relations Committee reported without amendment S. 1574, to authorize any U. S. agency to furnish or procure supplies, etc., for public international organizations (S. Rept. 611)(p. 9406).
21. FARM TRAINING. The Labor and Public Welfare Committee reported H. R. 2181, to extend the full benefit of on-the-job training to veterans on farms but in accordance with a State-approved training program (S. Rept. 582)(p. 9407).
22. RETIREMENT; FARM LOANS. The Civil Service Committee approved (but did not actually report) S. 430, to extend the Civil Service Retirement Act to employees of national farm loan associations (p. D560).
23. VETERANS' PREFERENCE. The Civil Service Committee approved (but did not actually report) S. 1644, amending the Veterans' Preference Act of 1944 to

permit rescission of prior agency action in complying with CSC's recommendations (p. D560).

24. RECORDS. The Civil Service Committee approved (but did not actually report) H. R. 1350, which amends the National Archives Act so as to permit department heads to specify restrictions on the use or examination of records being, or which have been, transferred from their custody to that of the Archivist (p. D560).
25. ST. LAWRENCE WATERWAY. The Foreign Relations Committee approved (but did not actually report) S. J. Res. 111, to authorize this project (p. D560).
26. MISSOURI VALLEY AUTHORITY. Sen. Murray, Mont., discussed flood damage and urged passage of legislation to provide for an MVA (pp. 9417-25).
27. SUGAR. Sen. Chavez, N. Mex., submitted an amendment which he intends to propose to S. 1484, to amend and extend the Sugar Act of 1937 (p. 9415).
28. CORPORATION AUDITS. Sen. Aiken, Vt., inserted and discussed committee-staff reports on GAO audits of various Government corporations. He said the GAO audit report on CCC is expected in 5 or 6 weeks and that the Expenditures Committee will thereafter make a study of CCC's operations. (pp. 9407-14.)
29. CLAIMS; APPROPRIATIONS. Received from the President various appropriation estimates for payment of judgments and claims (S. Docs. 79, 85, 86); to Appropriations Committee (pp. 9405-6).
30. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Wherry, Nebr., stated: "Beginning with Monday...it is the present intention...to hold a night session each night next week. It is also the intention...to adjourn, as scheduled, on Saturday night of next week." (p. 9403.)

BILLS INTRODUCED - July 18

31. PERSONNEL. S. 1657, by Sen. Unstead, N. C., to enable veterans who are civil-service employees to take advantage of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944; to Labor and Public Welfare Committee (p. 9414).
32. BUDGETING. S. J. Res. 151, by Sen. Morse, Oreg., to provide in the Federal budget a segregation of capital, developmental and recoverable expenditures and a 6-year program for such expenditures; to Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee (p. 9415).
33. PERSONNEL CLASSIFICATION. H. R. 4270, by Rep. Smith, Va., to amend the Classification Act of 1923 to authorize departments and agencies to remedy certain inequities which have arisen with respect to within-grade promotions under the act; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee (p. 9508).
34. SURPLUS PROPERTY. by Rep. Sundstrom, N. J., to amend the Surplus Property Act of 1944 to provide that veterans shall be given first priority for acquisition of surplus property for residential purposes; to Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee (p. 9508).
35. PRICE INVESTIGATION. H. Con. Res. 106, by Rep. Seely-Brown, Conn., establishing a joint subcommittee of the Joint Committee on the Economic Report to investigate high prices of consumer goods; to Rules Committee (p. 9508).



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Senate

(Legislative day of Wednesday, July 16, 1947)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

Rev. Clarence Cranford, D. D., minister, Calvary Baptist Church, Washington, D. C., offered the following prayer:

Lord, in the face of the problems that beset our Nation and our world, may we be willing to pray, "Lord, take our minds, and think through them; Lord, take our lips, and speak through them; Lord, take our hearts, and set them on fire with a passion to do the right."

For Jesus' sake. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. WHITE, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, July 17, 1947, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT— APPROVAL OF BILLS

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries, and he announced that on today, July 18, 1947, the President had approved and signed the following acts:

S. 558. An act for the relief of the alien Michael Soldo;

S. 564. An act to provide for the performance of the duties of the office of President in case of the removal, resignation, death, or inability of the President and Vice President;

S. 1419. An act to enable the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii to authorize the city and county of Honolulu, a municipal corporation, to issue sewer bonds;

S. 1402. An act to authorize the parishes and congregations of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the District of Columbia to establish bylaws governing the election of their vestrymen; and

S. 1462. An act to authorize the official reporters of the municipal court for the District of Columbia to collect fees for transcripts, and for other purposes.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Farrell, its enrolling clerk, announced that the House had passed the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 123) to terminate certain emergency and war powers, with amendments in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message also announced that the House had disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3131) to extend for the period of 1 year the provisions of the District of Columbia Emergency Rent Act, approved December 2, 1941, as amended; agreed to the conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. O'HARA, Mr. McMAHON, Mr. ALLEN of California, Mr. HARRIS, and Mr. ABERNETHY were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

The message further announced that the House had passed the following bills, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H. R. 1639. An act to provide the venue in actions brought in United States district courts or in State courts against interstate common carriers by railroads for damages for wrongful death or personal injuries; and

H. R. 3739. An act to authorize the Veterans' Administration to acquire certain land as a site for the proposed Veterans' Administration facility at Clarksburg, W. Va., and for other purposes.

PROGRAM FOR SENATE SESSIONS

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I desire to announce for the benefit of Members of the Senate it is the present intention that there be no session tonight and no session tomorrow night, if it meets with the approval of the Senate. Furthermore, it is the intention, if it meets with the approval of the Senate, to put in a full day's work today, to recess until tomorrow at 11 o'clock, and to run until 7 o'clock Saturday evening. Beginning with Monday, because there have been so many requests from Senators on both sides of the aisle to take up legislation, it is the present intention, if it meets with the approval of Members of the Senate, to hold a night session each night next week. It is also the intention, if it meets with the approval of Members of the Senate, to adjourn, as scheduled, on Saturday night of next week.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSION ON ORGANIZATION OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I take great pleasure in announcing to the Sen-

ate that yesterday the President of the United States made the four appointments that were required of him under the provisions of Public Law 162, an act of which I was the sponsor in the Senate, and which sets up a Commission on the Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government.

The President appointed Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal, Civil Service Commissioner Arthur S. Flemming, Mr. George H. Mead, and former Under Secretary of State Dean C. Acheson. In the Senate, the President pro tempore appointed the Senator from Vermont, Mr. Aiken; the Senator from Arkansas, Mr. McClellan; Hon. Joseph P. Kennedy, former Ambassador to Great Britain; and Prof. James K. Pollock, of the University of Michigan. In the House, the Speaker appointed Representative Brown, of Ohio; Representative Manasco, of Alabama; Hon. Herbert Hoover; and Mr. James H. Rowe.

Inasmuch as the bill passed the Senate unanimously and so many Senators took part in its passage and share in the results that were achieved, I thought it worth while to make this announcement, because I feel that the Senate will agree with me that the Commission is an exceptionally high-powered one. It comprises a group of very able, very experienced, and very high-minded men, and we can expect substantial good to come from their appointment.

Mr. President, I salute the Commission, and I pledge them my cooperation.

I ask unanimous consent that as a part of my remarks there be printed in the Record, because of the importance of the subject, an article entitled "Miracle: A Nonpartisan Federal Project," by Arthur Krock, from the New York Times of this morning.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

MIRACLE: A NONPARTISAN FEDERAL PROJECT (By Arthur Krock)

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The 4 men whom President Truman today appointed to the Commission of 12 which is to survey the processes of the Federal Government, with a view to improving them and at the same time making them less costly, are of the same high caliber as the 8 previously named

by Senator VANDENBERG and Speaker MARTIN. There is no more political or partisan animation in the appointments than in the resolution sponsored by Senator LODGE and Representative BROWN of Ohio by which the Commission was created. And every one of the 12 has a special qualification for the work in view.

Since very great public benefit can come from the Commission's report, its birth in an atmosphere wholly free from politics of any kind is a circumstance of real importance. And the emancipation from politics is made complete by the Lodge-Brown provision that this report is not to be made until January 1949, thus removing the survey entirely from the influences of next year's Presidential campaign. It will be under no pressure to do or not do anything lest this might reflect on the administrative record of some principal in the campaign.

A Federal project of this magnitude, set on an absolutely nonpartisan base and conducted by citizens chosen in the same spirit, is rare enough almost to merit the adjective "unique."

What Senator LODGE and Representative BROWN have in mind is the development by this Commission of a plan of government in which duplications, overlappings, and incompetent personnel (that cannot be shaken off the pay rolls in any other way) will be eliminated, and appropriations made for specified functions will be spent for designated purposes only. Mr. LODGE has described the Commission as an instrument to substitute "surgery for the meat ax" in curing the major faults of government, a meat ax being what any incoming congressional majority finds itself obliged to use under the prevailing system.

SIZE OF THE GROUP

The resolution provided that two Senators and two Representatives shall be Members of the Commission, and for good reason. Senators AIKEN and MCCLELLAN and Representatives BROWN and MANASCO are the chairmen and ranking members of the Senate and House committees which must put through Congress the legislation proposed by the Commission, and this makes essential their membership upon it. They will be invaluable also as a liaison with Congress as the work proceeds. Since most of their time is occupied with duties at the Capitol, eight men will actually constitute the day-by-day Commission which, while larger than experience in such work prescribes, can be made operable when broken into groups of one or two each, as doubtless will happen.

All eight have unusual qualifications for the task. Mr. VANDENBERG's choices outside Congress were an academic student of government, Professor Pollock, of the University of Michigan, and a very practical Federal administrator, Joseph P. Kennedy. Mr. Kennedy organized the Security and Exchange and the Maritime Commissions as their first chairman, was Ambassador to Great Britain and has had a wide and successful experience in business and finance.

For his noncongressional members, Speaker MARTIN chose former President Hoover, who is intimately familiar with public administration of all kinds and degrees, including those of other countries, and also has been an eminent executive in business; and James Rowe, formerly of President Roosevelt's White House staff. In that capacity Mr. Rowe saw the huge Federal machine from several angles, and every time he was given a job to do he discovered its weaknesses.

THE PRESIDENTIAL FOUR

President Truman's appointees match the others in their equipment for the Commission. No administrator who has come to Washington in recent years has made a closer or more intelligent study of government than Secretary Forrestal. Civil Service

Commissioner Flemming is recruiting officer of the Federal personnel, a system full of faults which he knows as well as any man. Dean Acheson, in addition to having served in high policy-making groups, has investigated the work of Federal commissions in particular, an area ripe for coordination and reform. George Mead, in volunteer public service of many kinds, perhaps knows more about the inner Federal mechanism than any industrialist in this country.

These are the eight who will make the survey and prepare the new Government plan, assuming that their acceptances were assured in advance of their appointments. They offer the first real hope that the huge, wasteful, sprawling, colliding, inefficient structure known as the Federal system can be engineered on a modern blueprint, saving the taxpayers hundreds of millions a year and vastly improving the service it was constructed to render.

Of all the members of the Cabinet, if the Commission was to include one, Mr. Forrestal was the natural choice of the President because of his preoccupation throughout his Washington career with the problems the group will attempt to solve. If he becomes Secretary of Defense, when the War and Navy Departments are unified—the high hope of the departments themselves, and many in Congress and outside it—he may have to be replaced on the Commission. But even in a brief service, or through a deputy thereafter, his contribution will be great.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. In order that the record may be complete, the Chair may state that the author of the act to which the Senator from Massachusetts has been referring is the junior Senator from Massachusetts himself, without whose incorrigible tenacity and devotion the objective sought never would have been reached.

Mr. LODGE. I thank the President pro tempore very much, indeed.

Mr. AIKEN subsequently said: Mr. President, in reference to the remarks by the junior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] a few moments ago regarding a committee study on reorganization of the executive branch of the Government, I should like to say that the bill is undoubtedly the most important piece of legislation reported by the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments this year, and undoubtedly one of the most important measures adopted by the Congress. I want to give the junior Senator from Massachusetts full credit for looking after the bill from the time he introduced it until the time it was passed by the Congress and signed by the President. I only wish that I could look after bills I introduce as assiduously as the Senator looked after that one. I want to give him full credit for what he has done.

I will add that at the time it was being considered by the committee, I had no idea the President of the Senate would appoint me as a member of the committee. Nevertheless, I feel highly honored that he did.

MEETING OF COMMITTEE DURING SENATE SESSION

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the certain subcommittee of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare which is considering Senate bill 984 may meet during the session of the Senate today.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the order is made.

TERMINATION OF CERTAIN EMERGENCY AND WAR POWERS

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the amendments of the House of Representatives to the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 123) to terminate certain emergency and war powers, which were, on page 4, line 11, to strike out "heading" and insert "headings"; on page 4, line 14, to strike out "855"; on page 4, strike out line 16; on page 5, strike out lines 1 to 5, inclusive; on page 5, after line 12, insert:

Section 19 of the act of February 26, 1944 (58 Stat. 104);

The provision of section 8 (b) of the act of July 30, 1941 (55 Stat. 611), as amended, conferring certain authority upon the President.

On page 6, line 2, to strike out "June" and insert "July"; on page 6, strike out lines 6 to 8, inclusive; on page 6, line 14, strike out "the approval of this resolution" and insert "enactment of this joint resolution"; on page 6, line 25, to strike out "the approval" and insert "enactment"; on page 7, line 8, to strike out "expenditure" and insert "obligation"; on page 7, line 9, after "amended", insert a comma and "except that such funds shall remain available for the completion of access road projects which are now under construction"; on page 7, strike out lines 22 and 23; on page 8, line 2, after "amended", insert a colon and "Provided, however, That so long as the Secretary of War deems it necessary in the interest of national defense, each man who completed a course of medical instruction at Government expense in a university, college or other similar institution of learning, pursuant to the provisions of the act of February 6, 1942 (56 Stat. 50, ch. 40), as amended, shall not be relieved from active duty until the completion of 2 years of active service as a commissioned officer, exclusive of any periods during which he served as an interne"; on page 8, line 10, after "of", insert "enactment of"; on page 8, strike out line 14; on page 8, line 21, after "of", insert "enactment of"; on page 8, strike out line 23; on page 9, line 20, strike out "1939" and insert "1936"; on page 10, strike out lines 3 and 4; on page 15, strike out lines 11 and 12; on page 15, line 24, strike out "1944" and insert "1940"; on page 16, strike out lines 1 and 2; on page 16, line 3, strike out "Section" and insert "Sections"; on page 16, line 3 after "(a)", insert "and 507"; on page 16, line 3, strike out "July" and insert "June"; on page 16, after line 6, insert:

Section 700 (a) of the act of June 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 295).

On page 16, strike out lines 8 to 15, inclusive; on page 16, strike out lines 21 to 24, inclusive and insert:

Sections 302 (h), 712 (d) and 902 (a) of the act of June 29, 1936 (49 Stat. 1993, 2010, and 2015), as amended.

On page 17, line 2, after "(334);", insert "section 4 of the"; on page 17, line 7, after "(801)", insert a comma and "as amended"; on page 18, after line 20, insert:

Act of March 24, 1943 (57 Stat. 43, ch. 22), as amended.

On page 18, line 22, after "amended", insert a comma and "except paragraph 12 of such section"; on page 19, line 1, strike out "1535)." and insert "1535)."; on page 19, after line 1, insert:

Act of December 19, 1941 (55 Stat. 844), as amended.

On page 19, strike out lines 2 to 10, inclusive, and insert:

SEC. 4. For the purposes of article IV of the act of October 17, 1940 (54 Stat. 1183-1186), as amended, the present war shall be deemed to have terminated within the meaning of section 604 (54 Stat. 1191) of the said act, as of the effective date of this joint resolution.

On page 19, strike out lines 11 to 13, inclusive.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I move that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I inquire as to what changes, if any were brought about.

Mr. WILEY. The experts of the committee have reported to me that the amendments are corrections, mostly in relation to the designation of dates of statutes and minor matters, and do not vitally affect the joint resolution.

Mr. McCARRAN. What Senator was the chairman of the subcommittee which had charge of the joint resolution?

Mr. WILEY. I was. As the Senator will remember, the joint resolution relates to the termination of the emergency of war powers. It was drawn in conjunction with the State Department. In order that Senators may understand the action of the House, I may make a statement in regard to the amendments.

The House made 36 amendments, 5 of which were floor amendments. Of these amendments, 21 were corrective or perfective, involving no change in substance. Six of the amendments consisted of deletions from Senate joint resolution 123 of citations to revenue measures which are under study by appropriate committees of the Congress.

These deletions were made at the request of the House Ways and Means Committee. Four of the amendments consisted of affixing termination dates for veterans' measures in accordance with the recommendations of the Veterans' Administration, in order that there may be a uniform pattern of termination of certain veterans' legislation. The Senate has already passed a bill of similar provisions during this session. The remaining amendments are as follows:

First. Extension of the life of an act which supports certain international fur-seal agreements, pending the execution of new agreements.

Second. Termination of the authority of the President to relieve certain pipeline operators from duties or liabilities under the Interstate Commerce Act. This amendment is in accord with the recommendations of the Federal Power Commission.

Third. Excepting from the termination of a certain statute, the authority of the Army to retain on active duty persons whose medical education was at Government expense.

Fourth. Excepting from the termination of the statute authorizing obligation of funds for building defense roads, expenditure of funds for projects presently being completed.

Fifth. Excepting from the termination provisions of the bill the authority of the Tennessee Valley Authority to export its products—chiefly nitrogenous fertilizer.

This exception is deemed justified in order that domestic producers may be permitted under the export control program to channel a fair share of their production to the domestic demand and thereby build up their domestic market.

The Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. McGRATH] is cognizant of the action, and approves the motion I have made.

Mr. McCARRAN. One item mentioned by the Senator related to those receiving medical education. What changes were made in regard to that? I suppose that referred to the ASTP training course for students.

Mr. WILEY. My understanding was that we excepted from the termination of the statute the authority of the Army to retain on active duty persons whose medical education was at Government expense. It will be remembered that these students are being educated at Government expense, and if the statute were entirely terminated the Government would not have the right to utilize the ability and services of some who have been in training 6 months or a year. The exception was made by the House, and I think we can well afford to agree with their conclusion.

Mr. McCARRAN. I wonder if the joint resolution provides for the length of time those students must serve.

Mr. WILEY. No; it retains the provision of the old law, and makes an exception in the provision for the termination of the statute which we had put into the joint resolution.

Mr. McCARRAN. I understand that.

Mr. WILEY. The old law remains in force.

Mr. McCARRAN. Under that law, what length of time will they be required to serve? Can the Senator give me any information as to that?

Mr. WILEY. The joint resolution continues the war in effect for that purpose, and the old statute provided that they should serve for the duration of the war and 6 months thereafter.

Mr. McCARRAN. Then it continues the war in duration for that purpose interminably?

Mr. WILEY. Until Congress by concurrent resolution terminates the war, or the President terminates the war under his Presidential power.

Mr. McGRATH. Mr. President, I might add to what the Senator from Wisconsin has said that all the amendments made by the House have been checked by the Department of Justice and by the particular departments involved, and they have approved each and every one of them.

Mr. WILEY. That is correct, and I thank the Senator from Rhode Island for his statement.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senate, without objection, has concurred in the amendments of the House.

TRANSACTION OF ROUTINE BUSINESS

By unanimous consent, the following routine business was transacted:

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following communications and letters, which were referred as indicated:

ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION, DAMAGE CLAIMS (S. Doc. No. 78)

A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting an estimate of appropriation submitted by the Department of the Interior to pay claims for damages to or losses of privately owned property, in the sum of \$159.94, which have been considered and adjusted under the provisions of law, and which requires an appropriation for their payment (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION, CLAIMS ALLOWED BY GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE (S. Doc. No. 79)

A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, estimates of appropriation amounting to \$4,013,198.36, to cover claims allowed by the General Accounting Office and for the services of the several departments and independent offices (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION, CLAIMS FOR DEATH OR PERSONAL INJURY TO RESIDENTS OF GUAM (S. Doc. No. 87)

A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting an estimate of appropriation submitted by the Navy Department to pay claims for death or personal injury to residents of Guam, in the amount of \$526,257.82, which have been considered and adjusted under the provisions of law, and which require an appropriation for payment (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

JUDGMENT RENDERED AGAINST GOVERNMENT BY DISTRICT COURT FOR WESTERN DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS (S. Doc. No. 80)

A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, record of a judgment rendered against the Government by the United States District Court for the Western District of Arkansas, submitted by the Department of Justice through the Treasury Department, and which requires an appropriation of \$3,022.24, together with an indefinite appropriation to pay interest (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

PROPOSED PROVISION RELATING TO JUDGMENT RENDERED BY COURT OF CLAIMS (S. Doc. No. 81)

A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a proposed provision relating to a judgment rendered against the Government by the Court of Claims which provides that payment be made from funds of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION, DAMAGE CLAIMS SUBMITTED BY NAVY DEPARTMENT (S. Doc. No. 82)

A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting an estimate of appropriation submitted by the Navy Department to pay claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property or personal injury or death, in the sum of \$4,076, which have been considered and adjusted under the provisions of law, and which require an appropriation for payment (with accompanying

papers); to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION, WAR DEPARTMENT (S. Doc. No. 83)

A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, an estimate of appropriation under the War Department for payment of certain claims allowed by the General Accounting Office, amounting to \$2,377.20 (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

RECORD OF JUDGMENT AGAINST GOVERNMENT BY DISTRICT COURT FOR WESTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA (S. Doc. No. 84)

A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a record of judgment rendered against the Government by the United States District Court for the Western District of Virginia in a special case submitted by the Department of Justice through the Treasury Department, and which requires an appropriation of \$475.34 (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

SCHEDULE OF JUDGMENTS RENDERED BY COURT OF CLAIMS (S. Doc. No. 85)

A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a schedule of judgments rendered by the Court of Claims which has been submitted by the Treasury Department and requires an appropriation for payment, amounting to \$277,356.70 (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION, JUDGMENTS AGAINST GOVERNMENT BY DISTRICT COURTS (S. Doc. No. 86)

A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, an estimate of appropriation for payment of judgments rendered against the Government by United States district courts amounting to \$83,418.31, together with an indefinite appropriation to pay interest (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

GENERAL SUPPLY FUND OF BUREAU OF FEDERAL SUPPLY

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation for the more economical operation of the General Supply Fund of the Bureau of Federal Supply, Department of the Treasury, and for other purposes (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

SUSPENSION OF DEPORTATION OF ALIENS

A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report reciting the facts and pertinent provisions of law in the cases of 125 individuals whose deportation has been suspended for more than 6 months by the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization Service under the authority vested in the Attorney General, together with a statement of the reason for such suspension (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PERSONNEL REQUIREMENTS

A letter from the Chairman of the National Mediation Board, transmitting, pursuant to law, an estimate of personnel requirements for that Board and the National Railroad Adjustment Board, for the quarter beginning October 1, 1947 (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Civil Service.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. AIKEN, from the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare:

S. 48. A bill to provide for the demonstration of public-library service in areas with-

out such service or with inadequate library facilities; without amendment (Rept. No. 580).

By Mr. TAFT, from the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare:

S. 1369. A bill to authorize the Veterans' Administration to acquire certain land as a site for the proposed Veterans' Administration facility at Clarksburg, W. Va., and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. No. 583).

By Mr. FLANDERS, from the Committee on Civil Service:

S. 1188. A bill to provide that consideration shall be given, in establishing retention preference regulations, to employees permanently injured in line of duty, and to permit exemption of such employees from the regulations; with amendments (Rept. No. 584).

By Mr. CAPPER, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry:

S. 1026. A bill to amend section 101 (b) of the Department of Agriculture Organic Act of 1944; without amendment (Rept. No. 579).

By Mr. BRICKER, from the Committee on Banking and Currency:

S. Con. Res. 19. Concurrent resolution establishing a joint committee to investigate high prices of consumer goods; with an amendment (Rept. No. 585); and under the rule, the concurrent resolution was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

By Mr. SPARKMAN, from the Committee on Banking and Currency:

S. 1543. A bill to amend the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act, as amended; with an amendment (Rept. No. 610).

By Mr. DWORSHAK, from the Committee on Appropriations:

H. R. 4106. A bill making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of such District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. No. 586).

By Mr. GURNEY, from the Committee on Armed Services:

H. R. 3830. A bill to provide for the promotion and elimination of officers of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. No. 609).

By Mr. HILL, from the Committee on Armed Services:

S. 1215. A bill to authorize conversions of certain naval vessels; without amendment (Rept. No. 604).

By Mr. KILGORE, from the Committee on Armed Services:

S. 1116. A bill to provide a limitation on the construction of family quarters for the Army, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. No. 605).

By Mr. WILSON, from the Committee on Armed Services:

S. 1581. A bill to provide additional time to the city of Newark, N. J., for paying certain installments on the purchase price of the Port Newark Army Base, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 606).

By Mr. SALTONSTALL, from the Committee on Armed Services:

H. R. 3127. A bill to provide for the loan or gift of obsolete ordnance to State homes for former members of the armed forces; with an amendment (Rept. No. 607).

By Mr. VANDENBERG, from the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. 1574. A bill to authorize any agency of the United States Government to furnish or to procure and furnish materials, supplies, and equipment to public international organizations; without amendment (Rept. No. 611).

By Mr. WILEY, from the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. 192. A bill for the relief of Juan Llona; without amendment (Rept. No. 589);

S. 521. A bill to permit the naturalization of Sang Hun Shim; with an amendment (Rept. No. 597);

S. 795. A bill for the relief of G. R. Below; with an amendment (Rept. No. 590);

S. 892. A bill for the payment of claims of the Fidelity Trust Co., of Baltimore, Md., and others, covered by findings of fact made by the United States Court of Claims, dated June 5, 1944, and contained in Senate Document Numbered 229, Seventy-eighth Congress, second session; with amendments (Rept. No. 591);

S. 970. A bill for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Harold T. Prosser; with an amendment (Rept. No. 592);

S. 1181. A bill for the relief of Robert F. Parks; without amendment (Rept. No. 593);

S. 1463. A bill to amend section 12 of the Immigration Act of 1917; with an amendment (Rept. No. 596);

H. R. 341. A bill for the relief of the estate of Reuben Malkin; without amendment (Rept. No. 598);

H. R. 348. A bill for the relief of Dr. Alma Richards and Mrs. Mary Block; without amendment (Rept. No. 612);

H. R. 629. A bill for the relief of A. E. McCartney and O. A. Foster; P. W. Woodyard and J. R. Mahon; B. E. Truitt, T. L. Truitt, and W. B. Lacey; G. W. Cox, J. M. Cox, and F. T. Cox; W. W. Cox and Dr. J. W. Cox; Robert Cathcart and Claude Cathcart; with amendments (Rept. No. 599);

H. R. 821. A bill for the relief of Charles W. Taylor, Jr.; without amendment (Rept. No. 594);

H. R. 893. A bill for the relief of Myron R. Leard; without amendment (Rept. No. 613);

H. R. 1091. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Georgia Lanser; without amendment (Rept. No. 600);

H. R. 1497. A bill for the relief of the estate of George W. Coombs; without amendment (Rept. No. 614);

H. R. 1535. A bill for the relief of the legal guardian of Ralph Stanfield, a minor; without amendment (Rept. No. 615);

H. R. 2389. A bill for the relief of Harriet Townsend Bottomley; with an amendment (Rept. No. 601);

H. R. 2390. A bill for the relief of Elmer A. Norris; without amendment (Rept. No. 602);

H. R. 2434. A bill for the relief of Ruth A. Hairston; without amendment (Rept. No. 603);

H. R. 2607. A bill for the relief of the legal guardian of George Wesley Hobbs, a minor; without amendment (Rept. No. 595); and

H. R. 2693. A bill for the relief of Public Utility District No. 1, of Cowlitz County, Wash.; without amendment (Rept. No. 616).

INVESTIGATION OF AIR SAFETY— INTERIM REPORT

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, I want it to appear as a matter of record that an interim report from the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee of the Senate on the matter of air safety, dealing in particular with the recent accident at LaGuardia Field, is being filed and will be printed in due course.

Mr. BREWSTER subsequently said: Mr. President, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, I ask unanimous consent to submit an interim report relating to an investigation of air safety, dealing in particular with the recent accident at LaGuardia Field; and I submit a report (No. 587) thereon.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the report will be received and printed.

[PUBLIC LAW 239—80TH CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 327—1ST SESSION]

[S. J. Res. 123]

JOINT RESOLUTION

To terminate certain emergency and war powers.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following statutory provisions are hereby repealed:

Act of June 10, 1942 (56 Stat. 351) ;

Section 207, title II, Act of September 21, 1944 (58 Stat. 736) ;

Act of March 5, 1940 (54 Stat. 45), as amended ;

Section 609, Act of July 1, 1944 (58 Stat. 714, ch. 373) ;

Act of October 1, 1942 (56 Stat. 763, ch. 573) ;

Sections 2, 3, and 4, Act of July 8, 1942 (56 Stat. 649) ;

Act of April 16, 1943 (57 Stat. 65), as amended ;

Act of September 29, 1942 (56 Stat. 760) ;

Section 61 (b) of the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, as added by the Act of June 26, 1944 (58 Stat. 359, ch. 279) ;

Section 21 of the Act of February 16, 1914 (38 Stat. 289) ;

Act of January 15, 1942 (56 Stat. 5, ch. 3) ;

Act of June 3, 1941 (55 Stat. 238, ch. 162), as amended ;

The provision in the Act of June 11, 1940, making appropriations for the Navy Department for the fiscal year 1941, under the heading "Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Pay, Subsistence, and Transportation of Naval Personnel", prohibiting the payment of active-duty pay and allowances to retired officers except during the war or national emergency (54 Stat. 265, 275) ;

The provision in the Act of February 7, 1942 (56 Stat. 68), under the heading "Marine Corps—Pay of officers, active list", relating to the availability of funds for the payment of active-duty pay to retired officers ;

Section 2 of the Act of February 15, 1879 (20 Stat. 295) ;

Act of May 29, 1945 (59 Stat. 226, ch. 137) ;

The provisions under the headings "Bureau of Engineering" and "Bureau of Construction and Repair", in the Act of June 11, 1940 (54 Stat. 293), authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to exceed the statutory limit on repair and alterations to vessels commissioned or converted to meet the existing emergency ;

Act of November 29, 1940 (54 Stat. 1219, ch. 923), as extended by the Act of May 15, 1945 (59 Stat. 168, ch. 127) ;

The proviso of the Act of February 7, 1942 (56 Stat. 63), that no officer of the Navy or Marine Corps who has been or hereafter may be adjudged fitted shall be involuntarily retired prior to six months subsequent to the termination of the existing national emergency ;

Act of December 2, 1944 (58 Stat. 793) ;

Act of February 21, 1942 (56 Stat. 97, ch. 107) ;

Act of April 9, 1943 (57 Stat. 61, ch. 40) ;

The proviso of the Act of June 26, 1940 (54 Stat. 599), under the heading "Council of National Defense", that until such time as the President shall declare the present emergency at an end the head of any department or independent establishment of the Government, notwithstanding the provisions of existing law, may employ, with the approval of the President, any person of outstanding experience and ability at a compensation of \$1 per annum;

The provision of the Act of July 2, 1942 (56 Stat. 548), as amended, which permits the Secretary of the Interior, or any official to whom he may delegate such authority, to appoint, without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, skilled and unskilled laborers, mechanics, and other persons engaged in a recognized trade or craft, including foremen of such groups;

Act of December 22, 1942 (56 Stat. 1070, ch. 801);

The provisions under the headings "Department of Agriculture, Surplus Marketing Administration", and "Department of the Interior, Government in the Territories", contained in the Act of December 23, 1941 (55 Stat. 856-857);

Section 301 of the Act of September 9, 1940 (54 Stat. 884), as amended;

The provision in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act of 1942, under the heading "Selective Service System", relating to the presentation of quarterly reports to the Postmaster General (56 Stat. 101);

Act of July 9, 1943 (57 Stat. 390, ch. 209);

Section 5 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (58 Stat. 394);

The provision in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1945, under the heading "Water conservation and utilization projects", relating to the use of the services or labor of prisoners of war, enemy aliens, and American-born Japanese (58 Stat. 463, 491);

Section 6 (b) of the Act of March 11, 1941 (55 Stat. 33), as amended;

Section 19 of the Act of February 26, 1944 (58 Stat. 104);

The provision of section 8 (b) of the Act of July 30, 1941 (55 Stat. 611), as amended, conferring certain authority upon the President;

Act of December 17, 1941 (55 Stat. 808, ch. 588), as amended;

Section 606 (h) of the Communications Act of 1934, added by the Act of December 29, 1942 (56 Stat. 1096);

Act of April 29, 1942 (56 Stat. 265, ch. 266);

Act of May 14, 1940 (54 Stat. 216, ch. 201), as amended;

Act of June 11, 1940 (54 Stat. 306, ch. 327), as amended;

Act of June 29, 1940 (54 Stat. 689, ch. 447), as amended;

Act of October 10, 1940 (54 Stat. 1092, ch. 838), as amended;

Act of May 2, 1941 (55 Stat. 148), as amended;

Act of July 14, 1941 (55 Stat. 591, ch. 297), as amended;

Section 3 (i) of the Act of March 24, 1943 (57 Stat. 45, 51);

Section 1 of the Act of April 24, 1944 (58 Stat. 216), except that any suspension of the statute of limitations heretofore provided for in an agreement entered into under the authority of such section shall continue in effect for the period provided in such agreement, but in no case longer than two years after the date of enactment of this joint resolution;

Act of April 11, 1942 (56 Stat. 217);

Section 3 of the Act of July 11, 1941 (55 Stat. 585);
 Act of November 23, 1942 (56 Stat. 1020), as amended;
 Act of October 29, 1942 (56 Stat. 1012);
 Section 303 of the Act of December 18, 1941 (55 Stat. 840);
 Section 12 of the Act of June 11, 1942 (56 Stat. 357), except that outstanding certificates issued thereunder shall continue in effect for a period of six months from the date of enactment of this joint resolution unless sooner revoked;

Act of July 12, 1943 (57 Stat. 520);
 Act of June 5, 1942 (56 Stat. 323, ch. 346);
 Act of January 2, 1942 (55 Stat. 881, ch. 646);
 Act of December 24, 1942 (56 Stat. 1080, ch. 812);
 Act of July 8, 1943 (57 Stat. 390, ch. 200);

The provisions of the Act of November 19, 1941 (55 Stat. 765), as amended, relating to the availability for obligation of funds appropriated pursuant to said Act, as amended, except that such funds shall remain available for the completion of access road projects which are now under construction.

SEC. 2. Notwithstanding the termination date or termination period heretofore provided therefor by law, the following statutory provisions are repealed effective upon the date hereinafter specified, or upon the expiration of the period hereinafter specified, and shall remain in full force and effect until such date or until the expiration of such period. Such statutory provisions are hereby amended accordingly:

a. Repeal effective July 1, 1948:

Act of July 8, 1941 (55 Stat. 579, ch. 278), and the Act of June 22, 1943 (57 Stat. 161, ch. 137);

Section 2 of the Act of November 17, 1941 (55 Stat. 764);

Act of July 1, 1943 (57 Stat. 371), and the Act of May 14, 1942 (56 Stat. 278), as amended;

Act of September 22, 1941 (55 Stat. 728, ch. 414), as amended:
Provided, however, That so long as the Secretary of War deems it necessary in the interest of national defense, each man who completed a course of medical instruction at Government expense in a university, college or other similar institution of learning, pursuant to the provisions of the Act of February 6, 1942 (56 Stat. 50, ch. 40), as amended, shall not be relieved from active duty until the completion of two years of active service as a commissioned officer, exclusive of any periods during which he served as an interne;

The provision in the Second Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1943, under the heading "Federal Works Agency, Public Buildings Administration", relating to the authority of the Commissioner of Public Buildings to designate employees as special policemen (56 Stat. 990, 1000);

Act of July 29, 1941 (55 Stat. 606, ch. 326).

b. Repeal effective six months after the date of enactment of this joint resolution:

Act of January 27, 1942 (56 Stat. 19, ch. 21, as amended);

Section 610 (c) of the Act of July 1, 1944 (58 Stat. 682, 714);

Act of October 10, 1942 (56 Stat. 780, ch. 588);

Act of June 28, 1944 (58 Stat. 463, ch. 297);

Act of July 9, 1943 (57 Stat. 391, ch. 213); as amended.

c. Repeal effective one year after the date of enactment of this joint resolution:

Section 605 (c) of the Act of July 1, 1944 (58 Stat. 682, 713).

SEC. 3. In the interpretation of the following statutory provisions, the date when this joint resolution becomes effective shall be deemed to be the date of the termination of any state of war heretofore declared by the Congress and of the national emergencies proclaimed by the President on September 8, 1939, and on May 27, 1941;

Act of July 1, 1941 (55 Stat. 498, as amended);

Act of February 28, 1945 (59 Stat. 9, ch. 15);

Section 86 of the Act of June 3, 1916 (39 Stat. 204);

Act of July 2, 1917 (40 Stat. 241), as amended;

Section 16 of the Act of June 10, 1920 (41 Stat. 1072);

Act of February 26, 1925 (43 Stat. 984, ch. 340);

Act of April 12, 1926 (44 Stat. 241);

Act of May 29, 1926 (44 Stat. 677, ch. 424);

Section 20 of the Act of May 18, 1933 (48 Stat. 68);

The provision of the Act of May 15, 1936 (49 Stat. 1292), which authorizes the United States to control and operate the Little Rock Municipal Airport without rental or other charge in time of national emergency;

Act of May 27, 1936 (49 Stat. 1387);

Provisions authorizing the assumption of possession and control of the areas specified in the following statutes or parts of statutes: Section 3 of the Act of June 21, 1938 (52 Stat. 834); Act of June 20, 1936 (49 Stat. 1557, ch. 636); Act of August 19, 1937 (50 Stat. 696, ch. 697); section 4 of the Act of February 28, 1933 (47 Stat. 1368);

Act of December 26, 1941 (55 Stat. 863, ch. 633);

Act of January 26, 1942 (56 Stat. 19);

Section 120 of the Act of June 3, 1916 (39 Stat. 213, 214);

Provision of Naval Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1917 (Act of August 29, 1916, 39 Stat. 602), under the heading "Lighthouse Service", authorizing the President to transfer vessels, equipment, stations, and personnel of the Lighthouse Service (now Coast Guard under Reorganization Plan Numbered II) to the jurisdiction of the Navy or War Department;

Section 16 of the Act of May 22, 1917 (40 Stat. 87);

Provision of chapter XVIII of the Act of July 9, 1918 (40 Stat. 892), as amended by the Act of November 21, 1941 (55 Stat. 781, ch. 499), extending the time for examination of accounts of Army disbursing officers;

Section 69 of the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, as amended by section 7 of the Act of June 15, 1933 (48 Stat. 156);

The provision authorizing the extension of enlistments in the Regular Army or the Enlisted Reserve Corps, in force at the outbreak of war or entered into during its continuation, for six months after its termination, contained in the Act of March 15, 1940 (54 Stat. 53, ch. 61);

Act of May 14, 1940 (54 Stat. 213);

Section 2 of the Act of December 13, 1941 (55 Stat. 799, ch. 571);

Chapter II, articles 2 (d), 48, 58, 59, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 104, and 119 of the Act of June 4, 1920 (41 Stat. 759, ch. 227);

Paragraph 3 of section 127a as added to the Act of June 3, 1916 (39 Stat. 166), by section 51 of the Act of June 4, 1920 (41 Stat. 759, ch. 227);

Revised Statutes, 1166;

The fourth proviso of section 18 of the Act of February 2, 1901 (31 Stat. 748, ch. 192);

Provision of the Act of July 9, 1918 (40 Stat. 861), making appropriations for the Army for the fiscal year 1919, under the heading "Barracks and Quarters", authorizing the Secretary of War to rent or lease buildings in the District of Columbia necessary for military purposes;

Section 111 of the Act of June 3, 1916 (39 Stat. 211), as amended;

Section 363 of title III of the Act of July 1, 1944 (58 Stat. 682, ch. 373);

Act of December 26, 1941 (55 Stat. 862, ch. 629), as amended by the Act of December 23, 1944 (ch. 720, 58 Stat. 923);

Act of February 20, 1942 (56 Stat. 94);

Provision of Naval Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1917 (Act of August 29, 1916, 39 Stat. 581), under heading "Officers for Engineering Duty Only", authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to recall to active duty enlisted men on furlough without pay to complete the enlistment period;

Act of August 18, 1941 (55 Stat. 629);

Section 2 of the Act of December 13, 1941 (55 Stat. 799, ch. 570);

Revised Statutes, 1420, as amended by section 2 of the Act of January 20, 1944 (58 Stat. 4, ch. 2);

Provision of the Act of August 29, 1916 (39 Stat. 614), which authorizes Marine Corps training camps for the instruction of citizens to be in existence for a period longer than six weeks in each fiscal year in time of actual or threatened war;

Revised Statutes, 1624, article 4, paragraphs 6, 7, 12-20, and article 5;

Act of March 22, 1943 (57 Stat. 41);

Revised Statutes, 1462-1464;

Provision of the Naval Appropriation Act for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917 (Act of August 29, 1916, 39 Stat. 591), under the heading "Fleet Naval Reserve", authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to call retired enlisted men into active service;

Provisions contained in the Act of July 1, 1918 (40 Stat. 717), as amended (14 U. S. C. 164, 165), which authorize commissioned or warrant officers on the retired list to be ordered to active duty and to be temporarily advanced on the retired list, so far as such provisions pertain to personnel of the Coast Guard;

Act of April 8, 1946 (Public Law 337, Seventy-ninth Congress);

Section 4 (c) of the Act of August 10, 1946 (Public Law 720, Seventy-ninth Congress);

Revised Statutes, 1436;

First proviso of section 18 of the Act of May 22, 1917 (40 Stat. 84, 89);

Act of October 6, 1917 (40 Stat. 393, ch. 93), as amended;

Section 11 (c) of the Act of June 23, 1938 (52 Stat. 948);

Section 10 of the Act of June 14, 1940 (54 Stat. 394);

Section 18 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 604, Seventy-ninth Congress);

Provisions of the Act of March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1192-1193); the Act of May 13, 1942 (56 Stat. 277, ch. 304); sections 3 and 4 of the Act of July 9, 1942 (56 Stat. 656); the Act of June 17, 1943 (57 Stat. 156, ch. 128); the Act of June 26, 1943 (57 Stat. 209); and the Act of May 31, 1944 (58 Stat. 265, ch. 218), which authorize the President or the Secretary of the Navy to acquire, through construction or conversion, ships, landing craft and other vessels;

Section 10 of the Act of May 14, 1930 (46 Stat. 329, 332);

Act of May 29, 1930 (46 Stat. 479, ch. 350);

Section 7 of the Act of April 26, 1898 (30 Stat. 365);

Act of March 7, 1942 (56 Stat. 143-148, ch. 166), as amended;

Sections 3 and 12 of the Act of February 21, 1946 (Public Law 305, Seventy-ninth Congress);

Section 1 of the Act of July 20, 1942 (56 Stat. 662, ch. 508), as amended;

Act of December 17, 1942 (56 Stat. 1056, ch. 763);

Act of March 17, 1916 (39 Stat. 36, ch. 46);

Act of April 11, 1898 (30 Stat. 737);

Act of March 3, 1925 (43 Stat. 1109, 1110);

Section 1 of the Act of July 2, 1940 (54 Stat. 724, ch. 516);

Section 4 of the Act of July 7, 1943 (57 Stat. 383);

Act of May 18, 1946 (Public Law 385, Seventy-ninth Congress);

Section 2 of the Act of August 8, 1946 (Public Law 697, Seventy-ninth Congress);

Section 4 (b) of the Act of July 2, 1940 (54 Stat. 712, 714);

Act of December 17, 1942 (56 Stat. 1052);

Section 3 of the Act of June 27, 1944 (58 Stat. 387, ch. 287);

Act of December 23, 1944 (58 Stat. 926, ch. 726);

Section 1 of the Act of December 7, 1945 (59 Stat. 603, 604);

Act of December 10, 1942 (56 Stat. 1045);

Act of December 26, 1941 (55 Stat. 858), as amended, except that the Commissioners of the District of Columbia may continue to exercise the authority under sections 7 and 9 of such Act, as amended, until not later than June 30, 1948, and the provisions of sections 11 and 12 of such Act, as amended, shall continue to apply to cases in which the authority under sections 7 and 9 is exercised;

Proviso of section 303 (c) of the Act of October 14, 1940, as added by the Act of February 18, 1946 (Public Law 301, Seventy-ninth Congress);

Sections 500 (a) and 507 of the Act of June 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 291, ch. 268), as amended;

Section 201 of the Act of August 10, 1946 (Public Law 719, Seventy-ninth Congress);

Section 700 (a) of the Act of June 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 295);

Act of July 31, 1945 (59 Stat. 511, ch. 338);

Act of July 30, 1941 (55 Stat. 610);

Section 606 of the Act of June 19, 1934 (48 Stat. 1104), as amended;

Section 4 of the Act of July 15, 1918 (40 Stat. 901), as amended;

Sections 302 (h), 712 (d) and 902 (a) of the Act of June 29, 1936 (49 Stat. 1993, 2010, and 2015), as amended;

Section 2 of the Act of October 22, 1914 (38 Stat. 765, ch. 334); section 4 of the Act of May 10, 1943 (57 Stat. 82);

Section 1 (b) and subsections 2 (a), 2 (b), and 2 (c) of the Act of August 8, 1946 (Public Law 660, Seventy-ninth Congress);

Section 1 of the Act of January 28, 1915 (38 Stat. 800-801), as amended;

Provision of Naval Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1917 (Act of August 29, 1916, 39 Stat. 600), under heading "Coast Guard", subjecting personnel of the Coast Guard operating as part of the Navy to the laws governing the Navy;

Section 1 of title II of the Act of June 15, 1917 (40 Stat. 220);

Provision of Naval Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1917 (Act of August 29, 1916, 39 Stat. 601), under heading "Coast Guard", authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to man any Coast Guard station or maintain any house of refuge as a Coast Guard station;

Title II of the Act of February 19, 1941 (55 Stat. 11), as amended;

Act of December 16, 1941 (55 Stat. 807, ch. 586);

Provisions appearing under the heading "Limitations upon Prosecutions", relating to crimes committed two years before arraignment, except for desertion committed in time of war, of the Act of June 4, 1920 (41 Stat. 794);

Act of July 1, 1944 (58 Stat. 677, ch. 368);

Section 1 of the Act of October 9, 1940 (54 Stat. 1061, ch. 788);

Section 2 of the Act of June 19, 1912 (37 Stat. 138);

Provision of Naval Appropriation Act for the year 1918 (Act of March 4, 1917, 39 Stat. 1192), authorizing the President to suspend provisions of the eight-hour law to contracts with the United States;

Section 6 of the Act of March 3, 1931, as added by the Act of August 30, 1935 (49 Stat. 1013, ch. 825);

Provision of Naval Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1917 (Act of August 29, 1916, 39 Stat. 558), under heading "Pay Miscellaneous", for the admission for treatment of interned persons and prisoners of war, under the jurisdiction of the Navy Department, to the Government Hospital for the Insane;

Section 604 of the Act of July 1, 1944 (58 Stat. 712, ch. 373);

Act of March 24, 1943 (57 Stat. 43, ch. 22), as amended;

Section 400 (b) of the Act of June 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 288), as amended, except paragraph 12 of such section;

Act of July 11, 1946 (Public Law 499, Seventy-ninth Congress);

Act of July 9, 1942 (56 Stat. 654);

Act of June 19, 1936 (49 Stat. 1535);

Act of December 19, 1941 (55 Stat. 844), as amended.

SEC. 4. For the purposes of article IV of the Act of October 17, 1940 (54 Stat. 1183-1186), as amended, the present war shall be deemed to have terminated within the meaning of section 604 (54 Stat. 1191) of the said Act, as of the effective date of this joint resolution.

Approved July 25, 1947.

